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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

JANUARY

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. 1.

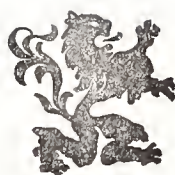


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INSPECTION

Report of Activities of the Bureau of Inspection for the Months of October and November 1923

During October there were 5,790 inspections made and during November 4,919. There were received during October 3,748 boiler inspection reports and 337 elevator inspection reports. One hundred and thirty-six sets of plans were approved by the Buildings Division, and 29 prosecutions for violation of the various labor laws were made. Of the prosecutions, two were for violation of the Factory Act, 9 for violation of the Child Labor Law, 12 for violation of the Woman's Law, 5 for violations of the rulings of the Industrial Board, and one for violation of the Bakery Act.

During November the Boiler Division received 4,272 reports and the Elevator Division 411 reports. The Buildings Division approved 110 sets of building plans. During November, there were 18 prosecutions for violation of labor laws. Of these prosecutions, 7 were for violations of the Child Labor Law, 5 for violation of the Woman's Law, 1 for violation of the law creating the Department, 2 for violation of the Bakery Law, 2 for violation of the Boiler Law, and 1 for violation of the Fire and Panic Act.

The following tables contain analyses of the various inspection reports for October and November:

TABLE I.

Inspections, Orders, Compliances, Etc.

| INSPECTIONS, ETC. (1) | October 1923 (2) | November 1923 (3) | Since January 1, 1923 (4) |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Inspection ----- | 5,790 | 4,919 | 72,565 |
| Special Inspections ----- | 2,543 | 2,290 | 18,383 |
| Visits ----- | 1,434 | 1,341 | 14,139 |
| Violations ----- | 951 | 833 | 9,124 |
| Prosecutions ----- | 29 | 18 | 299 |
| Orders ----- | 587 | 460 | 6,169 |
| Compliances ----- | 741 | 605 | 5,659 |

BOILER DIVISION

Number of Boilers Inspected During the Months of October and November, 1923.

Number of Boilers Inspected Since January 1, 1923.

TABLE II.

Boiler Inspections.

| Inspections (1) | October 1923 (2) | November 1923 (3) | Since January 1, 1923 (4) |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Inspections ----- | 3,748 | 3,472 | 39,713 |
| Internal Inspections ----- | 2,411 | 2,009 | 25,202 |
| External Inspections ----- | 1,337 | 1,463 | 14,511 |
| Inspections by Approved Inspectors ----- | 0 | 35 | 136 |
| Inspections by State Inspectors ----- | 18 | 135 | 239 |
| Pennsylvania Standard Boilers Built ----- | 283 | 289 | 3,292 |
| Operating Certificates Issued ----- | 18 | 170 | 3,040 |
| Boilers Condemned ----- | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| Boilers Suspended ----- | 20 | 5 | 146 |
| State Highway Boilers Inspected Internally -- | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| State Highway Boilers Inspected Externally -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State Institution Boilers Inspected Internally -- | 12 | 5 | 73 |
| State Institution Boilers Inspected Externally -- | 5 | 4 | 48 |
| Fly Wheels and Pulleys Inspected ----- | 5 | 0 | 104 |
| Special Hydrostatic Test H. R. T. Lap Seam Boilers ----- | 7 | 2 | 105 |

BUILDINGS DIVISION.

TABLE III.

Building Plans Approved.

| Plans Submitted (1) | Approved October 1923 (2) | Approved November 1923 (3) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fire-escapes ----- | 46 | 46 |
| Buildings ----- | 78 | 52 |
| Theatres ----- | 7 | 4 |
| Bakeries ----- | 3 | 7 |
| Exhaust Systems ----- | 2 | 1 |
| Total ----- | 136 | 110 |
| New Plans Received --- | 141 | 106 |
| Revised Plans Received -- | 68 | 57 |
| Total ----- | 209 | 163 |

ELEVATOR DIVISION.

TABLE IV.

| Defects (1) | October, 1923 | | November, 1923 | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Dangerous (2) | Ordinary (3) | Dangerous (4) | Ordinary (5) |
| Hatch limits ----- | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Car safeties ----- | 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Cables ----- | 22 | 7 | 22 | 9 |
| Drums ----- | 3 | | | |
| Speed governors ----- | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Sheaves ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Machine limits ----- | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Brakes ----- | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Interlocks ----- | 12 | 18 | 13 | 9 |
| Slack cable switches ----- | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Cars ----- | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Thrusts ----- | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Valves ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Unguarded shaftways ----- | 21 | 23 | 21 | 40 |
| Unclassified ----- | 102 | 123 | 83 | 146 |
| Elevators condemned ----- | | | | 1 |
| Wiring ----- | | | 3 | |
| Total ----- | 203 | 211 | 197 | 244 |

TABLE V.

Record of Violations.

| District (1) | Act (2) | Prosecutions | | Total (5) |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | October (3) | November (4) | |
| Philadelphia ----- | Factory Act ----- | 2 | 0 | |
| | Woman's Law ----- | 2 | 2 | |
| | Child Labor Law ----- | 2 | | 8 |
| Scranton ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 1 | 2 | |
| | Woman's Law ----- | | 1 | |
| | Creating Dep't. ----- | | 1 | 5 |
| Lancaster ----- | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Williamsport ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 1 | 1 | |
| | Woman's Law ----- | 1 | 0 | |
| | Bakery ----- | | 2 | 5 |
| Pittsburgh ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 2 | 4 | |
| | Woman's Law ----- | 9 | 2 | |
| | Bakery Act ----- | 1 | 0 | |
| | Boiler ----- | | 2 | |
| | Fire and Panic ----- | | 1 | 21 |
| Erie ----- | Act 267—I. B. R. ----- | 5 | 0 | |
| | Child Labor Law ----- | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| | Total ----- | 29 | 18 | 47 |

COMPENSATION.

During the month of November 15,695 accidents were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Of this number there were 163 fatals, and 107 permanent disabilities.

The number reported during November is a decrease from October of 1,892 accidents; likewise only 611 more accidents than were reported for November, 1922. The fatals reported during November are the lowest number received since September, 1922.

During November agreements to pay compensation were approved in 7,034 cases, 151 of which were fatal cases, 262 permanent disability cases and 6,621 temporary disability cases.

Since January 1, 1916, the date of the inception of the Workmen's Compensation Act, compensation has been awarded to the amount of \$81,799,027.00.

In November, 2,324 claim petitions were assigned to referees and 91 petitions for commutation (lump sum settlement) were referred to the Workmen's Compensation Board. In addition to the claim petitions, 193 petitions for modification, termination, reinstatement and review were assigned to referees.

During the month, the referees awarded compensation in 175 cases, disallowed compensation in 101 cases, and dismissed 82 cases. The cases dismissed were on account of a prior settlement, non-appearance of the claimant or some similar reason. Twenty-seven claim petitions were withdrawn. One hundred twenty-five petitions for modification, terminations, reinstatement and review were granted and 102 refused. The Workmen's Compensation Board granted commutation in 71 cases to the amount of \$59,208.42, and refused 62 petitions.

The following tables give analyses of the accidents reported during November:

TABLE I.

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED.

| 1923 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 223 | 28 | 16,682 | 16,933 |
| February ----- | 221 | 14 | 15,262 | 15,497 |
| March ----- | 222 | 22 | 15,631 | 15,875 |
| April ----- | 196 | 21 | 16,668 | 16,885 |
| May ----- | 226 | 125 | 17,259 | 17,610 |
| June ----- | 188 | 151 | 17,282 | 17,621 |
| July ----- | 221 | 157 | 17,592 | 17,970 |
| August ----- | 216 | 143 | 18,309 | 18,668 |
| September ----- | 173 | 119 | 15,385 | 15,677 |
| October ----- | 207 | 148 | 17,232 | 17,587 |
| November ----- | 163 | 107 | 15,425 | 15,695 |
| December ----- | | | | |
| Total—1923 ----- | 2,256 | 1,035 | 182,727 | 186,018 |
| *Grand Total ----- | 20,312 | 4,367 | 1,443,654 | 1,468,333 |

TABLE II.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

| 1923 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 141 | 157 | 6,152 | 6,450 |
| February ----- | 131 | 95 | 5,824 | 6,050 |
| March ----- | 153 | 113 | 6,470 | 6,741 |
| April ----- | 190 | 97 | 8,239 | 8,526 |
| May ----- | 189 | 179 | 6,771 | 7,139 |
| June ----- | 230 | 205 | 6,238 | 6,673 |
| July ----- | 142 | 284 | 6,520 | 6,946 |
| August ----- | 153 | 301 | 6,974 | 7,433 |
| September ----- | 122 | 172 | 5,820 | 6,114 |
| October ----- | 167 | 217 | 7,578 | 7,962 |
| November ----- | 151 | 262 | 6,621 | 7,034 |
| December ----- | | | | |
| Total—1923 ----- | 1,779 | 2,082 | 73,207 | 77,068 |
| *Grand Total ----- | 15,846 | 9,830 | 500,473 | 526,149 |

TABLE III.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

| 1923 (1) | Fatal Comp. Awarded (2) | Fatal Comp. Paid (3) | Disability Comp. Paid (4) | Total Comp. Paid (5) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| January ----- | \$465,011 | \$252,298 | \$541,755 | \$794,063 |
| February ----- | 407,292 | 194,471 | 505,670 | 700,141 |
| March ----- | 502,736 | 241,664 | 534,486 | 776,150 |
| April ----- | 577,571 | 289,187 | 694,625 | 963,812 |
| May ----- | 495,108 | 227,217 | 550,187 | 777,404 |
| June ----- | 671,382 | 213,742 | 610,328 | 824,070 |
| July ----- | 461,025 | 248,339 | 486,526 | 734,865 |
| August ----- | 425,185 | 239,149 | 506,723 | 745,872 |
| September ----- | 448,312 | 171,728 | 446,897 | 618,625 |
| October ----- | 451,320 | 245,820 | 564,612 | 810,432 |
| November ----- | 459,182 | 194,958 | 515,319 | 710,277 |
| December ----- | | | | |
| Total—1923 ----- | \$5,364,124 | \$2,513,573 | \$5,957,128 | \$8,475,701 |
| *Grand Total ----- | \$42,610,404 | \$14,627,761 | \$34,237,709 | \$58,865,470 |

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

TABLE IV.

PERMANENT INJURIES (N. B.)

| | Loss of Legs | | Loss of Arms | | Loss of Hands | | Loss of Feet | | Loss of Eyes | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | No. (2) | Amt. Awarded (3) | No. (4) | Amt. Awarded (5) | No. (6) | Amt. Awarded (7) | No. (8) | Amt. Awarded (9) | No. (10) | Amt. Awarded (11) |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 8 | \$19,201 | 8 | \$19,840 | 50 | \$29,518 | 26 | \$12,639 | 63 | \$96,978 |
| February | 11 | 27,061 | 3 | 7,526 | 24 | 46,115 | 9 | 16,880 | 49 | 71,203 |
| March | 11 | 24,810 | 4 | 10,320 | 26 | 52,050 | 10 | 18,000 | 63 | 98,186 |
| April | 8 | 20,508 | 3 | 5,769 | 25 | 46,436 | 10 | 17,004 | 51 | 76,818 |
| May | 12 | 28,766 | 6 | 13,712 | 30 | 58,314 | 18 | 32,680 | 48 | 74,422 |
| June | 12 | 29,183 | 7 | 16,511 | 23 | 44,434 | 14 | 22,800 | 51 | 84,652 |
| July | 17 | 40,503 | 13 | 32,658 | 28 | 56,036 | 16 | 27,968 | 62 | 91,852 |
| August | 12 | 26,513 | 9 | 21,447 | 20 | 37,335 | 13 | 23,220 | 63 | 97,450 |
| September | 5 | 10,560 | ----- | ----- | 20 | 41,574 | 12 | 21,334 | 30 | 44,735 |
| October | 8 | 20,393 | 8 | 20,382 | 18 | 33,390 | 18 | 31,551 | 36 | 54,967 |
| November | 7 | 19,810 | 8 | 20,285 | 19 | 35,438 | 14 | 25,138 | 54 | 81,803 |
| December | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total—1923 | 111 | \$367,307 | 69 | \$168,750 | 283 | \$550,669 | 160 | \$279,334 | 570 | \$873,155 |
| *Grand Total | 781 | \$1,593,918 | 592 | \$1,238,701 | 1,969 | \$3,398,393 | 1,040 | \$1,611,917 | 4,610 | \$6,082,725 |

PERMANENT INJURIES Cont'd (N. B.)

| 1923 (12) | Loss of Fingers | | Loss of Phalanges | | Miscellaneous | | Total Amount Awarded (19) | Total Amount Paid (20) |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | No. (13) | Amt. Awarded (14) | No. (15) | Amt. Awarded (16) | No. (17) | Amt. Awarded (18) | | |
| January | | | | | 8 | \$31,196 | \$309,411 | \$192,777 |
| February | | | | | 2 | 8,285 | 177,170 | 177,582 |
| March | | | | | 2 | 8,347 | 211,713 | 181,407 |
| April | | | | | 3 | 5,300 | 171,837 | 219,713 |
| May | 62 | \$21,630 | 20 | \$3,370 | 4 | 18,740 | 251,634 | 177,305 |
| June | 51 | 17,913 | 64 | 11,654 | 8 | 3,250 | 230,188 | 239,259 |
| July | 98 | 35,910 | 79 | 13,926 | 4 | 5,444 | 304,207 | 142,174 |
| August | 146 | 48,785 | 90 | 17,058 | 4 | 12,280 | 294,088 | 167,631 |
| September | 68 | 23,440 | 57 | 11,302 | 1 | 200 | 153,145 | 162,425 |
| October | 90 | 34,512 | 72 | 13,329 | 1 | 2,100 | 210,633 | 161,215 |
| November | 104 | 37,520 | 93 | 17,225 | 1 | 2,182 | 239,401 | 137,017 |
| December | | | | | | | | |
| Total—1923 | 628 | \$219,112 | 475 | \$87,864 | 38 | \$97,324 | \$2,543,515 | \$1,958,655 |
| *Grand Total | 628 | \$219,112 | 475 | \$87,864 | 206 | \$769,544 | \$15,002,174 | \$10,051,260 |

N. B. Multiple losses separated respectively.

*Since the inception of the Act—Jan. 1, 1916.

TABLE V.

Analysis of Accidents by Causes

| Causes (1) | Number (2) | Per cent. (3) |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Machinery ----- | 1,988 | 12.7 |
| Explosives, electricity, fires, hot or corrosive substances ----- | 724 | 4.6 |
| Falling objects ----- | 2,303 | 14.7 |
| Fall of persons ----- | 1,730 | 11.0 |
| Handling of tools and objects ----- | 5,137 | 32.7 |
| Power vehicles ----- | 1,785 | 11.4 |
| Stepping on sharp objects ----- | 428 | 2.7 |
| Running into or striking against objects ----- | 819 | 5.2 |
| Poisonous substances ----- | 6 | .04 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 775 | 4.9 |
| Total ----- | 15,695 | 100. (99.94) |

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

On December 1, 1923, Gabriel H. Moyer, Attorney at Law, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, assumed the managership of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Since the creation of the Fund, the Insurance Department has authorized the Fund to write insurance at a premium of ten per cent. below that permitted other private insurance companies. This reduction will continue in effect during the coming year.

In response to inquiries mailed early in November, more than half of the policy holders in the Fund have signified their intention of remaining with the Fund during the coming year.

Despite the fact that the month of November is very close to the end of the Fund's policy year, one hundred and fifty-four new policies were issued.

REHABILITATION.

During November, 1923, fifty-three disabled persons, unable to obtain employment by usual methods, registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Thirty-three disabled persons were placed in suitable employment during the month. Ten necessary artificial appliances were provided for disabled registrants of the Bureau during November.

The rolls of the Bureau of Rehabilitation now comprise three thousand nine hundred and seventeen names of disabled persons from all sections of the state.

Among the hundreds of rehabilitation cases, varying in employment classification from suitable laboring tasks to professional training, are many outstanding examples of the energy of disabled persons.

A young pressman whose right hand was mangled in a printing establishment four years ago was entered in one of the state normal schools where he successfully completed his course last spring, and is now teaching in one of the public schools of the state.

An Italian boy lost his right arm at the shoulder, in 1919. His parents are illiterate. His father is a laborer. The Bureau encouraged and aided that boy to remain in public high school from which he was graduated last spring near the head of his class. He is now a freshman in college.

Another youth, severely disabled, but with an aptitude for drawing was entered in a school of industrial art and during his first year ended last spring, won one of the prizes awarded in the beginners' class at that institution.

Two other youthful registrants, each having lost one hand at the wrist, finished their high school courses. One is in college preparing to be an attorney; the other is in a theological seminary, at church expense, preparing for the ministry.

A boy with his left hand amputated, completed this spring, with the aid of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, a three years' course in mechanical drafting at one of the state industrial schools; while another young man with a left hand amputation entered this fall his second year in a mechanical engineering course in a technical institution in western Pennsylvania.

A young man who lost the industrial use of one hand in a mine accident was sent to State College for an intensive summer course in mining. He has since passed the state examination qualifying as a mine fire boss.

Another young man, injured in the mines, obtained training through the Bureau of Rehabilitation that enabled him to qualify as licensed undertaker through state board examination held in Pittsburgh last May.

An ambitious blind man, through the assistance of the Bureau, is today successfully selling insurance in a Pennsylvania city.

Among the definite tasks for which disabled persons are at present being trained, have been trained, or at which disabled persons have been placed by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in Pennsylvania are the following:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Accountant | Baker |
| Acetylene welder | Barber |
| Advertising worker | Bellboy |
| Agent | Blacksmith |
| Aisleman—department store | Bookkeeper |
| Architect | Bootblack |
| Auditor | Brakeman |
| Auto body builder | Breaker boss |
| Automobile mechanic | Bricklayer—apprentice |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Building contractor | Hotel keeper |
| Business college instructor | Huckster |
| Bussboy | Ice cream vender |
| Butcher | Illustrator |
| Buttonmaker | Inspector |
| Canvasser | Insurance agent |
| Car cleaner | Interpreter |
| Car oiler | Janitor |
| Carpet Weaver | Jewelry maker |
| Carpenter | Knitter |
| Cashier | Laborer |
| Car repairman | Lampman—mine |
| Chauffeur | Linotype operator |
| Check weighman | Loader—mine |
| Chute tender | Machinist |
| Civil engineer | Machinist's helper |
| Clerk | Mailboy |
| Clock repairer | Mechanical engineer |
| Collector | Messenger |
| Compressor operator | Metal worker |
| Concrete mixer | Motor reader |
| Conductor—street car | Millwright |
| Coremaker—apprentice | Mine foreman |
| Crane operator | Miner |
| Dentist—mechanical | Mining engineer |
| Dispatcher | Minister |
| Dough-mixer | Motion picture machine operator |
| Doorkeeper-mine | Motorman—mine |
| Draftsman | Nipper—mine |
| Dressmaker | Oiler |
| Driller | Painter |
| Drill press operator | Paper hanger |
| Dye stamper | Patternmaker—apprentice |
| Electrician | Piano tuner |
| Electric hoist operator | Pipe fitter |
| Electric welder | Porter |
| Elevator operator | Postal clerk |
| Embalmer and funeral director | Poultryman |
| Engineer—stationary | Presser |
| Engraver | Pressman |
| Farmer | Pressroom-man |
| Fire boss—mine | Printer |
| Fireman—boiler | Propman—mine |
| Foreman | Pump repairman |
| Foundry superintendent | Road supervisor |
| Gardener | Roll turner |
| Gateman | Safety inspector |
| Gig operator | Salesman |
| Glass blower | Sandburner |
| Glass worker | Saw grinder |
| Gluer | School teacher |
| Grocer | Secretary |
| Guard | Sharpener—tool |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Shipping clerk | Teamster |
| Shoe repairman | Telegraph operator |
| Show card writer | Telephone operator |
| Signalman | Ticket seller |
| Sign painter | Timberman |
| Slate picker | Timekeeper |
| Solicitor | Tireman |
| Spoolboy | Tool checker |
| Spragger—mine | Transitman |
| Stable boss | Trapper—mine |
| Steam shovel operator | Truck driver |
| Stenographer | Trucker |
| Stocking borderer | Typewriter repairman |
| Stock salesman | Undertaker |
| Stone setter | Watchman—crossing |
| Store keeper | Watchman—night |
| Sub-station superintendent—elec- trical | Watch repairman |
| Sweeper | Water carrier |
| Switch tender | Weaver |
| Switchboard attendant | Wireless operator |
| Tanner | Woodworker |
| Talking machine repairman | Yard clerk—railroad |
| Taxi driver | Yardmaster—railroad |

EMPLOYMENT

The report of the Bureau of Employment for November, 1923 reveals the usual decrease in the volume of business per week from the statements in similar reports for the months of September and October. November is a short month with three holidays which also explains the decline in the amount of business reported by the State Employment offices.

The decrease in the volume of business appears both in the number of applicants for jobs and in the number of orders from employers for workers. There is very little labor turnover, and comparatively few permanent lay-offs of workers.

The only occupation which shows a marked increase in the number of applicants as well as the number of orders is domestic service. The increase in the number of applicants for this service is caused by the fact that a number of women have been released from the factories for the winter months and are now seeking domestic service as day workers. Application from hotel and institutional workers increased.

The two outstanding features in labor and employment conditions during the month of November were: the temporary lay-off until December 3rd of large numbers of shop and track workmen by the railroads and the unusually mild weather during the entire month. The reasons given for the lay-off of the railroad workers were economy and the fact that the freight and transportation facilities were unusually ample and in good condition.

On account of the mild weather, contractors have been able to complete outside cement, masonry and brick work, and will now be able to do more inside construction work than had been contemplated.

The mild weather has also enabled the farmers to complete the ordinary fall work upon the farms and to do much work which ordinarily must be deferred until spring. In these activities the farmers have been considerably helped by the railroad workers and others who were temporarily laid off from their regular occupation.

The anthracite coal industry operated to capacity during the month of November, creating a moderate demand for miners and skilled miners' helpers.

In the bituminous coal industry only the larger mines were operated and some of them only two or three days a week. Many of the smaller mines were closed altogether. The chief reason for this slowing down in the bituminous coal industry was the reduced demand for bituminous coal in the production of coke and pig iron.

During the month there was further reduction in the production of pig iron which has been declining since May, 1923, thus causing partial unemployment among workers in this industry.

Although for some months there has been a downward trend in the iron and steel industries of the State, the number of men employed in these industries has not been seriously reduced. The change to the eight-hour day has to a great extent absorbed the surplus which might otherwise have been laid off.

In the eastern part of Pennsylvania the silk textile industries have shown a slight improvement in employment conditions during the month.

In the cigar, cigarette, candy, toy and novelty industries there has been highly increased seasonal employment in preparation for the Christmas trade.

With the exception of the brick industry, the anthracite coal industry, where miners and miners' helpers are needed; the furniture industry, where expert cabinetmakers are needed; the iron and steel industry, where there is a slight scarcity of specialists; the chip board and news board paper box industries, where there is a noticeable scarcity of skilled and unskilled girl workers; and the silk industries, where really skilled and experienced labor is scarce, the supply of competent labor meets the demand.

At the present time there is not any serious seasonal or other unemployment. The building construction companies are generally keeping their forces intact and the manufacturing industries are using their workers in making repairs and replacements, if not in manufacturing products for unfilled orders.

The State Employment office, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, was closed on November 30, 1923.

On November 16, 1923, Mr. J. F. Mitchell, who has for five years been assistant superintendent of the State Employment office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was promoted to the position of superintendent.

APPLICANTS AT STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

NOVEMBER, 1923.

MEN

| Trades. (1) | Persons ap- plying for positions (2) | Persons ask- ed for by employers (3) | Persons sent to positions (4) | Persons receiving positions (5) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Agriculture ----- | 91 | 114 | 60 | 52 |
| Building Trades ----- | 1,265 | 976 | 909 | 761 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 1,929 | 1,144 | 1,307 | 1,108 |
| Clerical ----- | 314 | 163 | 111 | 97 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 1,120 | 436 | 489 | 419 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 267 | 60 | 62 | 62 |
| Transportation ----- | 295 | 168 | 137 | 100 |
| Sales ----- | 104 | 106 | 75 | 68 |
| Common Labor ----- | 7,121 | 4,312 | 4,374 | 4,176 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 836 | 551 | 575 | 524 |
| Total (4 weeks) ----- | 13,345 | 7,910 | 8,000 | 7,327 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | 24 |
| October (5 wks) ----- | 17,854 | 15,136 | 13,606 | 12,588 |
| September (4 wks) ----- | 14,164 | 12,884 | 10,508 | 9,715 |
| August (4 wks) ----- | 12,680 | 12,423 | 9,910 | 9,145 |
| November 1922 (4 wks) ----- | 14,962 | 15,632 | 12,423 | 11,493 |
| November 1921 (4 wks) ----- | 27,006 | 5,600 | 5,315 | 4,762 |

WOMEN

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods ----- | 7 | 50 | 16 | 12 |
| Clerical ----- | 477 | 157 | 129 | 89 |
| Clothing & Textiles ----- | 38 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Day Workers ----- | 1,024 | 718 | 685 | 662 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 422 | 603 | 306 | 228 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 580 | 359 | 230 | 196 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 120 | 113 | 54 | 35 |
| Prof'nl & Trained ----- | 41 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Sales ----- | 88 | 33 | 42 | 28 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 95 | 74 | 58 | 56 |
| Total (4 weeks) ----- | 2,892 | 2,126 | 1,542 | 1,317 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | 12 |
| October (5 wks) ----- | 3,945 | 3,192 | 2,127 | 1,898 |
| September (4 wks) ----- | 2,939 | 2,904 | 1,838 | 1,649 |
| August (4 wks) ----- | 2,581 | 2,189 | 1,627 | 1,395 |
| November 1922 (4 wks) ----- | 3,262 | 2,465 | 1,681 | 1,479 |
| November 1921 (4 wks) ----- | 3,425 | 1,364 | 1,130 | 986 |

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The statistical report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies, Bureau of Employment, for the month of November, 1923, shows that there were 15 complaints made concerning fees. All the decisions in these complaints were made in favor of the complainants and the amount of money involved in these decisions was \$87.76.

Two hundred and fifty-two investigations of private employment agencies were made in which one violation of the law was discovered.

During the month of November, 13 licenses were issued bringing fees amounting to \$650.00 into the State Treasury. The total number of licenses issued for the license year beginning October 1, 1923 is 294 to December 1st. The total amount of money collected in fees and deposited in the State Treasury from October 1, to December 1, 1923 is \$14,700.

During the month of November, one license was surrendered, one license was refused, and three licensed agencies were permitted to change their locations.

During the same month there were 21 complaints concerning wages, involving \$519.83.

DIVISION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
NOVEMBER, 1923.

| Fees, Investigations, Licenses, etc. | No. | Amount Involved |
|---|-----|--------------------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total Complaints ----- | 15 | ----- |
| Decisions made in favor of agent ----- | 0 | ----- |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$----- |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant ----- | 15 | ----- |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$87.76 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations ----- | 252 | ----- |
| Violations of law discovered ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Prosecutions for violation of law ----- | 0 | ----- |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month ----- | 13 | ----- |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month ----- | | \$350.00 |
| Total number issued ----- | 294 | ----- |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury ----- | | \$14,700.00 |
| Total number surrendered ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Total number revoked ----- | 0 | ----- |
| Total number reissued ----- | 0 | ----- |
| Total refusals ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies ----- | 3 | ----- |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 21 | ----- |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints ----- | | \$519.83 |

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

The Department of Labor and Industry herewith submits a report of employment and wages in 39 industries as represented by 681 establishments with a total of 2,277,230 employes during the week of November 15th, and a total pay roll of \$7,295,727.

The report indicates a decrease in the employed in these identical establishments of 1.7 per cent. from October 15th; likewise wages indicate a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The average weekly earnings in these establishments amounted to \$26.32 in November, which is a decrease over the previous month of 1.4 per cent.

Metal manufacture, textile products, foods and tobacco, and building materials showed decreases in average weekly earnings while chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous industries showed an increase. Armistice Day probably had some effect upon the reports with regard to both number of wage earners and the total payroll.

In metal manufactures, automobile and electric machinery there was an increase of over 9 per cent. in the number of employes while car construction showed decreases of 9 per cent. and structural iron work 8.6 per cent. Chemical and allied products, paints and varnishes while decreasing in the number of employed increased their total weekly payroll 7.2 per cent., which increased the average weekly earnings 8.8 per cent.

Boots and shoes indicated a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in employment and a decrease of 12.5 per cent. in payroll, which resulted in an average weekly wage decrease of 9.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of wage earners reported | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number of Plants Reporting (2) | Oct. 15, 1923 (3) | Nov. 15, 1923 (4) | Per cent Change (5) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 681 | 281,936 | 277,230 | -1.7 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | 245 | 162,032 | 158,294 | -2.3 |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts ----- | 18 | 5,146 | 5,622 | +9.2 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 27,449 | 24,973 | -9.0 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus --- | 21 | 4,505 | 4,933 | +9.3 |
| Engines, machines and machine tools - | 20 | 9,179 | 9,166 | -.1 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 54 | 11,226 | 10,789 | -3.9 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 14 | 3,396 | 3,256 | -4.1 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 10 | 13,095 | 12,978 | -.9 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,866 | 4,709 | -3.2 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 46 | 50,350 | 50,794 | +.9 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 7 | 2,239 | 2,138 | -8.6 |
| Other iron and steel products ----- | 28 | 24,023 | 22,562 | -6.2 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 6,458 | 6,414 | -.7 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 174 | 53,368 | 52,180 | -2.2 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,511 | 3,541 | +.9 |
| Clothing ----- | 27 | 5,087 | 4,894 | -3.8 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,787 | 4,797 | +.2 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 14 | 3,697 | 3,387 | -8.4 |
| Silk goods ----- | 45 | 16,636 | 15,793 | -5.1 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 23 | 9,035 | 8,933 | -1.1 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 43 | 9,879 | 10,068 | +1.9 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 730 | 767 | +4.2 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 72 | 18,917 | 19,111 | +1.0 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,614 | 4,634 | +.4 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 18 | 5,847 | 5,816 | -.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 14 | 2,265 | 2,287 | +1.0 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 19 | 6,191 | 6,374 | +3.0 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 55 | 15,247 | 15,509 | +1.7 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta products -- | 14 | 2,230 | 2,122 | -4.8 |
| Cement ----- | 13 | 6,832 | 7,203 | +5.4 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 5,766 | 5,777 | +.2 |
| Pottery ----- | 4 | 419 | 407 | -2.9 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 26 | 8,902 | 8,675 | -2.5 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,611 | 1,536 | -4.7 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 6 | 664 | 654 | -1.5 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 4 | 6,627 | 6,485 | +2.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 109 | 23,470 | 23,461 | -.0 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ---- | 8 | 2,313 | 2,366 | +2.3 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 2,421 | 2,377 | -1.8 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 23 | 5,857 | 5,742 | -2.0 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 298 | 317 | +6.4 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,715 | 4,579 | -2.9 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,630 | 3,773 | +3.4 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 19 | 3,239 | 3,298 | +1.8 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 977 | 1,009 | +3.3 |

AND WAGES

| Total weekly payroll week ended | | | Average weekly wages week ended | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Oct. 15, 1923 (6) | Nov. 15, 1923 (7) | Per cent Change (8) | Oct. 15, 1923 (9) | Nov. 15, 1923 (10) | Per cent Change (11) |
| \$7,528,182 | \$7,295,727 | -3.1 | \$26.70 | \$26.32 | -1.4 |
| 4,723,415 | 4,553,706 | -3.6 | 29.15 | 28.77 | -1.3 |
| 142,753 | 159,595 | +11.8 | 27.74 | 28.39 | +2.3 |
| 806,471 | 795,224 | -8.2 | 31.57 | 31.84 | + .9 |
| 99,797 | 110,546 | +10.8 | 22.15 | 22.46 | +1.4 |
| 252,827 | 237,654 | -6.0 | 27.54 | 25.93 | -5.8 |
| 327,472 | 303,715 | -7.3 | 29.17 | 28.15 | -3.5 |
| 103,596 | 96,775 | -6.6 | 30.51 | 29.72 | -2.6 |
| 368,223 | 375,156 | +1.9 | 28.12 | 28.91 | +2.8 |
| 131,018 | 128,026 | -2.3 | 26.93 | 27.19 | +1.0 |
| 1,466,940 | 1,435,628 | -2.1 | 29.13 | 28.26 | -3.0 |
| 60,242 | 56,970 | -5.4 | 25.76 | 26.05 | +3.5 |
| 722,261 | 667,303 | -7.6 | 30.07 | 29.62 | -1.5 |
| 181,815 | 187,114 | +2.9 | 28.15 | 29.17 | +3.6 |
| 1,124,771 | 1,080,238 | -4.8 | 21.26 | 20.70 | -2.6 |
| 100,620 | 93,725 | -6.9 | 28.66 | 26.47 | -7.6 |
| 107,535 | 105,055 | -2.3 | 21.14 | 21.47 | +1.6 |
| 109,551 | 118,392 | +8.1 | 22.89 | 24.68 | +7.8 |
| 90,721 | 80,061 | -11.8 | 24.54 | 23.64 | -3.7 |
| 312,325 | 283,334 | -9.3 | 18.77 | 17.94 | -4.4 |
| 201,545 | 192,713 | -4.4 | 22.31 | 21.57 | -3.3 |
| 192,065 | 185,612 | -3.4 | 19.44 | 18.43 | -5.2 |
| 20,409 | 21,346 | +4.6 | 27.73 | 27.83 | + .4 |
| 403,743 | 400,265 | - .9 | 21.34 | 20.94 | -1.9 |
| 123,757 | 119,765 | -3.2 | 26.82 | 25.84 | -3.7 |
| 111,311 | 112,005 | + .6 | 19.04 | 19.26 | +1.2 |
| 66,132 | 66,796 | +1.0 | 29.20 | 29.21 | + .0 |
| 102,543 | 101,699 | - .8 | 16.56 | 15.96 | -3.6 |
| 434,629 | 435,384 | + .2 | 28.51 | 28.07 | -1.5 |
| 57,513 | 55,909 | -2.8 | 25.79 | 26.35 | +2.2 |
| 202,211 | 206,001 | +1.9 | 29.60 | 28.60 | -3.4 |
| 164,087 | 162,829 | - .8 | 28.46 | 28.19 | - .9 |
| 10,818 | 10,643 | -1.6 | 25.82 | 26.15 | +1.3 |
| 242,971 | 238,409 | -1.9 | 27.29 | 27.48 | + .7 |
| 39,316 | 40,431 | +2.8 | 24.40 | 26.32 | +7.9 |
| 18,403 | 19,730 | +7.2 | 27.72 | 30.17 | +8.8 |
| 185,252 | 178,248 | -3.8 | 27.95 | 27.49 | -1.6 |
| 588,653 | 596,725 | +1.4 | 25.08 | 25.43 | +1.3 |
| 51,303 | 51,810 | +1.0 | 22.18 | 21.90 | -1.2 |
| 56,927 | 55,614 | -2.3 | 23.51 | 23.40 | - .5 |
| 157,932 | 147,732 | -6.5 | 26.97 | 25.73 | -4.6 |
| 6,311 | 6,620 | +4.9 | 21.18 | 20.88 | -1.4 |
| 89,546 | 78,380 | -12.5 | 18.99 | 17.12 | -9.8 |
| 95,327 | 94,831 | - .5 | 26.12 | 25.13 | -3.8 |
| 102,740 | 108,468 | +5.6 | 31.72 | 32.89 | +3.7 |
| 28,507 | 29,015 | +1.8 | 29.18 | 28.75 | -1.5 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

FEBRUARY

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 2.

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1924



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INSPECTION.

The Bureau of Inspection during the month of December, 1923, made 3,443 regular inspections, 3,272 boiler inspections, 513 elevator inspections; and approved 83 building plans.

The inspection of boilers and elevators was made either by department inspectors or persons holding licenses as approved boiler or elevator inspectors.

As a result of these inspections eleven prosecutions were brought for violations of laws, the enforcement of which is delegated to the Department of Labor and Industry.

BOILER.

| Inspections, Findings, and Orders (1) | December 1923 (2) | January 1, 1923 to January 1, 1924 (3) |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Total inspections | 3,272 | 42,985 |
| Internal inspections | 1,576 | 26,778 |
| External inspections | 1,696 | 16,207 |
| Total dangerous defects | 95 | 1,165 |
| Total ordinary defects | 892 | 12,187 |
| Boilers condemned | 1 | 22 |
| Boilers suspended | 11 | 157 |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected | 4 | 108 |

BUILDING.

Number of Building Plans Approved During the Month of December, 1923.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Fire-escapes, | 42 |
| Buildings, | 37 |
| Theatres, | 1 |
| Exhaust systems, | 1 |
| Bakeries, | 2 |
| Total, | 83 |
| New plans received, | 98 |
| Revised plans received, | 47 |
| Total, | 145 |

ELEVATOR.

During the month of December 513 elevator inspection reports were received and checked. Sixty-three sets of plans and specifications for elevator installations were received and approved. These reports show 219 dangerous defects and 294 ordinary defects.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

| (1) | December (2) | Since January 1, 1923 Totals (3) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Inspections | 3,443 | 80,927 |
| Special Inspections | 2,587 | 23,287 |
| Visits | 1,240 | 16,725 |
| Violations | 717 | 10,664 |
| Prosecutions | 11 | 328 |
| Orders | 384 | 7,040 |
| Compliances | 736 | 7,000 |

RECORD OF PROSECUTIONS.

December, 1923

| District (1) | Act (2) | Total By Districts (3) | Prosecutions (4) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Philadelphia ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 8 | 3 |
| | Factory Act ----- | | 2 |
| | Woman's Law ----- | | 3 |
| Seranton ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Williamsport ----- | Child Labor Law ----- | 2 | 1 |
| | Woman's Law ----- | | 1 |
| | Total ----- | 11 | 11 |

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

OSBORNE vs. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

LOSS OF FINGERS OR PHALANGES.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT:

The present case was presented to the Board upon petition for the determination of compensation for disability under facts agreed upon by the parties. The question calls for the interpretation of the Act of June 2, 1915, P. L. 736, as amended by the Act of March 29, 1923.

The amendment provided specific amounts of compensation for the loss of fingers. The significant provisions of the Act in relation to this question are the following:

The loss of the first phalange of the thumb, or of any finger, shall be considered equivalent to the loss of one half of such thumb or finger.

The loss of more than one phalange of a thumb or finger shall be considered equivalent to the loss of the entire thumb or finger.

The testimony submitted in connection with the record is limited. It is stated in the petition that

"This employee has thumb of left hand cut off about half way between first joint and end of thumb. We desire opinion of The Honorable Board as to how much compensation should be paid. Whether for time of disability or loss of first phalange."

An outline of the left hand is attached to the record showing a line drawn through the thumb about midway between the first joint and the end of the thumb, with the word "amputated" marked in connection with the line. In the interpretation of the provisions of the Amendment which have been quoted, it is in our opinion that the word "loss" is not to be defined narrowly. The Statute should be given a reasonable and workable interpretation. If we should take the position that the word "loss" necessarily means the entire loss,

then no accident would be compensable under the quoted sections of the Act unless the entire first phalange of the thumb or finger had been completely removed. If the smallest portion however useless of the first phalange was retained, the claimant would not be entitled to recover; moreover, if this interpretation should be followed, the claimant would become entitled to compensation for the loss of the entire thumb or finger if the slightest portion of the second phalange was removed. Such an interpretation would be extremely narrow and would not, in our opinion serve to carry out the purpose of the Act.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the phrase "loss of the first phalange of the thumb" or of any finger means loss in the ordinary sense, namely,—the loss of substantially all of the first phalange. Just how much would constitute "substantially all" is not capable of mathematical calculation.

In the present case it appears that at least one-half of the phalange has been lost. The line drawn through the thumb on the diagram passes an appreciable distance back of the thumb nail. By comparing its position in reference to the thumb nail with the same place on the average thumb, it is clear that what remains of the first phalange is very little. We therefore hold that the claimant in this case has suffered the loss of the first phalange.

The interpretation of the Act as we have presented it in this case is supported by decisions of courts whose opinion carry weight. The Court of Appeals of New York State in the matter of *Petrie* 215 N. Y. 335 had occasion to pass upon a question similar to the one here presented to the Board and involving the interpretation of statutory phraseology identical with that found in the Pennsylvania Statute. Subsequently the Appellate Division of the Third Department in *re claim of William Forbes v. Evening Mail* 194 App. Division (N. Y.) 563 passed upon a case involving an application of the same statute. These decisions we will quote at length both for the purpose of indicating the reasoning employed and as illustrating the manner of application of the principles evolved to particular cases.

In the *Petrie* case *Supra*, the court after referring to the provisions of the statute proceeded as follows:

"Under these provisions it is argued by the appellants that compensation can be awarded as for the loss of a phalange only in case the entire phalange has been lost, and that in a case where only part thereof has been lost compensation must be sought under the general clause last quoted. (covering cases of general disability). We are not able to agree with this contention on the evidence and findings made in this case. It very likely may be that the loss might be of such a minor portion of the phalange that an award could not be sustained under the clauses which have been quoted as for a loss of the entire phalange, but that does not seem to be this case. While the findings of the commission are somewhat contradictory and rather unsatisfactory in that they state in one place that the amputation of the phalange occurred near the first joint and in another place that about one-third of the bone of the distal phalange was cut off, we think that construed together and in

the light of the evidence they may be regarded as stating that substantially all of the phalange was cut off, and on that theory the award may be sustained.....

The statute was the expression of what was regarded by the legislature as a wise public policy concerning injured employees.....

Under such circumstances we think that it is to be interpreted with fair liberality, to the end of securing the benefits which it was intended to accomplish. Applying these rules to what happens to be in this case an accident of minor importance, we think we should hold that the provisions of the statute providing compensation for the loss of a certain portion of the finger become operative and applicable when it appears that substantially all of the portion of the finger so designated has been lost, and that we should not interpret such provisions too narrowly for the purpose of defeating recovery."

In the latter case of *Forbes vs. Evening Mail, Supra.* the rule laid down in the *Petrie* case is followed but the award to the claimant was disallowed upon the following statement of facts:

"In our case the loss is stated in the Employer's first report of injury to be a loss of "pulp of middle and ring fingers." It is stated in the employee's claim for compensation to be "bona exposed on middle and ring fingers right hand." It is stated in the attending physician's report to be "amputation of pulp right middle and ring fingers with part of distal phalanx in each finger chipped off." The finger loss is not otherwise stated in the testimony, and is not further proven except by the x-ray photographs which appear in the record. A comparison of the finger phalanges which are sound with those which have been chipped as shown by these pictures, indicates that less than one-fourth of each of the injured phalanges has been amputated. It is evident that "substantially all" of a phalange cannot be removed and "substantially all" of the same phalange be left after the removal. Necessarily, therefore, under the *Petrie* case the major portion of more than half of a phalange must be removed before the same is "substantially" lost", and a "loss of the first phalange" within the meaning of the statute is made out. Assuming, as nice wording would compel us to assume, that a phalange is a finger bone, no such loss has been proven in this case. Assuming, as it seems to have been assumed in *Thompson v. Sherwood Shoe Co.* (178 App. Div. 319) and *Tetro v. Superior Printing & Box Co.* (185 id. 73) that the first phalange of a finger is all that part of a finger, whether flesh or bone, which extends beyond the first joint, then equally has the claimant failed here to show a "loss of the first phalange." This is true because it nowhere appears from the reports, the testimony or the pictures that one-half or more of flesh and bone constituting the first phalange has been removed. The award was, therefore, erroneous."

The nice wording referred to by the court to the effect that a phalange is a finger bone, is found in certain dictionary definitions cited by the court as follows:

“A phalanx and phalange is defined by Webster to be in vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus.”

It is defined by the Century Dictionary as follows:

‘One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital inter-node, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot. In accurate speech, therefore, the loss of a phalange of a finger is the loss of a finger bone, and the loss of the flesh of a finger forms no part thereof.’ ”

It may be noted from the above that the Court did not distinctly take the position that the flesh of a finger is no part of the phalange. In ordinary speech presumably the first phalange constitutes the first joint of the finger, and includes everything that goes with it. The present case, however, does not require us to make a distinction between bone and flesh in view of the fact that there was a loss of both. It is possible that no case coming within the rules here laid down will be presented, in which a considerable part of the bone has not been lost.

We are of the opinion that in determining whether or not, there has been a loss of “substantially all” of the phalange that both bone and flesh should be considered in arriving at a conclusion.

As we have indicated above, the claimant in the present case has suffered the loss of the first phalange of his thumb, which, under the provisions of the statute, is equivalent to the loss of one-half of such thumb. Accordingly, we make the following

AWARD

Compensation is awarded, and the defendant, J. E. Baker Company, and State Workmen's Insurance Fund, insurance carrier defendant, are ordered and directed to pay to Charles Osborne, the claimant, sixty per cent of \$20.00, or the sum of \$12.00 per week, beginning ten days after the date of said accident on July 25, 1923, or, from August 4, 1923, for the period of thirty weeks for the loss of one-half of the claimant's left thumb.

SCHEIBLE v. BOBB, STEINMAN & LASSEE

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT—NIGHT WATCHMAN KILLED
OFF PREMISES—SELF MINISTRATION.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT:

A hearing de novo was held in this case and the Board makes the following findings of fact:

1. That on January 19, 1923, and for some time prior thereto, Andrew Scheible, the deceased husband of the claimant, was working in the employ of Bobb, Steinman & Lassee, the defendants, as a night-watchman.

2. That the average weekly wages of the said Andrew Scheible engaged in said employment was the sum of \$14.00.

3. That neither the said Andrew Scheible nor the defendants had rejected Article III, of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, as amended.

4. That the New Amsterdam Casualty Company is the insurance carrier for the defendants, and has intervened as a party defendant.

5. That the said Andrew Scheible was employed as a night watchman by the defendants on a building operation conducted by the defendants at Baltimore and Melville Streets, in the City of Philadelphia. That the employment of the said Andrew Scheible was continuous from 4:30 in the afternoon until 7 o'clock in the morning. That he had permission of his employers to secure food and other necessities, such as oil and gasoline for the operation at which he was employed, and it was customary for him to cross Baltimore Avenue for this purpose. That on the evening of January 19, 1923, about 6:30 P. M., the said Andrew Scheible crossed to the opposite side of Baltimore Avenue and secured a pie for himself at a bakery and while returning from this mission and walking across Baltimore Avenue he was struck by a passing automobile and killed.

6. That at the time of the accident which resulted in his death the said Andrew Scheible was engaged in an act of self ministration under the permission of his employers.

7. That in the performance of his duties as watchman, the decedent was not confined to the premises upon which the business of his employer was being conducted, he was at liberty to and was expected to go around the buildings in course of construction and to keep them in view, together with the material in some places piled on the sidewalk.

8. The decedent at the place at which he was killed, could readily view the front of the building operation both on Baltimore Avenue and on Melville Street.

9. The decedent at the time of his death was acting in the course of his employment.

10. That the said Andrew Scheible left to servive him as a dependent widow, Mary E. Scheible, the claimant, with whom he was living and who was dependent upon him for support at the time of his death.

11. That the burial expenses of said decedent were in excess of \$100.00, no part of which has been paid by the defendant or insurance carrier.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

In view of the foregoing findings of fact it is held as a matter of law,—

1. That the decedent sustained accidental injuries which resulted in his death while in the course of his employment, whether it be considered that he was killed while engaged in an act of self ministration under the permission of his employers as suggested by the Referee or while actually engaged in his duties as watchman under a reasonable presumption from the circumstances is immaterial.

2. The decedent and the defendant were bound by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

3. The decedent's dependent widow is entitled to compensation in accordance with the following award:

AWARD

Compensation is awarded and the defendants, Bobb, Steinman & Lasse, and the New Amsterdam Casualty, insurance carrier, intervening defendant, are ordered and directed to pay to Mary E. Scheible, widow of said decedent, 40 per cent of \$14.00, or the sum of \$5.60 per week, beginning ten days after the death of said decedent on January 19, 1923 or from January 29, 1923, for the period of three hundred weeks; and also the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on account of the burial expenses of said decedent; making a total award of \$1780.00.

SEREDNIK vs. STATE WORKMEN'S INS. FUND.

NON-RESIDENT ALIENS—PROOFS OF DEPENDENCY BY
LETTERS ROGATORY.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT:

The Claimant in this case is a non-resident alien, living in Czechoslovakia. The employe died on June 6, 1918, and claim petition was filed for the widow on March 4, 1919, by the Acting Royal Swedish Vice-Consul at Philadelphia and was later amended to include the address of the widow and the names and dates of birth of five children. Testimony was taken by Letters Rogatory. The sole question involved in this hearing *de novo* is whether or not there is sufficient evidence in the record to prove dependency on the part of the widow, the Referee having decided against her claim.

The widow testified that her husband came to America in 1912 to earn a living as he could not support his family at home; that he came to America with her knowledge and consent and that he had sent her money monthly; that the last letter she had received from him was in 1915. In answer to the question as to dates and amounts of remittances, she said, "Before the War he sent every month 50 to 60 Crowns. I cannot recall the details exactly. He sent the money by mail." Further, she stated that if the money he sent was not sufficient, she went out and earned some; that before the war 50 to 60 Crowns were worth almost as much as 500 to 600 are worth now. In answer to the question as to whether her husband intended to return, she testified, "Yes, because he wrote that he would prefer to be at home with his family." Finally, in response to the question as to whether she had letters, money order receipts and other papers from her husband, showing that he supported her while in America, she answered, "I did have, but I turned them over to the Court before—all these letters and the record were probably lost."

Louis Snyder, District Notary, corroborated the widow in that the deceased came to America with the knowledge and consent of his wife. He further testified that the decedent supported his wife, that he ascertained this at the Post Office, but as to the amount of remittances and when they occurred, he could not remember, but they came almost every month by mail. He further stated that formerly the widow lived on what the decedent remitted. The Village Elder testified that he knew the decedent sent money to his wife—that in fact the wife boasted to him that her husband sent her money. He likewise testified that the widow formerly lived on what the decedent sent her, but that now the widow and children are compelled to work, but they live very poorly on what they earn. This general testimony has some probative value as evidence in support of the widow's testimony, for in a small village or town of 2740 persons the District Notary and Village Elder would very naturally have information of the nature testified to by them.

In the recent case of *Creasy vs. Phoenix Utilities Co.*, 276 Pa. State Rep. 583, the Supreme Court, in construing Section 307,

paragraph 7, of the Compensation Act, which provides that "No compensation shall be payable under this section to a widow unless she was living with her husband at the time of his death or was then actually dependent upon him for support," draws the distinction between dependency in a legal sense and dependency in an actual sense, the latter being interpreted to mean that the widow at the time of the death of her husband was actually looking to him for support and had not acquiesced in a separation and a repudiation by him of his legal duty to support her. At page 586 the Court enunciates the criterion to be followed in determining dependency in the following language:

"The criterion in cases of this character, consequently, must be whether or not a wife, living apart from her husband and dependent upon him, but not actually receiving support from him, has acquiesced in his action under circumstances amounting to a repudiation by him of his legal obligation to support his family."

In the Creasy case the Court quoted with approval what was said in the case of *Morris vs. Cough Coal & Supply Co.*, 266 Pa. State Rep. 216, at page 220, viz:

"No rigid rule can be laid down concerning the amount or character of evidence necessary to show actual dependency, but that each case must be controlled by its own circumstances."

We start out with the natural presumption that a husband is performing the legal duty of supporting his wife *Gentile vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.*, 274 Pa. State Rep. 335—339. As was said in the *Morris* case *supra* this obligation is one of the elements to be considered in determining the fact of dependency. The fact that the husband is found to be living apart from his wife, when explained, does not negative or weaken this presumption, particularly in the cases of foreigners who have immigrated to this country, for it is generally understood that they have come here for the very purpose of better supporting their families. We have the testimony of the widow that there had been no estrangement and that her husband had been remitting money to her for the purpose of her support until communications were interrupted. Should the mere absence of tangible evidence of money remittances justify us in concluding that the widow is telling a falsehood, that the deceased repudiated his legal duty of supporting her and, further, that she had acquiesced in such repudiation? It seems to us these are very strong conclusions to draw from the failure of the widow to produce receipts or other tangible evidence of remittances. We believe the truth is more likely to be that the father provided for his family to the best of his ability in accord with natural instincts and his legal duty until the War interrupted the transmittal of money, and that upon support not forthcoming the widow maintained herself as best she might but continued to look forward to hearing from her husband and to receiving help rather than that she presumed an abandonment of her by him and acquiesced therein.

There being no evidence of fraud in the record we see no reason to impute falsehood to the testimony of the widow and her witnesses

and we therefore conclude that her husband had been contributing to her support and that although communications had been interrupted between them for some time (which we have the right to assume was on account of the War) she still looked to him for support and continued to do so until the date of his death, June 6, 1918, and was therefore, under the law, dependent upon her husband and is entitled to compensation.

The Referee's award, denying her compensation, is reversed.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The decedent, Peter Serebnik, was accidentally killed on June 6, 1918, while in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, at Allentown, Pa. He was employed in the capacity of a laborer, for which he was paid a weekly wage of \$16.50.

2. The decedent left to survive him a widow, Philomena Serebnik, and five children, residing at Drahowce, Nitranska, Zupa, Czechoslovak Republic. At the time of her husband's death she was forty-five years of age. The names and dates of birth of her children are as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Gabriella Serebnik, | daughter | born Mar. 24, 1903 |
| Mary Serebnik, | daughter | born Feb. 6, 1905 |
| Benedict Serebnik, | son | born Apr. 3, 1907 |
| Anna Serebnik, | daughter | born Mar. 25, 1909 |
| Joseph Serebnik, | son | born Mar. 27, 1911 |

3. The decedent came to America about the year 1912, for the purpose of earning a living for his family, where he remained until the day of his death.

4. We find that the widow, at the time of the decedent's death, was dependent upon him, as were also his five children. The widow has not remarried.

5. The defendant's insurance carrier paid toward the funeral expenses the sum of \$100.00.

6. The claimants and the defendant are bound by the provisions of Article III of the Workmen's compensation Act of 1915, neither party having rejected the same.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The widow, Philomena Serebnik, and her five children are entitled to compensation.

AWARD

There is awarded to Albert Mamtey, Consul General of the Czechoslovak Republic at Pittsburgh, for and in behalf of Philomena Serebnik and dependent children, compensation as follows:

For the period June 20, 1918 to Feb. 6, 1921 when Gabriella becomes sixteen years of age, 137-3/7 weeks @ (2/3 of 60) 40% of \$16.50 or \$6.60 per week \$907.03

For the period Feb. 6, 1921 to April 3, 1923, when Mary becomes sixteen years of age, 112-2/7 weeks @ (2/3 of 55) 36.2/3% of \$16.50 or \$6.05 per week \$679.33

For the period April 3, 1923 to March 20, 1924 (end of first 300 weeks) 50-2/7 weeks @ (2/3 of 50) 33-1-3% of \$16.50 or \$5.50 per week 276.57

For the use of Anna Serednick and Joseph Serednik for the period March 20, 1924 to March 25, 1925, when Anna becomes sixteen years of age, 52-6/7 weeks @ (2/3 of 25) 16-2/3% of \$16.50 or \$2.75 per week 145.36

For the use of Joseph Serednik for the period March 25 1925 to March 27, 1927, when he becomes sixteen years of age, 104-4/7 weeks @ (2/3 of 15) 10% of \$16.50 or \$1.65 per week 172.54

Total \$2180.83

BOYCE vs. B. & B. COAL CO.

MASTER AND SERVANT—MINE FOREMAN SERVING AS UNSALARIED PRESIDENT OF COMPANY.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT:

The present case was submitted to the Referee upon an agreed statement of facts. The Referee bases upon this agreement the following findings of fact:

1. The claimant is foreman for the B. & B. Coal Company, Incorporated, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and he is also president and a director of the said Corporation; that as president of the defendant company, he receives no salary or other compensation, save as he receives dividends as a stockholder; that the defendant corporation employs from ten to fourteen men besides the claimant, who acts as mine foreman, having charge of the men and work of producing coal in its mines.

2. That as mine-foreman, he receives a wage of 80 cents per hour for the time actually devoted by him to his duties as foreman, receiving no compensation when not so engaged in and about his duties in the mine.

3. That on November 17, 1922, while in the course of his employment as mine-foreman, but at that time running a mining machine, he was severely injured over the left kidney and hip by a railjack falling from the roof; that he received medical attention at the hands of Dr. Blair Learn, of Austinville, Pa., and Dr. L. F. Stewart, at the Clearfield Hospital, and was unable to perform the duties of his employment for the period between the time of his injury and his return to work on December 19th, 1922.

4. That claimant's average weekly wage, based on a working day of eight hours, at 80 cents per hour, was a sum in excess of \$20.00 per week; and that he incurred certain bills for medical and hospital services during the first thirty days following such injury, the amount of which was \$41.00 all confined to the first thirty days of disability.

5. That the claimant at the time of his injury was the regularly employed mine-foreman of the Defendant Company and was in receipt of a wage, for the time actually worked in and about defendant's mine, of 80 cents per hour, for a working day of eight hours, six days the week; and that as President of the B. & B. Coal Company, he received no salary.

These findings of fact are approved. Under the title of conclusions of law, the Referee included an additional finding taken from the agreed statement which might properly have been set up as a sixth finding of fact.

6. That Claimant was subject at all times to the "hiring and firing" of the Board of Directors and answerable to them.

This latter fact could properly be said to be included in the relationship established by the original five findings, but may be added as a matter of additional emphasis in determining the relation between the claimant and the corporation known as the B. & B. Coal Company, Inc.

It is clear that the claimant occupied a dual position in his relation to the defendant. That his duties in the two positions were distinct and recognized as such; and it would appear that he might have resigned or have been removed from either position without disturbing his relation to the defendant in the other.

A similar, though not identical question with the present one, arose in the case of *Eagleson vs. Preston* in which the claimant's husband was a salesman and buyer for the corporation defendant at a given salary and was killed while engaged in the performance of duties incident to that position. He was likewise one of the original incorporators of the company and a member of its board of directors.

The Referee awarded compensation, but was reversed by the board upon the ground that as director, he was one of the managers of the corporation and could not be both master and servant.

The Board's decision was reversed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence County in an opinion reported in 4 Dep. Rep., 2378, the lower Court being affirmed by the Supreme Court in *Eagleson vs. Preston*. Justice Von Moschzisker stating that

"There is nothing in the provisions or definitions just quoted (Sections 103 and 104 of Article 1 of the Act of June 2, 1915, P. L. 736) which deprives the present claimant of the benefits of the statute simply because her husband as salesman in defendant's employ also happens to be named as one of its directors; and the learned Court below did not err in so determining".....

and in closing his opinion he remarked

“We may note that this is not the case of a higher executive officer of a corporation claiming an award under the Compensation Act; that point will be made and decided when we come to it and not before.”

The present case calls for an answer in part at least to the question left undetermined by the former case. As pointed out by the lower Court “it is the duty of the president of a corporation ‘as such’ to be engaged in the furtherance of the business and affairs of the corporation” and where his only relation to the corporation consists in holding the office of president it may very well be held that he is not an employee as defined by the Act, but that is not the present case.

Here there are two distinct positions in title duties and incidents, the incumbent of one being the president, and the incumbent of the other the foreman, and as such an employee. They should be recognized as separate and distinct under the law, although they happen to be filled by the same person.

The president of a corporation in its chief executive officer and is concerned with its general management. The scope of his duties are ordinarily defined by its by-laws. There are many services which are distinctly outside of those duties. It is well recognized that there is no implied obligation on the part of the corporation to pay its president for services rendered which come within his duties as president. (7-R. C. L. 462). When, however, the president renders services clearly outside of the scope of his duties an implied obligation on the part of the corporation to pay him arises (7-R. C. L. 464).

This general principle certainly establishes the fact that one individual may serve a corporation in two distinct capacities, and the corporation be under obligation to him varying with the capacity in which the service is rendered.

In the present case, the claimant was in no sense acting as president when he was injured; he was acting as foreman under agreement with the board of directors specifying his wages.

As was pointed out by the Referee who may be presumed to have a particular knowledge of the conditions existing in the part of the State where the defendant company is located:

“For various reasons there is a large number of these small mining corporations owned largely by the men who not only act as officers but as employees, the terms and duties of their employment in no manner differing from those of non-stockholders employed by the corporation.”

We can see no reason under the circumstances in this case for denying the claimant compensation as employee merely because he also held the office as president.

This conclusion is in line with the statement of the general rule found in Honarde on Workmen's Compensation, Vol. 1 P. 173, to the effect that a president is not prohibited from being an employee and entitled to compensation as such for the reason that he is an

officer or a director of the corporation employing him; and with the decisions in a number of states interpreting compensation laws. These decisions while not entirely parallel because of a variance in the phraseology of the statutes are nevertheless authority for the general proposition that the same person may occupy a position as officer of a corporation and at the same time be an employee of the same corporation and in his latter capacity be within the scope of a Workmen's Compensation Act.

Southern Surety Co. vs. Childres 209 Pac. Rep. 927 (Okla.)

Raynes 118 N. E. 387 (Indiana.)

Beckman vs. Olerich & Son, 174 App. Div. 353, 160 N. Y. Supp. 791

Millers' Mnt. Gas. Co. vs. Hoover 235 S. W. 863 (Texas).

The findings of fact, conclusions of law and the award of the Referee are therefore affirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR 1923.

During the year, ending December 31, 1923, 200,435 accidents involving a time-loss of two days or more, were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry. This is an increase of 54,180 accidents over the number reported in 1922, and the largest number of accidents reported in any one year since 1917.

In comparison with 1923, the largest number of accidents reported to the Bureau since 1918 was in 1920. During this year the number of people employed in the industries of the State was 1,614,099, and the number of accidents reported was 174,979. In 1921 the number of people employed in the industries of the State was 1,270,599, and the number of accidents for this year was 140,197. In 1922, 1,499,785 persons were employed in the State's industries, and the number of accidents reported was 146,255.

While the figures covering the number of people employed during the year 1923 are not yet available, the indications are that they will probably reach the figures for 1920 when 1,614,099 people were employed. The increase in the man-hours worked and the large labor turnover is chiefly responsible for the increase in the number of accident reports in 1923 as compared with the number reported in 1921 and 1922.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported during the years 1920, 1922, and 1923 by industrial, mining, and public service classification:

1920

| Group (1) | Fatal (2) | Non-fatal (3) | Total (4) |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Industrial ----- | 915 | 96,188 | 97,103 |
| Mines ----- | 1,019 | 46,768 | 47,787 |
| Public Service ----- | 580 | 29,509 | 30,089 |
| Total ----- | 2,514 | 172,465 | 174,979 |

1922

| Group (1) | Fatal (2) | Non-fatal (3) | Total (4) |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Industrial ----- | 732 | 82,320 | 83,052 |
| Mines ----- | 809 | 35,804 | 36,613 |
| Public Service ----- | 349 | 26,241 | 26,590 |
| Total ----- | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 |

1923

| Group (1) | Fatal (2) | Non-fatal (3) | Total (4) |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Industrial ----- | 923 | 104,550 | 105,473 |
| Mines ----- | 1,017 | 58,565 | 59,882 |
| Public Service ----- | 472 | 34,608 | 35,080 |
| Total ----- | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 |

Since the Compensation Law became effective January 1, 1916 1,482,750 accidents have been reported to the Bureau.

The following table shows the number of accidents reported each year according to degree of disability:

| Year (1) | Fatal (2) | Non-fatal (3) | Non-Com- pensable (4) | Total (5) |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1916 ----- | 2,670 | 59,714 | 193,232 | 255,616 |
| 1917 ----- | 3,072 | 81,769 | 143,039 | 227,880 |
| 1918 ----- | 3,403 | 53,783 | 127,658 | 184,844 |
| 1919 ----- | 2,569 | 38,942 | 111,033 | 152,544 |
| 1920 ----- | 2,528 | 93,598 | 78,853 | 174,979 |
| 1921 ----- | 1,924 | 82,387 | 55,886 | 140,197 |
| 1922 ----- | 1,890 | 86,367 | 57,998 | 146,255 |
| 1923 ----- | 2,412 | 105,372 | 92,651 | 200,435 |
| Totals ----- | 20,468 | 601,932 | 860,350 | 1,482,750 |

COMPENSABLE CASES

During the year 1923 the number of agreements for the payment of compensation approved was 84,747, including 1,952 fatal and 2,503 permanent disability cases. The compensation incurred amounts to \$13,143,393, sub-divided as follows:

Fatal cases, \$5,898,939; Permanent disability cases, \$2,873,481; Temporary Disability cases, \$4,370,973.

Since January 1, 1916, agreements for the payment of compensation were reported in 533,828 cases, incurring a compensation liability of \$83,036,388. This grand total is distributed as follows:

Fatal cases, \$43,145,219; Permanent disability cases, \$15,332,220; Temporary disability cases, \$24,558,949. In fatal and permanent disability cases the total amount of compensation provided by the agreements and awards on file in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau is \$58,477,439. Of this amount \$25,295,542 has been paid, leaving outstanding obligations amounting to \$33,181,897 these payments to be distributed over a number of years.

During the year compensation payments were terminated in about 85,000 cases. Most of these cases can be re-opened any time within 500 weeks from the date of the agreement upon recurrence of disability due to the original injury.

There remained in the open files of the Bureau on December 31, 1923, 22,605 cases in which compensation is being paid. These 22,605 cases comprise 9,561 fatal cases, 3,032 permanent disability cases and 10,012 temporary disability cases.

The Bureau also handled approximately 250,000 receipts covering compensation payment during the year and sent notices of the approval of compensation agreements and copies of Referee's decisions in contested cases to claimants and defendants or insurance carriers in 87,113 cases.

That the Law is functioning satisfactorily is proved by the fact that in 97 per cent of the cases, compensation was paid under agreements made voluntarily between the employer and employe or the insurance carrier and only 3 per cent of the cases were contested before the Referees.

FATAL COMPENSABLE CASES

The number of fatal compensable cases for each year and the amount of compensation incurred by agreements and awards is shown in the following table. This table also shows the number of fatal cases where there was no dependency and the amount paid toward defraying the expense of the last sickness and burial:

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) | Average Compensation Per Case (4) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 1304 | \$4,078,796 | \$3,127.91 |
| 1917 ----- | 1323 | 4,127,931 | 3,113.07 |
| 1918 ----- | 2041 | 6,803,528 | 3,333.43 |
| 1919 ----- | 1794 | 6,361,191 | 3,545.81 |
| 1920 ----- | 1643 | 5,854,535 | 3,564.05 |
| 1921 ----- | 1338 | 4,658,392 | 3,481.61 |
| 1922 ----- | 1444 | 5,050,396 | 3,497.50 |
| 1923 ----- | 1683 | 5,872,039 | 3,489.03 |
| Total ----- | 12,570 | \$42,806,807 | \$3,405.47 |
| Fatal cases (No Dependency) 1916-1923 | 3,449 | \$338,412 | \$98.12 |
| Grand Total ----- | 16,019 | \$43,145,219 | \$2,693.38 |

PERMANENT DISABILITY CASES—LOSS OF MEMBERS

The Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law, providing a schedule of compensation for the loss of a thumb or fingers went into effect March 28, 1923. Since that time agreements and awards have been made in 1180 cases of this character, covering 795 finger losses and 673 phalange losses incurring a compensation liability of \$397,909.

The following series of tables show the number of agreements and awards and the amount of compensation incurred in permanent disability and temporary disability cases:

EYES

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 357 | \$349,896 |
| 1917 ----- | 370 | 405,097 |
| 1918 ----- | 683 | 840,430 |
| 1919 ----- | 651 | 828,432 |
| 1920 ----- | 664 | 972,510 |
| 1921 ----- | 653 | 1,005,414 |
| 1922 ----- | 527 | 807,791 |
| 1923 ----- | 621 | 992,193 |
| Totals ----- | 4,526 | \$6,201,763 |

There were 120 cases which resulted in the loss of both eyes. 9 in 1916; 2 in 1917; 15 in 1918; 18 in 1919; 24 in 1920; 17 in 1921; 14 in 1922, and 21 in 1923. The average compensation awarded for each of the 4,526 cases was \$1,348.

HANDS

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 101 | \$133,297 |
| 1917 ----- | 144 | 198,840 |
| 1918 ----- | 261 | 400,280 |
| 1919 ----- | 296 | 467,035 |
| 1920 ----- | 299 | 549,729 |
| 1921 ----- | 284 | 550,177 |
| 1922 ----- | 274 | 548,306 |
| 1923 ----- | 303 | 601,745 |
| Totals ----- | 1,952 | \$3,449,468 |

Both hands were lost in 16 cases. 2 in 1916; 1 in 1917; 1 in 1918; 1 in 1919; 2 in 1920; 5 in 1922, and 4 in 1923. The average compensation awarded for each of the 1,952 cases was \$1,767.

ARMS

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 58 | \$89,465 |
| 1917 ----- | 48 | 82,658 |
| 1918 ----- | 78 | 144,017 |
| 1919 ----- | 68 | 139,625 |
| 1920 ----- | 85 | 182,809 |
| 1921 ----- | 98 | 229,705 |
| 1922 ----- | 82 | 201,672 |
| 1923 ----- | 77 | 187,902 |
| Totals ----- | 594 | \$1,257,853 |

One double arm loss occurred in 1922.

The average compensation awarded for each of the 594 cases was \$2,118.

FEET

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 44 | \$54,878 |
| 1917 ----- | 62 | 86,109 |
| 1918 ----- | 154 | 215,599 |
| 1919 ----- | 160 | 229,436 |
| 1920 ----- | 145 | 234,701 |
| 1921 ----- | 154 | 256,633 |
| 1922 ----- | 140 | 256,227 |
| 1923 ----- | 170 | 307,191 |
| Totals, ----- | 1,029 | \$1,639,774 |

Both feet were lost in 17 cases. 2 in 1918; 5 in 1919; 1 in 1920; 1 in 1921; 6 in 1922, and 2 in 1923. The average amount of compensation awarded for each of the 1,029 cases was \$1,594.00.

LEGS

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 86 | \$137,983 |
| 1917 ----- | 51 | 83,402 |
| 1918 ----- | 106 | 209,833 |
| 1919 ----- | 90 | 177,072 |
| 1920 ----- | 100 | 200,777 |
| 1921 ----- | 101 | 239,002 |
| 1922 ----- | 116 | 278,622 |
| 1923 ----- | 111 | 279,717 |
| Totals, ----- | 761 | \$1,606,408 |

In 20 cases both legs were lost, 2 in 1916; 2 in 1917; 5 in 1918; 1 in 1919; 2 in 1921; 3 in 1922 and 5 in 1923. An average of \$2,111 was awarded for each of the 761 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY CASES.

This classification includes broken backs and other permanent total disability cases not specifically mentioned in the Compensation Act.

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Incurred (3) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1917 ----- | 6 | \$20,146 |
| 1918 ----- | 29 | 110,185 |
| 1919 ----- | 21 | 84,000 |
| 1920 ----- | 35 | 141,311 |
| 1921 ----- | 43 | 182,892 |
| 1922 ----- | 34 | 133,686 |
| 1923 ----- | 41 | 106,824 |
| Totals ----- | 209 | \$779,044 |

The average compensation incurred for each of the 209 miscellaneous permanent disability cases was \$3,727

TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES.

This classification includes all compensable cases where the duration of payments is not definite, compensation to be paid until disability terminates, however, within the limitations of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

During the year 1923 more agreements for the payment of compensation in temporary disability cases have been approved than in any preceding year since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective as shown in the following table:

| Year (1) | Agreements and Awards (2) | Compensation Paid (3) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1916 ----- | 68,920 | \$2,652,136 |
| 1917 ----- | 47,441 | 1,410,778 |
| 1918 ----- | 66,012 | 2,877,084 |
| 1919 ----- | 53,823 | 2,623,231 |
| 1920 ----- | 68,566 | 3,445,006 |
| 1921 ----- | 62,949 | 3,615,161 |
| 1922 ----- | 60,055 | 3,564,490 |
| 1923 ----- | 80,292 | 4,370,973 |
| Totals, ----- | 507,558 | \$24,558,949 |

The average compensation paid for each of the 507,558 cases was \$48.00.

ADJUSTMENT DIVISION

The number of cases handled by this Division during 1923 again as in each previous year since the creation of the Division shows a decided increase as compared with the year 1922.

The Division consists of a field force of eight men, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Altoona, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Pittsburgh, and a Chief Adjuster located in the Harrisburg office. Because of the small number of men available for this work, it necessarily follows that each Adjuster or Investigator is required to cover considerable territory. The services of these Adjusters have been the means of settling many disputed cases, which otherwise would have resulted in litigation and legal expenses to employers and em-

ployes. The following summary compiled by the Chief Adjuster, will give an idea of the work performed by this Division during the past year:

| | |
|--|------|
| Compensation Agreements secured and approved | 2084 |
| Non-compensable cases adjusted—time lost less than ten days and only medical expenses involved—payments made | 413 |
| Interstate commerce cases investigated—railroad fatal accidents, settlement made under the Federal Liability Act, cases not covered by the act | 303 |
| No dependents—fatal cases investigated and closed, where there was no dependency within the meaning of the Act, only part payment of last sickness and burial expenses involved to the amount of one hundred dollars each, payments made | 417 |
| Petitions filed in order to determine merits of cases before Referees in disputed claims | 766 |
| Commutation petitions investigated for the Board | 616 |
| Petitions investigated for the Board in which fatal accidents occurred after January 1st, 1920, as to the petitioner being the proper person to receipt, collect and disburse compensation payable to dependent minors on account of remarriage or death | 117 |
| Subrogation cases investigated—accidents where the third party was responsible and amounts received by claimants were equivalent to or in excess of amounts of compensation payable under the Act | 83 |
| Barred by Statute of Limitations—cases investigated where injured parties refused to sign compensation agreements, owing to small amount of compensation involved, claims now barred by Statute of limitations | 25 |
| Other investigations made in miscellaneous cases as follows .. | 365 |
| Compensation cases reopened and additional compensation paid | |
| Additional medical and hospital attention secured for injured employes beyond the thirty day period. | |
| Assistance rendered in appointment of guardians for minor dependents in fatal accidents occurring prior to January 1st, 1920. | |
| Represented claimants at hearings before Referees. | |
| Transportation secured and arrangements made in commuted cases for foreigners who returned to Europe. | |
| Cases investigated where employer paid full wage in lieu of compensation, employer reimbursed by insurance company in the amount of compensation payable and agreements executed. | |

Cases in which claimants were assisted in collecting compensation where awards were made by Referee, employers not covered by compensation insurance at time of accident.

Fatal cases investigated where the question of alien dependency is involved, cases referred to proper Consular representatives in this Country.

Referred to the Exemption Clerk all cases in which claim petitions were filed against employers who were not granted the privilege of exemption, or covered by compensation insurance.

| | |
|--|------|
| Cases on hand January 1, 1923 | 159 |
| Cases assigned during year 1923 | 5212 |
| Total number of cases investigated and adjusted in 1923 | 5189 |
| Cases on hand January 1, 1924 | 182 |

STATE COMPENSATION CASES

The Workmen's Compensation Bureau also administers the Act in all cases where State employes are injured during the course of their employment. Compensation as well as bills for medical, surgical and hospital expenses, within the limitations of the Act, are paid by requisitions made on the Auditor General by the Secretary of Labor and Industry. Requisitions for such payments are only made after the necessary agreements are properly executed and bills for medical, surgical and hospital expenses are approved by the Department in which the injured was employed at the time of the accident. Payments are made by check issued by the State Treasurer.

The following statement shows the total amount expended from January 1, 1923, to and including December 27, 1923 (Compensation being paid to and including Dec. 27, 1923 under last Voucher)—

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Medical, Surgical & Hospital expenses | \$ 9,700.64 |
| Costs:-(Witness fees—for cases before Referees) | 46.78 |
| Compensation paid in fatal cases | 11,751.36 |
| Compensation paid in Permanent Disability cases .. | 14,685.88 |
| Compensation paid in Temporary Disability cases .. | 19,845.78 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$56,030.44 |

The following is the number of Fatal and Permanent disability cases on which compensation is still being paid, together with the Department for which the Deceased and injured Employee worked:—

| Fatals:— | Number of cases |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dept. of Highways | 32 |
| Dept. of State Police | 3 |
| Game Commission Dept. | 2 |
| Adjutant General's Dept. | 1 |
| Dept. of Fisheries | 1 |
| TOTAL | 39 |

Permanent Disability cases:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Dept. of Highways | 16 |
| Adjutant General's Dept. | 3 |
| Dept. of Forests & Waters | 2 |
| Dept. of Health | 1 |
| TOTAL | 39 |

PETITIONS FILED IN CONTESTED CASES

The following table shows the number of claim petitions filed each year and assigned to Referees since the Compensation Law became effective. The disposition made of these cases is also shown:

| Year (1) | Assigned (2) | Award (3) | Disallowed (4) | Dismissed (5) | Withdrawn (6) |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1916 | 1,728 | 479 | 220 | 662 | 44 |
| 1917 | 2,964 | 769 | 650 | 993 | 228 |
| 1918 | 2,216 | 741 | 492 | 657 | 141 |
| 1919 | 2,204 | 767 | 505 | 578 | 181 |
| 1920 | 2,306 | 769 | 428 | 688 | 180 |
| 1921 | 2,468 | 799 | 435 | 801 | 157 |
| 1922 | 2,388 | 886 | 569 | 809 | 157 |
| 1923 | 2,541 | 1,005 | 618 | 743 | 167 |
| Totals | 18,755 | 6,245 | 3,887 | 5,931 | 1,255 |

The assignment and disposition of petitions for modification, review, termination and reinstatement of compensation agreements filed with the Bureau and assigned to Referees each year is set forth in the following table:

| Year (1) | Assigned (2) | Granted (3) | Refused (4) |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1916 and 1917 | 119 | 23 | 96 |
| 1918 | 1,193 | 614 | 494 |
| 1919 | 1,446 | 779 | 645 |
| 1920 | 1,398 | 778 | 569 |
| 1921 | 2,030 | 1,003 | 815 |
| 1922 | 2,077 | 1,154 | 894 |
| 1923 | 1,772 | 1,023 | 741 |
| Totals | 10,035 | 5,374 | 4,254 |

DIVISION OF EXEMPTION AND INSURANCE

Upon the recommendations of this Division five hundred and fifteen employers and their subsidiaries have been granted the privilege of carrying their own liability under the Compensation Act by the Board during the past year.

In the granting of this privilege great care must be exercised at all times because of the responsibility for future payments which may come due periodically for sixteen years after a fatal accident. The able manner in which the work of this Division has been handled is proved by the fact that there has never been a default in the payment of any compensation on the part of an employer granted the privilege of operating as a self-insurer. That the Workmen's Compensation Act has been generally accepted throughout the State is shown by the rapidly decreasing number of rejections. Every large employer is now operating under the Act and rejections are only served by small employers who hire one or two persons.

Through the efforts of this Division a number of employers, who were not complying with the compulsory insurance feature of the Workmen's Compensation Law, have secured policies covering their compensation liability and are now operating under the provisions of the Law.

CASES HANDLED BY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Petitions for commutation or lump sum payments were filed with the Bureau and referred to the Workmen's Compensation Board in 876 cases, during the year ending December 31, 1923. Of this total 567 covered disability cases, and 309 were fatal cases. The Board granted 344 requests in disability cases, while 150 were refused; in fatal cases requests were granted in 181 cases, while 115 were refused. The total amount of these lump sum payments was \$331,578.52 in disability cases and \$145,018.12 in fatal cases, or a grand total of \$476,596.64. An analysis of these awards shows that 55 per cent were granted in full, twenty-two per cent in sums over \$500.00 and twenty-three per cent in sums under \$500.00. Thirty-three per cent of the disability and forty-seven per cent of the fatal cases were for the purpose of paying mortgages and purchasing property; twelve per cent of the disability and thirty-two per cent of the fatal cases for the payment of debts; twenty-seven per cent of the disability and six per cent of the fatal cases for the purpose of starting into business; four per cent of the disability and seven per cent of the fatal cases for living expenses; twenty-two per cent of the disability and eight per cent of the fatal cases for the purpose of leaving the country and two per cent of the disability cases were granted for the purpose of buying artificial appliances.

There were 646 appeals from decisions of Referees filed with the Board during the year. This covers orders of Referees on original claim petitions, petitions for modification, termination or review of compensation agreements and awards. Hearings de novo were ordered in 76 cases and in 21 cases the Board granted re-hearings to be heard by Referees. Other petitions acted upon were petitions for allowance of counsel fee, 21; petitions on agreed facts upon which hearings were held and awards or disallowance of compensation made, 14; miscellaneous petitions, 12.

Under the provisions of Section 307 of the Act as amended in 1919, the Board authorized the payment of compensation to persons other than a guardian or committee in 128 cases.

There were 107 appeals from decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board to Common Pleas Courts of the State during the year.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

Gabriel H. Moyer, Manager of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, is planning a campaign of education of the policyholders through competent field payroll auditors and accountants. The expense of this new system will about balance any financial gain to the Fund, but the justice and equity of the proposed audit to the policyholders is apparent.

CLAIM DEPARTMENT

The Claim Department received 30,729 accident reports from January 1, 1923 to January 1, 1924. Eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-seven of these reports were classed as coal mining, and 19,602 as commercial accidents. Of the 181 fatal claims, 101 were classed as coal mining and 80 commercial. From January 1, 1916 to January 1, 1924 there have been received 155,623 accident reports. During the past year the adjusters made 14,883 investigations and 8,465 re-investigations compared with 10,837 investigations and 4,598 re-investigations during 1922.

The work of rehabilitating injured persons has gone steadily on with good results. A large number of cases were taken up for special treatment after the expiration of the thirty-day period in which medical and hospital treatment is required.

This extra treatment is very expensive in most cases, often extending over a long period but is absolutely necessary to restore the claimant as completely and quickly as possible. If this treatment were not given the claimant might be permanently and totally disabled, as in ninety per cent of the cases the claimant is not able to bear the expense of this treatment himself. It means restoring the claimant to an earning capacity, making him a self-supporting citizen, a satisfied workman—a good asset to his employer.

REHABILITATION.

Sixty-nine disabled persons were reported to the Bureau of Rehabilitation during the month of December for assistance in returning to suitable occupations. Sixty-five disabled persons were in December in courses of training to fit them for employment.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-five disabled registrants of the Bureau had been returned to suitable occupational tasks. Many of those disabled persons received school training as well as training on the job.

When a disabled person is reported to the Bureau of Rehabilitation from the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, or other source, a questionnaire is sent to such disabled person by mail. There have been questionnaires, or registration forms, sent by mail to 3,986 persons reported as disabled to January 1, 1924. Of that number 2,986 registration forms have been returned to the central office of the Bureau of Rehabilitation at Harrisburg and referred to the field workers in the districts where such registered disabled persons reside. The field workers visit each such disabled registrant at his or her home and endeavor to effect rehabilitation. Among the 2,986 disabled persons registered are 603 who cannot read or write the English language and 110 totally blind, which effectively answers the objection that illiterate disabled persons or blinded persons will not return a questionnaire sent them by mail.

The 2,986 registrants include 2,916 men and 70 women. One hundred and twelve of the registrants are negroes.

Classification of the registrants into age groups is interesting, indicating that the majority of industrial accident victims registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation are over thirty-one years of age. Three hundred and eighty-five of the registrants are under twenty-one years of age; 820 between twenty-one and thirty; 724 between thirty-one and forty; 560 between forty-one and fifty, and 497 are over fifty years of age.

The majority of the registrants are native Pennsylvanians. One thousand six hundred and sixty-one of the 2,986 disabled persons registered with the Bureau were born in Pennsylvania; 279 were born in the United States outside of Pennsylvania and 1,046 were born in foreign countries.

The Bureau, by direct payments from its appropriations, has aided in the purchase of 320 artificial appliances, as arms, legs, hands, feet, and body braces, to enable disabled registrants to return to suitable occupational tasks and become self-supporting. The use-

ful and oftentimes essential artificial arm, leg, hand, or foot is not provided as a part of the workmen's compensation award in Pennsylvania, although many industrial corporations, as well as individual employers are, as a definite policy, or at the solicitation of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, providing such necessary artificial appliances for workers dismembered in employment accidents in their plants.

An analysis of the records of school attendance of the 2,986 persons registered with the Bureau to January 1, 1924, indicates that 282, or almost ten per cent, had never attended school. Only one of those 282 was under twenty-one years of age, and the greatest number in any single age group is 96 between the ages of forty-one and fifty. Two hundred and thirty-five of those 282 who had never attended school were foreigners, and only 47 were Americans. Seventy-eight had attained employment in which some degree of skill was necessary and 204 were common laborers.

Sixty-one had attended school one year, the greater number of whom were over forty-one years of age; 109 had attended school two years; 176, three years; 191, four years; 273, five years; 350, six years; 382, seven years; 518, eight years; 215, nine years; 208, ten years; and 221, more than ten years.

It is interesting to observe the trend of the statistics, indicating that principally those in the lower age groups have attended school six years and over. It is also interesting to observe from the statistics how the numbers of persons in skilled employment increase as the number of years in school increase for such workers.

However, of the 2,986 disabled persons registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation to January 1, 1924, 1,243 were common laborers and 1,743 had attained employment in which some degree of skill was necessary.

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

December, 1923

MEN

| (1) | Persons applying for Positions (2) | Persons asked for by Employers (3) | Persons sent to Positions (4) | Persons receiving Positions (5) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture ----- | 148 | 67 | 50 | 43 |
| Building Trades ----- | 983 | 629 | 667 | 559 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 1,454 | 949 | 1,034 | 874 |
| Clerical ----- | 221 | 79 | 87 | 80 |
| Hotel & Instns ----- | 1,119 | 407 | 437 | 384 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 110 | 93 | 58 | 50 |
| Transportation ----- | 237 | 61 | 80 | 58 |
| Sales ----- | 131 | 95 | 88 | 68 |
| Common Labor ----- | 5,138 | 2,699 | 2,581 | 2,458 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 884 | 586 | 593 | 540 |
| Total (4 Weeks) ----- | 10,425 | 5,665 | 5,675 | 5,114 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | 25 |
| November (4 wks) ----- | 13,345 | 7,910 | 8,099 | 7,327 |
| October (5 wks) ----- | 17,854 | 15,136 | 13,606 | 12,583 |
| September (4 wks) ----- | 14,164 | 12,884 | 10,508 | 9,715 |
| December 1922 (5 wks) ----- | 17,013 | 16,267 | 13,924 | 12,870 |
| December 1921 (5 wks) ----- | 34,532 | 4,609 | 4,664 | 4,159 |

WOMEN

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods ----- | 11 | 26 | 7 | 5 |
| Clerical ----- | 366 | 122 | 95 | 68 |
| Clothing & Textiles ----- | 42 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Day Workers ----- | 748 | 449 | 444 | 438 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 298 | 332 | 207 | 138 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 479 | 242 | 179 | 151 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 128 | 131 | 93 | 63 |
| Prof'nl & Trained ----- | 47 | 41 | 20 | 18 |
| Sales ----- | 81 | 63 | 46 | 40 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 30 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| Total ----- | 2,230 | 1,421 | 1,101 | 936 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | 10 |
| November (4 wks) ----- | 2,892 | 2,126 | 1,542 | 1,517 |
| October (5 wks) ----- | 3,945 | 3,192 | 2,127 | 1,898 |
| September (4 wks) ----- | 2,929 | 2,904 | 1,838 | 1,649 |
| December 1922 (5 wks) ----- | 2,981 | 2,634 | 1,802 | 1,638 |
| December 1921 (5 wks) ----- | 3,755 | 1,677 | 1,251 | 1,105 |

The classification summary report of the Bureau of Employment for the month of December, 1923, reveals in its totals a decrease in the number of applications, in the number of orders from employers, and in the number of placements, from the report of November; but when the fact is considered that the month of December was only a twenty day month, as far as the several industries and business activities of the State are concerned, with the exception of institutions, stores and transportation, the figures as given in the December report show relative increases instead of absolute decreases. This is especially true in agriculture, building trades, machinery and metal industries, mines and quarries, and common labor.

This report shows also that the supply of labor is equal to the demand and that there is nowhere in the State any serious involuntary unemployment. It may also be said that throughout the State, according to this report, labor, employment and industrial conditions are "seasonally good."

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

DECEMBER, 1923.

| | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 5 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent ----- | 2 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$34.00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant ----- | 3 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$18.25 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations ----- | 309 | |
| Violations of law discovered ----- | 3 | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law ----- | 0 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month ----- | 4 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month ----- | | \$200.00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 ----- | 298 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 ----- | | \$14,900.00 |
| Total number surrendered ----- | 2 | |
| Total number revoked ----- | 1 | |
| Total number reissued ----- | 0 | |
| Total refusals ----- | 0 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies ----- | 3 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 10 | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints ----- | | \$126.35 |

The December report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies reveals the following facts:

During the month there were 5 complaints concerning fees in which two decisions were made in favor of the agents and three decisions in favor of the complainants.

The amount of money involved in the former decisions was \$84.00. The amount of money involved in the latter decisions was \$18.25.

Three hundred and nine investigations were made in which three violations of the law were discovered. There were, however, no prosecutions for these violations.

Four licenses were issued in the month, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$200.00. The total number of licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was on December 31, 1923, 298, which brought into the State Treasury fees amounting to \$14,900.00.

During December two licenses were surrendered, two were revoked, and the location of three licensed agencies was changed.

In December there were ten complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$126.38.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

DECEMBER.

The Department of Labor and Industry in co-operation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia presents a compilation from reports on Employment and Wages in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania.

The table for December is made up of reports from 684 firms representing 39 different industries. The total number of employes within the scope of this study is 265,609; the total payroll for the week ending December 15, 1923 is \$7,106,992.

These same plants reported for the previous month wage earners to the extent of 274,435 entailing a payroll of \$7,200,760 which shows a decrease for December of 3.2 per cent. in the number of employes and 1.3 per cent. in the payroll per week.

There are 24 industries showing a decrease in the number of wage earners employed in December over those employed in November while but fifteen of the industries show increases.

In the total weekly payroll, fifteen industries show an increase in per cent, whereas 24 industries show a decrease. Average weekly wages were decreased in eighteen of the industries during this period while increases are shown in twenty-one industries.

The most notable change in the reduction of wage earners is seen in the construction and repairs of cars. This industry shows a decrease of 14.2 per cent. The industry showing the greatest increase is that of Paints and Varnishes which is 12.5 per cent.

The greatest per cent. of change in the total weekly payroll is reported by the Rubber and Tire Goods industry; this per cent. being 27.6. Another notable increase in the total weekly payroll is reported by the Cotton Goods industry which shows an increase of 15.7 per cent. The industry reporting the greatest per cent. of decrease in total weekly payroll is that of Carpets and Rugs; the decrease being 15.9 per cent.

The industry showing the greatest per cent. of increase of average weekly wages is that of Rubber Tires and Goods. In this industry December shows an increase over November of 23 per cent. Paints and Varnishes industry reports a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the average weekly wages.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of wage earners | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number of Plants Reporting (2) | Week Ended Nov. 15, '23 (3) | Week Ended Dec. 15, '23 (4) | Per cent Change (5) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES ----- | 684 | 274,435 | 265,609 | — 3.2 |
| METAL MANUFACTURERS: | 248 | 157,549 | 150,466 | — 4.5 |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts ----- | 19 | 6,171 | 6,178 | + .1 |
| Car construction and repairs ----- | 12 | 24,973 | 21,422 | —14.2 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 21 | 4,027 | 4,188 | + 4.0 |
| Engines, machines and machine tools ----- | 19 | 9,149 | 8,569 | — 6.3 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 57 | 11,268 | 10,916 | — 3.1 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 15 | 3,356 | 3,285 | — 2.1 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 11 | 13,277 | 13,046 | — 1.7 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,709 | 4,456 | — 5.4 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 43 | 50,155 | 49,613 | — 1.1 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 9 | 2,575 | 2,359 | — 8.4 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel ----- | 27 | 21,475 | 19,500 | — 9.2 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 6,414 | 6,934 | + 8.1 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 173 | 49,762 | 48,796 | — 1.9 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 11 | 2,966 | 2,638 | —11.1 |
| Clothing ----- | 27 | 3,824 | 3,965 | + 3.7 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 4 | 4,827 | 4,744 | — 1.7 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 14 | 3,387 | 3,513 | + 3.7 |
| Silk goods ----- | 44 | 15,416 | 14,819 | — 3.9 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 22 | 8,498 | 8,280 | — 2.6 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 44 | 10,077 | 10,048 | — .3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 767 | 789 | + 2.9 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 72 | 19,137 | 18,931 | — 1.1 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,634 | 4,468 | — 3.6 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 20 | 6,061 | 5,752 | — 5.1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 13 | 2,127 | 2,163 | + 1.7 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 18 | 6,315 | 6,548 | + 3.7 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 54 | 15,621 | 15,579 | — .3 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta products ----- | 12 | 2,029 | 2,127 | + 4.8 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,426 | 7,242 | — 1.1 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 5,777 | 5,745 | — .6 |
| Pottery ----- | 4 | 389 | 365 | — 6.2 |
| CHEMICALS and ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 27 | 8,735 | 8,690 | — .5 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,536 | 1,607 | + 4.6 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 6 | 634 | 736 | +12.5 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 6,545 | 6,347 | — 3.0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 110 | 23,631 | 23,147 | — 2.0 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,366 | 2,410 | + 1.9 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 2,377 | 2,382 | + .2 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 23 | 5,849 | 5,714 | — 2.3 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 317 | 286 | — 9.8 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 24 | 4,642 | 4,342 | — 6.5 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,773 | 3,642 | — 3.5 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 19 | 3,298 | 3,325 | + .8 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,009 | 1,046 | + 3.7 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

| Total Weekly Payroll | | | Average weekly wages | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Week ended Nov. 15, '23 (6) | Week ended Dec. 15, '23 (7) | Percent Change (8) | Week ended Nov. 15, '23 (9) | Week ended Dec. 15, '23 (10) | Percent Change (11) |
| \$7,200,760 | \$7,166,992 | - 1.3 | \$26.24 | \$26.76 | + 2.0 |
| 4,524,928 | 4,452,136 | - 1.6 | 28.72 | 29.59 | + 3.0 |
| 173,219 | 176,963 | + 2.2 | 28.07 | 28.64 | + 2.0 |
| 795,224 | 777,876 | - 2.2 | 31.84 | 36.31 | +14.0 |
| 88,535 | 93,294 | + 5.4 | 21.99 | 22.28 | + 1.2 |
| 237,166 | 238,621 | + .6 | 25.92 | 27.85 | + 7.4 |
| 517,016 | 510,502 | - 2.1 | 28.13 | 28.44 | + 1.1 |
| 100,206 | 98,639 | - 1.6 | 29.88 | 30.03 | + .5 |
| 383,005 | 382,648 | - .1 | 28.85 | 29.33 | + 1.7 |
| 128,026 | 113,276 | -11.5 | 27.19 | 25.42 | - 6.5 |
| 1,419,344 | 1,383,067 | - 2.6 | 28.30 | 27.88 | - 1.5 |
| 69,226 | 60,982 | -11.9 | 26.88 | 25.85 | - 3.8 |
| 626,787 | 621,627 | - .8 | 29.19 | 31.88 | + 9.2 |
| 187,114 | 194,633 | + 4.0 | 29.17 | 28.07 | - 3.8 |
| 1,025,385 | 1,018,124 | - .7 | 20.61 | 20.86 | + 1.2 |
| 79,405 | 66,776 | -15.9 | 26.77 | 25.31 | - 5.5 |
| 77,013 | 83,018 | + 7.8 | 20.14 | 20.94 | + 4.0 |
| 119,120 | 113,767 | - 4.5 | 24.68 | 23.98 | - 2.8 |
| 80,061 | 92,627 | +15.7 | 23.64 | 26.37 | +11.5 |
| 276,441 | 261,166 | - 5.5 | 17.93 | 17.62 | - 1.7 |
| 181,278 | 179,146 | - 1.2 | 21.33 | 21.64 | + 1.5 |
| 190,721 | 200,833 | + 5.3 | 18.92 | 19.99 | + 5.6 |
| 21,346 | 20,791 | - 2.6 | 27.83 | 26.35 | - 5.3 |
| 400,868 | 408,045 | + 1.8 | 20.95 | 21.55 | + 2.9 |
| 119,765 | 121,458 | + 1.4 | 25.84 | 27.18 | + 5.2 |
| 120,457 | 114,981 | - 4.6 | 19.87 | 19.98 | + .6 |
| 60,644 | 63,207 | + 4.2 | 28.51 | 29.22 | + 2.5 |
| 100,022 | 108,449 | + 8.4 | 15.84 | 16.56 | + 4.5 |
| 438,445 | 420,476 | - 4.1 | 28.07 | 26.90 | - 3.8 |
| 53,534 | 52,743 | - 1.5 | 26.38 | 24.80 | - 6.0 |
| 213,600 | 205,181 | - 4.0 | 28.77 | 27.98 | - 2.7 |
| 162,882 | 154,932 | - 4.9 | 28.19 | 26.97 | - 4.3 |
| 8,380 | 7,620 | - 9.2 | 21.57 | 20.88 | - 3.2 |
| 240,036 | 234,954 | - 2.1 | 27.48 | 27.04 | - 1.6 |
| 40,431 | 41,844 | + 3.5 | 26.32 | 26.04 | - 1.1 |
| 19,730 | 20,349 | + 3.1 | 30.17 | 27.65 | - 8.4 |
| 179,875 | 172,761 | - 4.0 | 27.48 | 27.38 | - .4 |
| 571,098 | 573,257 | + .4 | 24.17 | 24.77 | + 2.5 |
| 51,810 | 50,969 | - 1.6 | 21.90 | 21.15 | - 3.4 |
| 55,614 | 59,035 | + 6.2 | 23.40 | 24.78 | + 5.9 |
| 150,475 | 150,244 | - .2 | 25.73 | 26.29 | + 2.2 |
| 6,620 | 6,158 | - 7.1 | 20.88 | 21.53 | + 3.1 |
| 79,025 | 80,080 | + 1.3 | 17.02 | 18.45 | + 8.4 |
| 94,831 | 88,255 | - 6.9 | 25.13 | 24.23 | - 3.6 |
| 108,468 | 107,561 | - .8 | 32.89 | 32.35 | - 1.6 |
| 24,255 | 30,946 | +27.6 | 24.04 | 29.58 | +23.0 |

SAFETY CONFERENCES.

During the months of December, 1923 and January, 1924, the Department of Labor has been holding a series of safety conferences with industrial executives, safety men, and other interested persons in various cities of the state.

Through the assistance of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation a tabulation of the 1923 accidents has been prepared, not only for the state at large, but for the respective communities in which these meetings have been held. These tabulations show that the experience of the respective communities is relatively the same as those for the state as a whole.

The dates and places where these meetings were held is as follows:

December 7,—Chamber of Commerce Building, Philadelphia

December 14,—Department Offices, Pittsburgh

January 17,—Hotel Berkshire, Reading

January 18,—Hotel Casey, Scranton

January 29,—130 Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, Erie

January 31,—Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown

Various speakers at these meetings said that employes did not use the safeguards provided by them, ignored specific orders to wear goggles, removed safeguards on saws, etc., unless foremen kept continually reminding them. They urged the Department to use its police power and bring prosecutions against these classes of careless employes. The Secretary, Dr. Meeker, said that he was loath to take any such procedure as he thought this matter was one which should come under the head of plant discipline. This consideration was taken up at all the meetings, and will no doubt be a subject for final discussion at the state-wide meeting to be held in Harrisburg on February 20th.

Dr. Meeker also brought out the fact that the only way in which accidents could be reduced in the State was to have each individual establishment thoroughly organized to act as a nucleus for that particular locality. Every mill, factory, store, railroad shop, or other class of establishment should have a safety organization, and if well organized and functioning properly will appreciably reduce the number of accidents within a very short time.

STATE-WIDE SAFETY CONFERENCE.

A state-wide safety conference of all those interested in accident prevention will be held in March, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This conference is the final one of a series of similar conferences which have been held in the various communities throughout the State during the past few months.

NEW LEGISLATION.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 was passed by the Legislature of 1923, which is as follows:

"Whether or not there be dependents as aforesaid, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding one hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the employer or insurer directly to the undertaker (without deduction of any amounts theretofore paid for compensation or for medical expenses payable to the dependents, or, if there be no dependents, then to the personal representatives of the deceased."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

MARCH

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 3.

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1924



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INSPECTION

The Bureau of Inspection for the month of January made 8297 inspections and visits, distributed as shown below. This does not include inspections of boilers and elevators, the figures for which are shown separately.

The work of the various Divisions of the Bureau is shown under their several headings and represents an average month's activities.

GENERAL INSPECTION

JANUARY 1924

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Inspections | 5783 |
| Special Inspections | 1149 |
| Visits | 1365 |
| Violations Reported | 847 |
| Prosecutions Authorized | 7 |
| Orders Issued | 573 |
| Orders complied with | 701 |

BOILER

JANUARY 1924.

| | |
|--|------|
| Total inspections | 5341 |
| Internal inspections | 2772 |
| External inspections | 2569 |
| Internal inspections by State inspectors | 89 |
| External inspections by State inspectors | 61 |
| Miniature boilers inspected | 141 |
| Pennsylvania standard boilers built | 350 |
| Operating certificates issued | 263 |
| Total dangerous defects | 69 |
| Total ordinary defects | 1552 |
| Boilers condemned | 4 |
| Boilers suspended | 0 |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected | 14 |
| Special hydrostatic test H. R. T. lap seam boilers | 10 |

ELEVATOR

JANUARY 1924

During the month of January 546 elevator inspection reports were received and checked. These reports represented the activities of the approved elevator inspectors including the departmental inspectors. An examination of these reports revealed the following:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Dangerous defects reported | 232 |
| Ordinary defects reported | 337 |
| Elevators inspected | 142 |
| Number of sets of plans and specifications received and checked | 40 |
| Number of sets of plans and specifications approved | 39 |

BUILDING

NUMBER OF BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

JANUARY 1924

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Fire-escapes | 56 |
| Buildings | 64 |
| Theatres | 9 |
| Bakeries | 8 |
| Total | <u>137</u> |
| New Plans Received | 157 |
| Revised Plans Received | 65 |
| Total | <u>222</u> |

MOTION PICTURES

JANUARY 1924

PROJECTIONISTS

| | |
|---|------|
| Number of 1923 Licenses Renewed Prior to January 1924 | 1796 |
| Number of 1923 Licenses Renewed in January | 102 |
| Number of Licenses Issued by Examination | 56 |
| Number of Licenses Issued by Re-examination | 10 |

OPERATORS OF APPROVED PORTABLE PROJECTORS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Number of 1923 Licenses Renewed to January 31 | 66 |
| Number of Licenses Issued by Examination | 9 |
| Provisional Licenses Issued | 10 |
| Apprentice Certificates Issued | 76 |
| Total Number of All Licenses Issued | <u>2125</u> |
| Applicants Failing to Qualify for Licenses | 8 |
| Duplicate Licenses Issued | 4 |
| Apprentice Certificates Renewed | 1 |
| Buildings, other than theatres, approved for motion pictures | 7 |
| Violations Reported (projecting without license) | 5 |

MACHINE GUARDING.

From time to time suggestions are made to the Department relative to the enactment of a law which would compel machinery manufacturers to guard all machines according to safety standards of the State before they are sold in this Commonwealth.

This is a suggestion with which the Department is in thorough accord, but there would be difficulty in enacting such a law as it would affect persons outside of the boundaries of Pennsylvania.

It is felt that the best way to secure the guarding of all machinery would be for all industrial executives of this State to buy only such machinery as is safeguarded in accordance with the safety standards of this Department.

In this way additional expense for guards would be saved; and guards made and incorporated into the machinery would probably be more effectual than guards added after the machinery had been installed.

GUARDING OF CONE PULLEYS

Some objections have been received recently by the Department of Labor and Industry with reference to the Safety Standards of the Department for the guarding of cone pulleys. It is very probable that consideration will be given shortly to the revision of these standards.

All persons desiring to criticize the present Safety Standards for the guarding of cone pulleys are requested to write to the Secretary of the Industrial Board, Department of Labor and Industry, Keystone Building, Harrisburg, Pa., outlining their objections, giving their ideas for revision, and their reasons for the suggested changes.

SAFETY CONFERENCES PROVE A SUCCESS

During the last three months safety conferences have been held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Erie, Johnstown, Lebanon, and Williamsport. In every city a representative body of men responded to the invitation of Secretary Meeker to attend these meetings.

The purpose of holding these conferences was primarily to increase interest in accident prevention, and to confer on methods, and to formulate a program for reducing the number of accidents in the State during the present year. Secretary Meeker pointed out that concerted work on the part of employer and employe was necessary to accomplish this reduction. He stated that every person must be a missionary in safety, going out and converting those who do not realize its importance, and urging everyone to put forth renewed effort toward the reduction of accidents in 1924.

Safety organizations should be formed in every establishment, large and small. He urged the formation of local safety organizations, or the support of such organizations already in existence, and finally stated that energetic methods in safety education should be undertaken with the workmen themselves, in order that they might fully appreciate the necessity of using safeguards provided, and of doing their work in a safe and sane manner.

Through the prompt work of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, tabulated statistics of the accidents reported from the respective communities where the conferences were held, were available for the year 1923. Copies of these tabulations were given to each person present. It was recognized that these tables would be of value in safety education, and the employers were urged to study them and transmit the information contained in them to their workers.

COMPENSATION

The following series of four tables is a summary of the monthly reports of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the years since the inception of the Workmen's Compensation Act, January 1, 1916.

Table I shows the actual number of reports received for each year by degree of disability.

Table II shows the number of agreements approved each year by degree of disability; while Table III gives the amount of compensation awarded in the fatal cases, the amount paid in the fatal cases, and the amount paid in the disability cases.

Table IV shows the number of actual members lost with the compensation awarded for such loss. For example, during the year 1923, 649 eyes were lost, entailing compensation amounting to \$992,193 as is shown in columns (10) and (11) respectively. These 649 eye losses are made up of single eye loss cases and multiple loss cases. In the multiple loss cases, the case is charged to some other member and not to the eye, if the loss of the other member is the more serious loss. Column (17) shows the number of cases of miscellaneous permanent total injuries; such as broken backs, facial disfigurements, etc.; and column (18) carries the compensation awarded for these cases.

TABLE I
ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

| Year (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1916 | 2,670 | 689 | 252,257 | 255,616 |
| 1917 | 3,072 | 983 | 223,825 | 227,850 |
| 1918 | 3,493 | 548 | 180,893 | 184,844 |
| 1919 | 2,569 | 421 | 149,554 | 152,544 |
| 1920 | 2,528 | 317 | 172,134 | 174,979 |
| 1921 | 1,924 | 204 | 138,069 | 140,197 |
| 1922 | 1,890 | 170 | 144,195 | 146,255 |
| 1923 | 2,412 | 1,167 | 196,856 | 200,435 |
| Total, | 20,468 | 4,499 | 1,457,783 | 1,482,750 |

TABLE II
AGREEMENTS APPROVED

| Year (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1916 | 1,727 | 646 | 68,920 | 71,293 |
| 1917 | 1,946 | 681 | 47,441 | 50,063 |
| 1918 | 2,607 | 1,301 | 66,012 | 69,920 |
| 1919 | 2,496 | 1,286 | 53,323 | 57,106 |
| 1920 | 2,155 | 1,328 | 68,566 | 72,049 |
| 1921 | 1,571 | 1,333 | 62,949 | 65,853 |
| 1922 | 1,565 | 1,173 | 60,055 | 62,793 |
| 1923 | 1,952 | 2,503 | 80,292 | 84,747 |
| Total | 16,019 | 10,251 | 507,553 | 533,828 |

TABLE III
COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

| Year (1) | Fatal Comp. Awarded (2) | Fatal Comp. Paid (3) | Disability Comp. Paid (4) | Total Comp. Paid (5) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1916 | \$4,116,075 | \$1,337,724 | \$2,780,895 | \$4,118,619 |
| 1917 | 4,189,328 | 645,281 | 2,483,296 | 3,128,577 |
| 1918 | 6,859,718 | 1,154,999 | 3,257,882 | 4,412,881 |
| 1919 | 6,431,155 | 2,123,047 | 3,916,029 | 6,039,976 |
| 1920 | 5,905,832 | 2,175,138 | 4,826,059 | 7,001,197 |
| 1921 | 4,681,692 | 2,059,017 | 5,591,261 | 7,660,278 |
| 1922 | 5,062,490 | 2,613,982 | 5,425,159 | 8,069,141 |
| 1923 | 5,898,939 | 2,810,552 | 6,654,170 | 9,464,722 |
| Total | \$43,145,219 | \$14,919,730 | \$34,934,751 | \$49,834,491 |

TABLE IV
PERMANENT INJURIES

| Year (1) | Loss of Legs | | Loss of Arms | | Loss of Hands | | Loss of Feet | | Loss of Eyes | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | No. (2) | Amt. Awarded (3) | No. (4) | Amt. Awarded (5) | No. (6) | Amt. Awarded (7) | No. (8) | Amt. Awarded (9) | No. (10) | Amt. Awarded (11) |
| 1916 | 89 | \$137,983 | 59 | \$89,465 | 103 | \$133,297 | 45 | \$54,878 | 366 | \$349,896 |
| 1917 | 53 | 83,402 | 48 | 82,658 | 145 | 198,840 | 62 | 85,109 | 272 | 405,087 |
| 1918 | 113 | 209,833 | 78 | 144,017 | 262 | 400,280 | 157 | 215,599 | 706 | \$40,430 |
| 1919 | 91 | 177,072 | 69 | 139,625 | 299 | 467,035 | 166 | 229,436 | 678 | 828,432 |
| 1920 | 101 | 200,777 | 85 | 182,809 | 305 | 549,729 | 147 | 234,701 | 691 | 972,510 |
| 1921 | 104 | 239,002 | 99 | 229,705 | 291 | 550,177 | 155 | 256,633 | 677 | 1,005,414 |
| 1922 | 119 | 278,622 | 85 | 201,672 | 281 | 548,366 | 148 | 256,227 | 550 | 807,791 |
| 1923 | 116 | 279,717 | 77 | 187,902 | 308 | 601,745 | 176 | 307,191 | 649 | 992,193 |
| Total | 786 | \$1,606,408 | 600 | \$1,257,853 | 1,994 | \$3,449,469 | 1,056 | \$1,639,774 | 4,689 | \$6,201,763 |

PERMANENT INJURIES—Continued

| Year (12) | Loss of Fingers | | Loss of Phalanges | | Miscellaneous | | Total Amount Awarded (19) | Total Amount Paid (20) |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | No. (13) | Amt. Awarded (14) | No. (15) | Amt. Awarded (16) | No. (17) | Amt. Awarded (18) | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | \$765,519 | \$108,613 |
| 1917 | | | | | 6 | \$20,146 | 875,252 | 1,002,064 |
| 1918 | | | | | 29 | 110,185 | 1,920,344 | 380,798 |
| 1919 | | | | | 21 | 84,000 | 1,925,600 | 1,292,798 |
| 1920 | | | | | 35 | 141,311 | 2,281,837 | 1,380,963 |
| 1921 | | | | | 43 | 182,892 | 2,463,823 | 1,976,100 |
| 1922 | | | | | 34 | 133,686 | 2,226,364 | 1,860,669 |
| 1923 | 795 | \$272,889 | 673 | \$125,020 | 41 | 106,824 | 2,873,481 | 2,283,197 |
| Total | 795 | \$272,889 | 673 | \$125,020 | 209 | \$779,044 | \$15,332,220 | \$10,375,802 |

ACCIDENTS REPORTED FOR JANUARY, 1924 SHOW A DECREASE

The number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month of January, 1924, shows a decrease in the number reported for the month of January, 1923.

The Bureau received 1,449 less reports during January of this year than in the same month of the year 1923, or a decrease of about 8.5 per cent.

The following tables show the number of accident reports received the first month of each of these years. The first table gives the number of all the accident reports received, while the second table shows a county distribution of the fatalities by class of employer.

TABLE I
ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

| | Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| January, 1923 ----- | 223 | 23 | 16,632 | 16,933 |
| January, 1924 ----- | 204 | *152 | 15,128 | 15,484 |

*Loss of fingers and phalanges were changed from "temporary" disability to "permanent" disability injuries by an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, effective March 29, 1923.

TABLE II.
FATAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1923
AND JANUARY, 1924.

| Counties (1) | Industrial | | Transportation and Public Utilities | | Mines | | Totals | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1923 (2) | 1924 (3) | 1923 (4) | 1924 (5) | 1923 (6) | 1924 (7) | 1923 (8) | 1924 (9) |
| Adams, ----- | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Allegheny ----- | 19 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 39 | 29 |
| Armstrong ----- | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Beaver ----- | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | 8 | 5 |
| Bedford ----- | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Berks ----- | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Blair ----- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Bradford ----- | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Bucks ----- | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Butler ----- | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Cambria ----- | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Cameron ----- | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Carbon ----- | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Centre ----- | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Chester ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Clarion ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Clearfield ----- | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Clinton ----- | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Columbia ----- | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Crawford ----- | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Cumberland ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Dauphin ----- | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 5 | 3 |
| Delaware ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Elk ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Erie ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Fayette ----- | | | | | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Forest ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Franklin ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton ----- | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Greene ----- | | | | | | 5 | | 6 |
| Huntingdon ----- | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Indiana ----- | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Jefferson ----- | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Juniata ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Lackawanna ----- | 2 | 2 | | | 11 | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| Lancaster ----- | 5 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Lawrence ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Lebanon ----- | | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| Lehigh ----- | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Luzerne ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 14 |
| Lycoming ----- | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 |
| McKean ----- | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Mercer ----- | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Mifflin ----- | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Monroe ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Montgomery ----- | 3 | 4 | | | | | 3 | 4 |
| Montour ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton ----- | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 6 | 4 |
| Northumberland ----- | 1 | | | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Perry ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia ----- | 13 | 20 | 8 | 10 | | | 21 | 30 |
| Pike ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Potter ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Schuylkill ----- | | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Snyder ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Somerset ----- | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sullivan ----- | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |

TABLE II—Concluded.

| Counties (1) | Industrial | | Transportation and Public Utilities | | Mines | | Totals | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1923 (2) | 1924 (3) | 1923 (4) | 1924 (5) | 1923 (6) | 1924 (7) | 1923 (8) | 1924 (9) |
| Susquehanna ----- | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Tioga ----- | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Union ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Venango ----- | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Warren ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Washington ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Wayne, ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Westmoreland ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 5 | 13 | 6 |
| Wyoming ----- | | | | | | | | |
| York ----- | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| TOTALS ----- | 87 | 87 | 50 | 42 | 86 | 75 | 223 | 204 |

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED FROM MARCH 31, 1922 TO MARCH 31, 1923.

| 1922 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | Coal | Commercial* | Total |
| Fatal | 80 | 89 | 169 |
| Compensable | 3,766 | 6,502 | 10,608 |
| Non-compensable | 3,384 | 8,860 | 12,444 |
| Total | 7,230 | 15,851 | 23,081 |

| 1923 | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Coal | Commercial* | Total |
| Fatal | 101 | 80 | 181 |
| Compensable | 5,906 | 8,796 | 14,702 |
| Non-compensable | 5,120 | 10,726 | 15,846 |
| Total | 11,127 | 19,602 | 30,729 |
| Increase over 1922.... | | | 7,648 |

*"Commercial" indicates all compensation coverage by State Fund other than in and about coal mines.

REHABILITATION

Every one of the sixty-seven counties of the State has disabled persons registered with the Rehabilitation Bureau. The names of 79 such persons were added to the records of the Bureau during the month of January, bringing the total number of disabled persons listed with the Bureau of Rehabilitation in all sections of the State to 4,065. Of that number, 3,026 were registered with the Bureau and 912 of the total number of persons referred to the Bureau either did not need its services or could not be located.

Thirty-nine disabled persons were receiving training for suitable tasks during January with financial assistance from the Bureau and six additional disabled persons were entered in suitable training courses.

The work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation increases cumulatively each month as the Bureau must deal not only with new cases coming to its attention, but as far as possible be of service to all disabled persons who have previously registered with it as necessity arises.

The records of the Bureau of Rehabilitation deal solely with individuals and not merely with number of placements. A disabled person may be registered with the Bureau, be placed in suitable employment after a period of training and, as a result of industrial or other changes, and through no fault of the disabled person, be suddenly out of employment. The Bureau of Rehabilitation endeavors in all such cases to be of further service to the registrant so that such disabled person may continue as a self-supporting economic producer.

The Bureau is frequently instrumental in obtaining necessary therapeutic treatment for its registrants by referring them to other agencies or in obtaining financial relief where necessary for the families of disabled registrants.

Every disabled person registered with the Bureau must be called upon by a representative of the Bureau at his home. Disabled persons in training must be visited regularly to determine their progress, and placed in suitable employment at the termination of such training.

EMPLOYMENT

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1923.

| | Persons applying for positions | Persons asked for by employers | Persons sent to positions | Persons receiving Positions |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MEN | 181,234 | 179,861 | 141,874 | 131,154 |
| Percentage of openings filled | | | | .73 |
| Percentage of referred placed | | | | .93 |
| WOMEN | 38,041 | 32,812 | 22,158 | 19,521 |
| Percentage of openings filled | | | | .60 |
| Percentage of referred placed | | | | .87 |
| Total for 1923 | 219,275 | 212,673 | 164,032 | 150,675 |
| Percentage of openings filled | | | | .71 |
| Percentage of referred placed | | | | .92 |
| Total for 1923 | 304,916 | 172,174 | 147,408 | 131,348 |
| Total for 1921 | 525,222 | 91,793 | 80,283 | 71,443 |
| Total for 1920 | 310,943 | 537,883 | 242,702 | 227,795 |

Compared with the report of December, 1923, the classified summary report of the Bureau of Employment for the month of January, 1924, which was a five weeks' month, reveals in its totals both relative and absolute increases in the number of applications, in the number of orders from employers, and in the number of placements.

In the Men's Section the report shows a seasonal decrease of orders and placements in the building trades, a noticeable similar decrease in transportation, and slight decreases in sales, hotels and institutional orders and placements. The clerical situation remains unchanged. In agriculture, machinery and metals, mines and quarries, common labor, and miscellaneous lines, there is an unusual increase in applications, orders and placements.

The report of the Women's Section shows decreases in applications, orders and placements in agriculture, factories, professional and trained occupations and sales work. The clerical condition shows no change. In clothing and textiles, in hotels and institutions, and in miscellaneous occupations, there is a marked increase of applications, orders and placements. There is also during the month the usual seasonal increases of placements of day workers and domestic servants.

This report shows also that except in the anthracite coal, iron and steel, and lumber industries, where there is a small shortage of labor, the supply of labor is equal to the demand and that there is nowhere in the State any serious involuntary unemployment or any acute shortage of workers. It may also be added that throughout the State, according to this report, labor, employment and industrial conditions are seasonally normal.

On January 14, 1924, a cooperative State Employment Office was opened at Williamsport, Pa. This office is maintained jointly by the Young Men's Christian Association, Williamsport, Pa., the United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Employment, Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. Cuddy Stiver, who had been Superintendent of the State Employment Office, Johnstown, Pa., for several years, resigned and withdrew from the service on February 1, 1924.

Mr. J. W. Borland has been appointed Investigator for the Western district of Pennsylvania, Division of Private Employment Agencies, Bureau of Employment, and entered upon his duties on January 16, 1924.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY
OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1924

(5 weeks)

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | Persons asked for by employers | Persons sent to positions | Persons receiving Positions |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture, ----- | 252 | 101 | 74 | 68 |
| Building Trades, ----- | 1,099 | 611 | 680 | 656 |
| Machinery & Metals, ----- | 2,117 | 1,288 | 1,409 | 1,183 |
| Clerical, ----- | 353 | 129 | 113 | 101 |
| Hotels & Institutions, ----- | 1,318 | 411 | 481 | 398 |
| Mine & Quarry, ----- | 430 | 475 | 372 | 342 |
| Transportation, ----- | 275 | 42 | 56 | 41 |
| Sales, ----- | 114 | 68 | 53 | 42 |
| Common Labor, ----- | 6,375 | 3,367 | 3,430 | 3,277 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 1,208 | 815 | 849 | 786 |
| Total (5 weeks), ----- | 13,541 | 7,307 | 7,517 | 6,794 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 81 |
| December 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 10,425 | 5,665 | 5,675 | 5,114 |
| November 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 13,345 | 7,910 | 8,099 | 7,827 |
| October 1923 (5 weeks), ----- | 17,854 | 15,136 | 13,606 | 12,588 |
| January 1923 (5 weeks), ----- | 18,956 | 17,502 | 15,115 | 14,153 |
| January 1922 (4 weeks), ----- | 26,547 | 2,836 | 3,058 | 2,665 |
| January 1921 (4 weeks), ----- | 49,221 | 10,491 | 6,330 | 4,449 |

WOMEN

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods, ----- | 11 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Clerical, ----- | 434 | 130 | 120 | 85 |
| Clothing & Textiles, ----- | 48 | 20 | 10 | 9 |
| Day Workers, ----- | 917 | 600 | 584 | 580 |
| Domestic Service, ----- | 445 | 495 | 273 | 183 |
| Hotels & Institutions, ----- | 625 | 369 | 242 | 210 |
| Machinery & Factory, ----- | 125 | 84 | 86 | 69 |
| Professional & Trained, ----- | 75 | 25 | 28 | 20 |
| Sales, ----- | 91 | 25 | 24 | 16 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 64 | 27 | 20 | 19 |
| Total (5 weeks), ----- | 2,830 | 1,780 | 1,391 | 1,194 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 14 |
| December 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 2,230 | 1,421 | 1,101 | 958 |
| November 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 2,892 | 2,126 | 1,542 | 1,317 |
| October 1923 (5 weeks), ----- | 3,945 | 3,192 | 2,127 | 1,898 |
| January 1923 (5 weeks), ----- | 3,766 | 2,988 | 2,037 | 1,814 |
| January 1922 (4 weeks), ----- | 3,873 | 1,413 | 1,341 | 1,016 |
| January 1921 (4 weeks), ----- | 3,116 | 2,194 | 1,786 | 1,593 |

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The January report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies sets forth the following facts:

During the month there were twenty-seven complaints concerning fees in which two decisions were made in favor of the agents and twenty-five decisions in favor of the complainants. The amount of money involved in the former decisions was \$14.00; in the latter decisions \$67.50.

One hundred and sixty-two investigations were made in which one violation of the law was discovered.

Nine licenses were issued in January, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$450.00. The total number of private employment agency licenses issued from October 1, 1923 to January 31, 1924 was 307, which brought into the State Treasury fees amounting to \$15,350.00.

In January, three licenses were surrendered, and the locations of seven private employment agencies were changed.

During the month there were six complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$68.87.

DIVISION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

JANUARY, 1924.

I. *FEES:*

| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| Total Complaints | 27 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent | 2 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$14.00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 25 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$67.50 |

II. *INVESTIGATIONS:*

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total investigations | 162 |
| Violations of law discovered | 1 |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 0 |

III. *LICENSES:*

| | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| Number issued in month | 9 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | \$450.00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 307 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | \$15,350.00 |
| Total number surrendered | 3 | |
| Total number revoked | 0 | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | |
| Total refusals | 0 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies | 7 | |

IV. *Wages:*

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| Total complaints | 6 | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints | | \$68.87 |

STATISTICS

Union wage scale data collected by the Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in sixteen cities in Pennsylvania are shown in the following table. The sixteen cities are Allentown, Altoona, DuBois, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, New Castle, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Warren, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York.

This compilation gives the number of wage and hour agreements in force May 15, 1923, in the several trades by hours per day, hours per week, and hours overtime, both regular and Sunday and holidays. The figures in column (2) indicate the total number of agreements for each trade. The numbers 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3 appearing in columns (10) to (17) inclusive indicate as follows: 1 means straight time agreements; $1\frac{1}{2}$ time and one-half time agreements; 2 double time agreements; and 3 triple time agreements.

There are only 22 agreements for less than 8 hours per day; 358 for 8 hours per day, and 23 for more than 8 hours per day.

There are no agreements for 45, 46, or 47 hours per week. Nine of the agreements are for less than 44 hours, 236 for 44 hours, 145 for 48 hours, and the remaining 13 for more than 48 hours.

Regular overtime agreements are divided as follows: 2 call for straight time, 337 for time and one-half time, and 64 for double time. Fifty-three Sunday and holiday agreements call for straight time, 56 for time and one-half time, 292 for double time, and 2 for triple time.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Employment in Pennsylvania decreased 3.3 per cent between December 15, 1923 and January 15, 1924 as is shown by figures collected from reports from 676 firms representing 39 different industries. These industries are grouped into six main classes: namely, Metal Manufacturers, Textile Products, Foods and Tobacco, Building Materials, Chemicals and Allied Products, and Miscellaneous Industries such as Lumber, Furniture, Leather, Paper, Rubber, Etc.

In December 1923 the number of workers employed by these 676 firms was 267,724. These workers received in one week wages to the amount of \$7,110,219 or an average of \$26.56 per week.

In January 1924, these same firms employed only 258,773 workers, with a weekly payroll of \$6,514,508, or an average weekly wage of \$25.17.

This shows a decrease of 3.3 per cent in employment and 8.4 per cent decrease in the weekly payroll, and a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the average weekly wages of the workers.

Although the number of employes shows a decrease of 3.3 per cent over all, 20 industries of the 39 show increases varying from .1 of one per cent to 8.9 per cent. The industry showing the greatest percentage of increase in employment (8.9 per cent) is that of Carpets and Rugs.

The greatest decrease in employment is shown in Car Construction and Repair. This industry shows a drop of 34.8 per cent due probably to such causes as curtailment of orders, completion of certain repairs or an excessive number of workers for this period of the year.

The total weekly payroll shows decreases in 27 industries, ranging from 59.2 per cent down to .8 of one per cent. The most noted changes downward are seen in the Car Construction and Repair (59.2 per cent); Structural Iron Works (16.4 per cent); Iron and Steel Blast Furnaces (12.0 per cent); Hats—Felt and other (11.6 per cent).

Increases in total weekly payroll are seen in 12 industries the most noted of which is Iron and Steel Forgings which shows an increase of 7.7 per cent.

Reductions in the average weekly wages are indicated by the figures in 30 industries, while only nine show increases. The greatest decrease is again seen in Car Construction and Repair (37.3 per cent) while the others vary from 9.3 per cent down to .1 of one per cent.

The increases in the average weekly wages range from .7 of one per cent up to 4.1 per cent.

HOURS OF LABOR
AS PRESCRIBED BY
UNION WAGE AND HOUR AGREEMENTS IN
SIXTEEN CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA
MAY 15, 1923.

| Trades (1) | No. (2) | HOURS PER DAY | | | HOURS PER WEEK | | | HOURS OVERTIME | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | Less than 8 (3) | 8 (4) | More than 8 (5) | Less than 44 (6) | 44 (7) | 48 (8) | More than 48 (9) | Regular | | | Sunday and Holidays | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 (10) | 1½ (11) | 2 (12) | 3 (13) | 1 (14) | 1½ (15) | 2 (16) | 3 (17) | |
| Bakery, ----- | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Building, ----- | 183 | | 182 | 1 | 2 | 158 | 22 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Freight Handlers, ----- | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 179 | |
| Granite and Stone, ----- | 5 | | 5 | | | 5 | | | | 4 | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Metal, ----- | 20 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Millwork, ----- | 7 | | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 16 | | |
| Printing and Publishing, ----- | 180 | 21 | 151 | 8 | 6 | 66 | 107 | 1 | | 180 | 2 | | 49 | 44 | 85 | 2 | |
| Total, ----- | 403 | 22 | 358 | 23 | 9 | 236 | 145 | 13 | 2 | 337 | 64 | | 53 | 56 | 292 | 2 | |

EMPLOYMENT

| Group and Industry (1) | Number of plants reporting (2) | Number of |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Jan. 15, 1924 (3) |
| All industries (39) ----- | 676 | 258,773 |
| Metal manufacturers: ----- | 249 | 146,545 |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts ----- | 19 | 5,974 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 13,957 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 21 | 5,850 |
| Engines, machines and machine tools ----- | 18 | 8,005 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 57 | 10,717 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 15 | 3,354 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 11 | 12,484 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,610 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 44 | 49,745 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 9 | 2,160 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel ----- | 28 | 22,489 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 7,200 |
| Textile products: ----- | 173 | 49,726 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,455 |
| Clothing ----- | 27 | 3,919 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 4 | 4,621 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 14 | 3,421 |
| Silk goods ----- | 44 | 15,070 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 22 | 8,050 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 44 | 10,475 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 6 | 715 |
| Foods and tobacco: ----- | 71 | 18,385 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,410 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 20 | 5,552 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 13 | 2,141 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 6,282 |
| Building materials: ----- | 52 | 12,642 |
| Bricks, tile and terra cotta products ----- | 11 | 1,984 |
| Cement ----- | 13 | 4,905 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 5,384 |
| Pottery ----- | 4 | 369 |
| Chemicals and allied products: ----- | 25 | 8,254 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,548 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 676 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 4 | 6,030 |
| Miscellaneous industries: ----- | 106 | 23,221 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 7 | 2,292 |
| Furniture ----- | 16 | 2,263 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 22 | 6,655 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 284 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 24 | 4,623 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,658 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 3,349 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,097 |

AND WAGES.

| Wage earners-week ended | | Total weekly payroll-week ended | | | Average weekly wages-week ended | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Dec. 15, 1923 | Per cent Change | Jan. 15, 1924 | Dec. 15, 1923 | Per cent Change | Jan. 15, 1924 | Dec. 15, 1923 | Per cent Change |
| (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| \$267,724 | - 3.3 | \$6,514,508 | \$7,110,219 | - 8.4 | \$25.17 | \$26.56 | - 5.2 |
| 154,408 | - 5.1 | 4,002,593 | 4,499,970 | -11.1 | 27.31 | 29.13 | - 6.2 |
| 6,178 | - 3.3 | 165,300 | 176,968 | - 6.6 | 27.67 | 28.64 | - 3.4 |
| 21,422 | -34.8 | 317,592 | 777,876 | -59.2 | 22.76 | 36.31 | -37.3 |
| 5,592 | + 4.6 | 133,143 | 127,717 | + 4.2 | 22.76 | 22.84 | - .4 |
| 7,975 | + .4 | 210,023 | 219,073 | - 4.1 | 26.24 | 27.47 | - 4.5 |
| 11,031 | - 2.8 | 202,539 | 312,105 | - 6.3 | 27.30 | 28.29 | - 3.5 |
| 3,285 | + 2.1 | 94,270 | 98,639 | - 4.4 | 28.11 | 30.03 | - 6.4 |
| 13,046 | - 4.3 | 336,715 | 382,648 | -12.0 | 26.97 | 29.33 | - 8.0 |
| 4,456 | + 3.5 | 121,983 | 113,276 | + 7.7 | 26.46 | 25.42 | + 4.1 |
| 49,988 | - .5 | 1,426,056 | 1,392,063 | + 2.4 | 28.67 | 27.85 | + 2.9 |
| 2,359 | - 8.4 | 50,988 | 60,982 | -16.4 | 23.60 | 25.85 | - 8.7 |
| 22,232 | + 1.2 | 655,708 | 643,987 | + 1.8 | 29.16 | 28.97 | + .7 |
| 6,934 | + 3.8 | 198,278 | 194,636 | + 1.9 | 27.54 | 28.07 | - 1.9 |
| 49,740 | - .0 | 1,012,890 | 1,044,296 | - 3.0 | 20.37 | 21.00 | - 3.0 |
| 3,173 | + 8.9 | 88,678 | 83,028 | + 6.8 | 25.67 | 26.17 | - 1.9 |
| 3,911 | + .2 | 83,130 | 81,159 | + 2.4 | 21.21 | 20.76 | + 2.2 |
| 4,745 | - 2.6 | 100,532 | 113,767 | -11.6 | 21.76 | 23.98 | - 9.3 |
| 8,513 | - 2.6 | 85,738 | 92,597 | - 7.4 | 25.06 | 26.36 | - 4.9 |
| 14,933 | + .9 | 265,303 | 264,279 | + .4 | 17.60 | 17.70 | - .6 |
| 8,280 | - 2.8 | 173,971 | 179,146 | - 2.9 | 21.61 | 21.64 | - .1 |
| 10,473 | + .0 | 196,974 | 211,580 | - 6.9 | 18.80 | 20.20 | - 6.9 |
| 712 | + .4 | 18,564 | 18,740 | - .9 | 25.96 | 26.32 | - 1.4 |
| 18,893 | - 2.7 | 386,162 | 407,171 | - 5.2 | 21.00 | 21.55 | - 2.6 |
| 4,468 | - 1.3 | 115,244 | 121,458 | - 5.1 | 26.13 | 27.18 | - 8.9 |
| 5,752 | - 3.5 | 108,891 | 114,931 | - 5.3 | 19.61 | 19.98 | - 1.9 |
| 2,163 | - 1.0 | 61,833 | 63,207 | - 2.2 | 28.88 | 29.22 | - 1.2 |
| 6,510 | - 3.5 | 100,194 | 107,575 | - 6.9 | 15.95 | 16.52 | - 3.5 |
| 12,064 | - 2.5 | 328,853 | 358,324 | - 8.2 | 26.01 | 27.64 | - 5.9 |
| 1,952 | + 1.6 | 46,768 | 48,561 | - 3.7 | 23.57 | 24.88 | - 5.3 |
| 4,902 | + .1 | 124,494 | 137,211 | - 9.3 | 25.38 | 27.99 | - 9.3 |
| 5,745 | - 6.3 | 149,703 | 164,932 | - 9.2 | 27.81 | 28.71 | - 8.1 |
| 865 | + 1.1 | 7,888 | 7,620 | + 3.5 | 21.38 | 20.88 | + 2.4 |
| 8,609 | - 4.1 | 220,699 | 232,836 | - 5.2 | 26.74 | 27.05 | - 1.1 |
| 1,607 | - 3.7 | 40,815 | 41,844 | - 2.5 | 26.37 | 26.04 | + 1.3 |
| 715 | - 5.5 | 19,259 | 19,873 | - 3.1 | 28.49 | 27.79 | + 2.5 |
| 6,287 | - 4.1 | 160,625 | 171,119 | - 6.1 | 26.64 | 27.22 | - 2.1 |
| 23,020 | + .9 | 563,311 | 567,622 | - .8 | 24.26 | 24.66 | - 1.6 |
| 2,271 | + .9 | 45,775 | 48,210 | - 5.1 | 19.97 | 21.23 | - 5.9 |
| 2,280 | - .7 | 53,389 | 56,466 | - 5.4 | 23.59 | 24.77 | - 4.8 |
| 5,664 | - 2 | 150,278 | 148,926 | + .9 | 26.57 | 26.29 | + 1.1 |
| 286 | - .7 | 6,033 | 6,158 | - 2.0 | 21.24 | 21.53 | - 1.3 |
| 4,539 | + 1.9 | 83,961 | 82,189 | + 2.2 | 18.16 | 18.11 | + 1.3 |
| 3,642 | + .4 | 87,210 | 89,255 | - 1.2 | 23.84 | 24.23 | - 1.6 |
| 3,292 | + 1.7 | 104,597 | 106,472 | - 1.8 | 31.23 | 32.34 | - 8.4 |
| 1,046 | + 4.9 | 32,068 | 30,946 | + 3.6 | 29.23 | 29.59 | - 1.3 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

APRIL

LABOR AND INDUSTRY



Harrisburg, Penna.

J. L. L. Kuhn, Printer to the Commonwealth

1924



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STATE-WIDE SAFETY CONFERENCE

A general invitation to employers and employes of Pennsylvania to attend a safety conference at the capitol in Harrisburg in March has been issued by Secretary Meeker.

Reasons for calling the safety conference are indicated in the following statement regarding the results of industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during 1923.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1923 IN PENNSYLVANIA CAUSED

Loss of Over 2,691,600 Days by Injured Employees

Wage Loss of \$13,354,000 to Employees

Compensation Cost of \$13,143,393

Incalculable Loss of Material and Production

Untold Sorrow and Suffering

2,412 Employees Killed

1,167 Employees Permanently Injured

104,205 Employees Seriously Injured

92,651 Employees Less Seriously Injured

649 Eyes Lost, 308 Hands

and, 1,468 Fingers Crushed or Severed

77 Arms and 116 Legs Cut Off

176 Feet and 180 Toes Removed

Such is a part of the Record of Industrial Accidents last year in Pennsylvania. A little more care would have prevented the greater part of this loss and suffering.

SAFETY PAYS EVERYBODY

The invitation issued and the program for the meeting as arranged during February was as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Labor and Industry

Harrisburg, Pa.

To the Employers and

Employees of Pennsylvania:

On March 26th a state-wide safety conference will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg.

This conference is called to consider practical methods to reduce accidents in industry. The subject is vital to the industrial welfare of the State and I hope every establishment in the Commonwealth will be represented.

The program promises to be helpful and interesting and I trust you will consider this announcement a personal invitation to attend or send a representative. A detailed program will be found on the inside pages.

I would highly appreciate a letter stating that you will be present.

Yours sincerely,

Royal Meeker,

Secretary of Labor and Industry.

PROGRAM

State-Wide Safety Conference

Hall of the House of Representatives

Harrisburg, Pa.

March 26, 1924.

Morning Session

9:00 A. M.

Address of Welcome

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Lessons to be Derived from Pennsylvania's Experience

Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary

Department of Labor and Industry.

The Preparation and Use of Accident Statistics

A. S. Regula, Assistant District Manager

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Jarrard, Safety Engineer

American Car and Foundry Company.

Plant Safety Organizations

C. E. Clarkson, Executive Secretary

Western Pennsylvania Division,

National Safety Council.

Discussion

Cyril Ainsworth, Secretary
Industrial Board.
C. H. McIlvaine, Safety Engineer
Budd Manufacturing Company.
John Oartel, Chief of Safety Bureau,
Carnegie Steel Company.
Dr. L. E. Hastings, Safety Engineer
J. G. Brill Company.
C. E. Ralston, Safety Director
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

General Discussion

Afternoon Session

2:00 P. M.

Chairman, Gabriel H. Moyer, Manager
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Accident Prevention

Labor's Views

James H. Maurer, President
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Employer's Views

Earl Morgan
Curtis Publishing Company.

Employer's and Employee's Responsibility

Major Henry A. Reninger, Special Representative
Lehigh Portland Cement Company.

Discussion

The Safety Engineer's Responsibility

G. E. Sanford, Safety Engineer
General Electric Company.
Ira Kepner, Safety Director
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Discussion

Evening Session

7:45 P. M.

Chairman, Dr. Charles H. Miner, Secretary
Department of Health.

Playlet—"Scene in a Tool Room"

Employees, Edgar Thompson Works,
Carnegie Steel Company.

Demonstration—Industrial Lighting

F. L. Rice,
Edison Lamp Works.

INSPECTION.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the supervising inspectors was held February 19th, when matters pertaining to the work of the Bureau were discussed: children in theatrical performances; new report and order forms; and cone pulley guards and belt shifters.

CHILD LABOR.

Eleven stage acts, featuring children below the legal employable age, have left Pennsylvania as a result of successful prosecution by the Department of Labor and Industry against a theatrical manager for violation of the Child Labor Act. Illegal employment of minor children in theatrical performances in this Commonwealth has been virtually eliminated following the imposition of a fine of \$100 and costs upon conviction of the manager who presented two children in a so-called "singing, dancing, and educational act."

A recent decision in the Philadelphia County courts was the basis for the prosecution. The application of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Act to children employed in theatrical performances has been a matter of doubt, due to conflicting court decisions. Hearings on the subject have been held in the past by the Industrial Board. A policy of strict enforcement of the Child Labor Law in theatrical performances as well as in other employments is being followed by the Department.

REPORT AND ORDER FORMS.

A new form of inspection and order cards has been adopted by the Department which combines in one form a report of physical conditions in the establishment inspected and recommendations of the inspector for necessary improvements.

A copy of the form follows:

County

Name

Inspection No.

District

St. & No.

Class

Block

Post Office

Date

SAFETY: Organization:

First aid:

Machinery-power transmission?

Machine?

Point operation?

General conditions safe?

Compensation insurance?

BOILERS: No. in use?

Type?

Pressure.....lbs.

Insured?

In what company?

ELEVATORS: No. pass?

Type?

No. freight?

Type?

Class?

Insured?

Company?

LIGHTING: Kind?

Good?

App'd Emer. System?

VENTILATION: Kind?

Good?

Dust, fumes or gas present?

Exhaust system installed?

BUILDING: No. internal stairs?

Direct to external exits?

No. fire towers?

No. fire escapes?

Egress unobstructed?

Kind of fire protection?

Fire drill act observed?

Wire glass act observed?

BAKERY OR CANNERY: Permit?

Standards observed?

LAWS OBSERVED: W?

C.L.?

Fdy?

EMPLOYES: M.....F.....M. C.....F. C.....

VIOLATIONS FOUND:

Grade.....

Inspector

Form I-1. General

Person Interviewed:

Items to be ordered:

Time.....days

Sent by.....Date.....No.....

CONE PULLEY GUARDS AND BELT SHIFTERS

The matter of placing guards around belts running on cone pulleys was discussed. It has long been contended that placing guards about such belts increased the hazard for the reason that it has been customary to change such belts by hand. The fact that the Act of May 2, 1905, requires belt shifters on all belts has again been impressed upon the inspectors.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

| (1) | February (2) | From January 1, 1924 to March 1, 1924 (3) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Regular inspections ----- | 4,566 | 10,349 |
| Special inspections ----- | 1,185 | 2,334 |
| Visits ----- | 1,343 | 2,708 |
| Total inspections and visits ----- | 7,094 | 15,391 |
| Violations reported ----- | 850 | 1,697 |
| Prosecutions authorized ----- | 13 | 21 |
| Orders issued ----- | 593 | 1,166 |
| Orders complied with ----- | 351 | 1,052 |

RECORD OF PROSECUTIONS.

FEBRUARY, 1924

| District (1) | Act (2) | Total by Districts (3) | Prosecutions (4) |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Philadelphia ----- | Woman's ----- | 3 | 3 |
| Scranton ----- | Woman's ----- | 2 | 1 |
| | Bakery ----- | 2 | 1 |
| Lancaster ----- | Child Labor ----- | 2 | 2 |
| Williamsport ----- | Child Labor ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh ----- | Woman's ----- | 2 | 2 |
| | Foundry ----- | 5 | 3 |
| Total ----- | | 13 | 13 |
| School case ----- | | | 1 |
| | Grand total ----- | | 14 |

BOILERS.

| Inspections, Findings, and Orders (1) | February (2) | From January 1, 1924 to March 1, 1924 (3) |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Total inspections ----- | 3,494 | 8,835 |
| Internal inspections ----- | 1,596 | 4,368 |
| External inspections ----- | 1,898 | 4,467 |
| Total dangerous defects ----- | 9 | 78 |
| Total ordinary defects ----- | 696 | 2,218 |
| Boilers condemned ----- | 0 | 4 |
| Boilers suspended ----- | 0 | 0 |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected ----- | 23 | 37 |

BUILDING.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

| Plans Submitted (1) | Approved February 1924 (2) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fire-escapes ----- | 33 |
| Buildings ----- | 70 |
| Theatres ----- | 4 |
| Bakeries ----- | 4 |
| Wash and toilet rooms ----- | 1 |
| Exhaust systems ----- | 1 |
| Total ----- | 113 |
| New plans received ----- | 168 |
| Revised plans received ----- | 41 |
| Total ----- | 209 |

ELEVATOR.

During the month of February, 596 elevator inspection reports were received and checked. These reports represent the activities of the approved elevator inspectors. Of this total, 116 were submitted by inspectors of this Department.

An examination of these reports revealed 131 dangerous defects and 285 ordinary defects on elevators inspected.

Thirty sets of plans and specifications for elevators were received and checked, and 29 sets of plans and specifications approved.

MOTION PICTURES.

PROJECTIONISTS

| | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed prior to February 1924 | 1898 | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed in February | 33 | 1931 |
| Number of licenses issued by | | |
| | Examination | Reexamination |
| January | 56 | 10 |
| February | 25 | 5 |
| | | |
| | Total | 2027 |

OPERATORS OF APPROVED PORTABLE PROJECTORS

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------|--|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed to March 1 | 69 | | | |
| Number of licenses issued by examination | | | | |
| January | 9 | | | |
| February | 6 | 15 | 84 | |
| Total | | | <u>2111</u> | |
| Provisional licenses issued | | | 15 | |
| Apprentice Certificates issued | | | 58 | |
| Total number of all licenses issued | | | <u>2,184</u> | |

| | |
|--|----|
| Applicants failing to qualify for licenses | 11 |
| Duplicate licenses issued | 7 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed | 3 |
| Buildings, other than theatres, approved for motion pictures | 20 |
| Violations reported (projecting without license) | 7 |

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

The Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery Act for the protection of the public as well as the workers employed in the manufacture and renovation of mattresses, pillows and all types of upholstered furniture is meeting with general approval from manufacturers of these articles outside as well as within the State.

From January 1st, the date when the law became effective, to March 1st, orders for 2,240,600 tags have been received, which have yielded \$22,406 in revenue.

COMPENSATION.

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation received 14,994 accident reports during the month of February, 1924. This is a reduction of 503 reports as compared with the same month of the year 1923. The month of January shows a much better record, there being 1,420 fewer accidents reported in this month in 1924 than in 1923.

The fatal accident record does not show up so well. This is due entirely to the disastrous mine explosion which occurred at Shanktown, January 26, 1924, in which 36 lives were literally snuffed out.

Permanent disability cases appear much heavier in January and February of 1924 than in those months in 1923 because losses of fingers and phalanges were not included in permanent disabilities until after the finger and phalange amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect March 29, 1923.

There is a decided increase in the number of claim petitions filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation which is shown by comparing the number of assignments for the first two months of this year with the same period for last year. These assignments are made practically the same day the petition is received. Eighty-one more claim petitions were assigned in January and February of 1924 than in January and February of 1923. Petitions for "modification," "reinstatement", "review" and "termination" of compensation agreements are seen to have increased considerably as have the petitions for the "commutation" of compensation payments but in a somewhat lesser degree.

The following tables compare the number of accident reports received, agreements approved, compensation awarded, and petitions filed for the first two months of this year with the first two months of the year 1923.

TABLE I
ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

| Month (1) | 1924. | | | | | 1923 | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Permanent Disability (7) | Temporary Disability (8) | Total (9) | | |
| January | 233 | 152 | 15,128 | 15,513 | 223 | 28 | 16,082 | 16,963 | | |
| February | 182 | 149 | 14,663 | 14,994 | 221 | 14 | 15,202 | 15,497 | | |
| Total | 415 | 301 | 29,791 | 30,507 | 444 | 42 | 31,944 | 32,430 | | |

TABLE II
AGREEMENTS APPROVED

| Month (1) | 1924. | | | | | 1923 | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Permanent Disability (7) | Temporary Disability (8) | Total (9) | | |
| January | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 | 141 | 157 | 6,152 | 6,450 | | |
| February | 168 | 301 | 6,558 | 7,027 | 131 | 95 | 5,824 | 6,050 | | |
| Total | 370 | 642 | 11,693 | 12,705 | 272 | 252 | 11,976 | 12,500 | | |

TABLE III
COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

| Month (1) | 1924. | | | | | 1923 | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Fatal Compensation Awarded (2) | Fatal Compensation Paid (3) | Disability Compensation Paid (4) | Total Compensation Paid (5) | Fatal Compensation Awarded (6) | Fatal Compensation Paid (7) | Disability Compensation Paid (8) | Total Compensation Paid (9) | | |
| January | \$550,146 | \$280,936 | \$471,038 | \$751,974 | \$465,011 | \$252,298 | \$541,755 | \$794,053 | | |
| February | 444,727 | 209,185 | 575,626 | 784,811 | 407,292 | 194,471 | 505,670 | 700,141 | | |
| Total | \$994,873 | \$490,121 | \$1,046,664 | \$1,536,785 | \$872,303 | \$446,769 | \$1,047,425 | \$1,494,194 | | |

TABLE IV
CLAIM PETITIONS

| Month (1) | 1924. | | | | | 1923. | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Assigned (2) | Awarded (3) | Disallowed (4) | Dismissed (5) | Withdrawn (6) | Assigned (7) | Awarded (8) | Disallowed (9) | Dismissed (10) | Withdrawn (11) |
| January, ----- | 235 | 85 | 45 | 58 | 16 | 200 | 67 | 56 | 57 | 15 |
| February, ----- | 249 | 83 | 35 | 58 | 19 | 203 | 80 | 59 | 78 | 15 |
| Total, ----- | 484 | 168 | 80 | 116 | 35 | 403 | 147 | 115 | 135 | 30 |

TABLE V
PETITION FOR MODIFICATION, REINSTATEMENT, REVIEW
AND TERMINATION

| Month (1) | 1924 | | | 1923 | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Assigned (2) | Granted (3) | Refused (4) | Assigned (5) | Granted (6) | Refused (7) |
| January, ----- | 220 | 86 | 45 | 165 | 105 | 98 |
| February, ----- | 264 | 92 | 67 | 161 | 94 | 50 |
| Total, ----- | 484 | 178 | 112 | 326 | 199 | 148 |

TABLE VI
PETITION FOR COMMUTATION

| Month (1) | 1924 | | | | 1923 | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Filed (2) | Granted (3) | Refused (4) | Amount Committed (5) | Filed (6) | Granted (7) | Refused (8) | Amount Committed (9) |
| January, ----- | 80 | 56 | 32 | \$50,557.09 | 75 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| February, ----- | 74 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 64 | 151 | 45 | \$144,678.09 |
| Total, ----- | 154 | 56 | 32 | \$50,557.09 | 139 | 151 | 45 | \$144,678.09 |

COMPENSATION INSURANCE A SAFEGUARD.

A striking illustration of the heavy loss which may come to an employer who does not take out compensation insurance occurred recently. The case illustrates not only that no employer can afford to be without compensation insurance for his employees, but that no employer can afford to employ minors unless he has fully complied with the law regarding their employment.

A small grocer in a certain section of the State permitted a minor, thirteen years of age, to work in his store. The boy attempted to operate a slicing machine, and in some way cut his arm so that the tendons were severed. The boy was given surgical treatment, and

was taken to a hospital which was not equipped to give him proper treatment for this class of injury. As a result, the arm assumed a drawn up position and became utterly useless.

One of the inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry, in following up another case, found this boy in the hospital, and after an investigation, brought information against the grocer for illegal employment. The grocer had requested the parents of the child to keep the matter quiet and say nothing about it. As they were not acquainted with the provisions of the law, they complied with the request. Prosecution was brought by the Bureau of Inspection against the grocer for the illegal employment of a minor. The employer was convicted and a fine of \$100 was imposed upon him. Since that time the father of the boy has instituted proceedings against the grocer for damages of approximately \$10,000.

It is unfortunate that this employer should suffer these penalties, but as he has violated the provisions of the law he must pay the penalty and be subject also to a damage suit.

Incidentally, this child has been permanently incapacitated and must grow up a possible burden to society.

Many lessons may be derived from this instance of ignorance and disregard of the law. The chief ones are: even if an employer carries compensation insurance, and employs minors illegally, if they are injured, the carrying company will not pay compensation to the injured minor. The fact that there is illegal employment makes the employer responsible and liable for heavy damage suits in case of injury to such minors.

If an employer obeys the law and there is no illegal employment, if he has taken out compensation insurance, he is absolutely protected against heavy loss of this kind; and the injured employe has the benefit of proper surgical service and of compensation payments.

Investigations conducted throughout the State have disclosed many small employers of one or two persons, who have failed to take out compensation insurance. This is illegal and punishable by heavy fines. It is also a source of probable financial loss to the employer in the event of an injury to his employe.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of every employer, no matter what the type of his business, taking out compensation insurance for every person employed by him.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION OPINIONS.

LYACH v. DIAMOND COAL & COKE CO.

Non-Resident Alien Dependents

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

WESTERN DISTRICT

No. 171 October Term, 1923. Appeal from C. P. of Allegheny County.

WALLING, J.

On May 29, 1918, Ivan Lyach, a subject of Austro-Hungary, was accidentally killed in Allegheny county, while in the course of his employment by the defendant, Diamond Coal & Coke Company. He was survived by minor children, residents of Lukovo, Bereg county, Hungary. The United States, having declared war against that country in December 1917, its interests here were in charge of the Acting Royal Vice-Consul of Sweden, who on May 8, 1919, filed in the proper office, a claim petition on behalf of any and all Anstro-Hungarian subjects who might be entitled to receive compensation on account of the death of Lyach. The petition, while informal, presented the substance of a claim, and to it defendant filed a responsive answer. The referee to whom the case was referred, set May 23, 1919, for a hearing, but it was postponed and no further action had until November 16, 1921, when the Consul of Pittsburgh of the Czechoslovak Republic filed a petition with the compensation board, setting out the names and wages of Lyach's children, and praying that the same be added by amendment to the original petition, and that petitioner be substituted as their official representative. This petition was granted and the case was heard before a referee, from whose award in favor of the claimants defendant appealed to the compensation board, where a rehearing was had and the decision of the referee upheld. Defendant then took the case before the common pleas, with a like result; whereupon the insurance carrier, who had intervened as a defendant, brought this appeal.

The right of a consul to file a claim petition on behalf of the subjects of the country he represents is given in Sec. 310 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915; P. L. 746, and cannot be doubted; in fact no objection is here made on that ground. In *Siplyak. v. Davis* Director Gen. 276 P. 49, we hold the limitation of one year for filing a claim petition, provided in Sec. 315 of the act above cited (p. 748) is suspended as to alien enemies so long as a state of war exists between the United States and their country. The reasons for the rule, as well as the authorities supporting it, are there fully stated by Mr. Justice Frazer and need not be here repeated. The effect of that decision is that the war, declared as above stated, continued until ratification of the peace treaties between this country and Austria and Hungary in the fall of 1921, and that the running of the statute of limitations was suspended until then.

Appellant contends, however, that Lukova became a part of the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic, a friendly nation, in October 1918, whereby the beneficial claimants here ceased to be alien enemies. This raises a political; rather than a judicial question. "Who is the sovereign, *de jure* or *de facto*, of a territory is not a judicial, but a political question, the determination of which by the legislative and executive departments of any government conclusively binds the judges, as well as all other officers, citizens and subjects of that government;" *Jones v. United States*, 137 U. S. 202; see also *Foster v. Neilson*, 2 Peters 253, 8 Curtis 108; *Oetjan v. Central Leather Co.*, 246 U. S. 297; *The Protector*, 12 Wallace 700; *United States v. Palmer*, 3 Wheaton 610; *Williams v. The Suffolk Ins. Co.*, 13 Peters 415; *Gelston v. Hoyt*, 1 Johns Ch. 543. We have examined the documents, etc., called to our attention, to ascertain, *inter alia*, the action taken by our government and find it did in September 1918, recognize the existence of such republic, and later sent a representative thereto. At the time of such recognition, however, the Republic had an army in the field but no territory and, so far as, appears, the United States never recognized the territory here in question as that of the Czechoslovak Republic. The mere fact that such a republic was recognized proves nothing as to territory, especially as to that claimed to have been thereafter acquired. Furthermore, no treaty between any nations touching the territory here in question, made in time to affect this litigation, has been called to our attention. In the absence of any adequate political action recognizing a change of boundaries, we cannot assume the place in question ceased to be enemy territory until the war ended. An opposite conclusion is reached in two cases, cited by appellant, viz: *Kolundjija, v. Hanna Ore Mining Co.*, (Minn.) 195 N. W. 163 and *Waldes et al v. Basch* 179 N. Y. Sup. 713. The former, however, was by a divided court and in the latter such conclusion was not necessary to a decision of the case, for as some of the plaintiffs were alien enemies, being subjects of Germany, the suit failed without reference to the status of the other plaintiffs. Notwithstanding these authorities, for which we have great respect, there is, in our opinion, a distinction between the recognition of a revolutionary people and the territory which they may acquire.

In any event the claim filed by the Acting Royal Vice Consul of Sweden, within the year, and later amended, tolled the statute. True if the beneficiaries were then subjects of an alien enemy country their right to bring suit might have been successfully resisted (*Suplyak v. Davis, Director Gen. supra*, and authorities there cited; also 40 Cyc. 328), but no such objection was made, and it is too late to make it now as the war is ended: *Hammersley v. Lambert*, 2 Johns Ch. (N. Y.) 508; *Taylor v. Albion Lumber Co.*, (Cal.), L. R. A. 1918 B. 185 and note, p. 193.

If claimants were then the subjects of a friendly nation, the claim filed by the Swedish Vice-Consul was still valid, for no one questioned his right to do so and it was ratified by the Consul of the Czechoslovak Republic on behalf of the Lyach children. The original petition was good in substance and the amendment thereto was properly allowed. "An amendment which merely expands or am-

plifies what was alleged in support of the cause of action asserted in the original complaint relates back to the commencement of the action and is not affected by the intervening lapse of time:" *Seaboard Air Line v. Renn*, 241 U. S. 290. A claim petition filed on behalf of the dependents of a deceased employe, although it fails to set out their names and ages, will toll the statute of limitations, if otherwise sufficient, as the omission may be cured by amendment. In *Horn v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 274 Pa. 42, we hold, *inter alia*, that: "It is not material in what form the claim appears, as long as it presents a demand or claim for an injury that, on the facts as stated, appears to be compensable."

The assignments of error are overruled and the judgment is affirmed.

MASSETT v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Uses of Eye Glasses

SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

No. 94 April Term, 1924.

Appeal from Common Pleas of Indiana County

KELLER, J.

The facts on which the referee's award in this case was based are not in dispute. On December 4, 1920, the claimant, while working as a miner in the employ of the Armerford Coal Co., was struck on the pupil of the left eye by a flying stone, resulting in a traumatic cataract. The cataract was removed by a surgical operation, which necessitated the removal of the injured lens and its replacement by an artificial lens. Without the aid of glasses the percentage of vision of the injured eye is about five per cent; with glasses and a correcting lens it is about normal, 96 per cent. But with glasses it will not coordinate with the uninjured eye—the vision of which is better than normal—and therefore claimant cannot use the glasses for binocular vision. The result is that he has full vision with his right eye, provided he does not use glasses on his left eye; and using the glasses he has practically normal vision in his left eye, provide his right eye is closed. The Referee concluded from this statement of facts that the claimant had permanently lost the use of his left eye within the meaning of section 306 (c) of the Workmen's Compensation Act and awarded him 60 per cent of his wages for 125 weeks; and the Board and the Court below affirmed the award.

We are regretfully constrained to reverse this action. An award under paragraph (c) of section 306 contemplates the absolute loss of one of the members mentioned in the paragraph or such a permanent injury as is the equivalent of its loss. It must be such an injury as "destroys the usefulness of the member": *Lente v. Luci*, 275 Pa. 217, 223.

Now the claimant's left eye is not destroyed. The lens, which focuses the light on the retina, is destroyed, but the retina is not, and with a correcting lens practically normal vision is obtained. Unfortunately the claimant cannot obtain this vision while using his uninjured eye, for the two eyes will not co-ordinate and do not present the same picture to the brain. But the eye is not destroyed; it is rather in reserve. That it is a serious injury, and that it detracts from the value of the eye, there can be no doubt, but the eye is not lost. For if claimant should lose his right eye, he would be able, using the injured eye, aided by a lens, to fully perform his duties. Under the theory adopted by the referee and the Board it would be possible for this claimant to be twice awarded full compensation for the loss of each of his eyes, a condition which cannot have been intended: *Fillip v Wm. Cramp & Sons Co.*, 80 Pa. Superior Ct. 68, 72; for his other eye could be injured just as this one was, and the vision be corrected by a lens, and then both eyes could be absolutely destroyed by accidents. This is, of course, not likely, but it is a possibility, and no one would object more vigorously than this claimant in following a similar injury to his right eye and his possession of normal vision in both eyes, if used separately, it should be held that he could not be compensated for future injury to either because both had been judicially determined to have been lost.

The workmen's compensation law of New York is practically the same as ours in that it provides a special schedule of compensation for the loss of certain members, including the eye, and declares that the permanent loss of the use of such member shall be considered the equivalent of its loss. In *Frings v Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co.*, 169 N. Y. Supp. 309, 182 N. & App. Div. 445, the facts were almost identical with those in this case, and it was held that they did not justify an award for a fixed period on the basis of a loss of the eye or a permanent injury equivalent to its loss, but entitled the claimant, rather, to compensation as provided in the Act for such period of time as he was totally or partially disabled. This case was followed in *Valentine v. Sherwood Metal Working Company*, 178 N. Y. Supp. 494 and in two memorandum opinions reported in 179 N. Y. Supp. 914 N. Y. Supp. 953; so that it may be considered as the law in that State. The Supreme Court in Minnesota has ruled otherwise in *Butch v. Shaver*, 184 N. Y. 572, but we prefer the reasoning in the New York cases.

We believe our ruling to be in accordance with the principles enunciated with much clearness by our Supreme Court in *Lente v. Lucci*, supra. There, it was held that where a workman, who had lost an eye, entered employment in the course of which he lost his remaining eye, his employer was not liable for total disability under section 306 (a),—as interpreted by clause (c) of said section providing that the loss of both eyes shall constitute total disability to be compensated according to clause (a),—but only for the loss of one eye in accordance with the schedule contained in section 306 (c); although the resulting disability was just as total as would be the loss of both eyes to a normal man. The expressions "loss" and "loss of the use" as used in section 306 (c) should be given their unre-

stricted and ordinary use; and the claimant's eye or the use of it, is not lost unless it is useless in any employment for which claimant is physically and mentally fitted; *Chovic v. Pittsburgh C. S. Co.*, 71 Pa. Superior Ct. 350, 353; *Grammici v. Zinn*, 219 N. Y. 322, 114 N. E. 397. While he does not have the immediate use of the injured eye in conjunction with the other one, in view of the admitted fact that used by itself it will provide him with normal vision, we are unable to hold that it is useless. His compensation, therefore, is to be determined under paragraphs (a) and (b) rather than paragraph (c) of the 306th section: *Berskis v. L. V. Coal Co.*, 273 Pa. 243.

As the testimony was somewhat in conflict as to when his total disability ceased and the referee did not, under his view of the case, determine that fact, the case must be returned to the Board to find the facts relative to the claimant's disability and enter and order in conformity therewith.

The assignment of error is sustained. The judgment is reversed and the record is remitted with directions to recommit the record to the Compensation Board for further hearing and determination in accordance with this opinion.

Bertges v. City of Pittsburgh

Policeman Injured on Way Home from Work.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT:

On February 3, 1923, the claimant, who was a police officer, employed by the City of Pittsburgh, reported off at 3 o'clock P. M., the usual time, at the Police Station, at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, and started on his way home and when at the corner of Wilson avenue and Drum Street, stepped on a slippery sidewalk and wrenched his foot and arm, for which injuries he claims compensation. In the ordinary case of an employe being injured on his way home after leaving his employment, it is very evident that the case would not be compensatory. The question in this case is whether a Pittsburgh police officer even after he reported off his regular shift, continued to be engaged in the performance of the business of his employer, the city at least until he arrived home.

William J. Kane, Police Commissioner, called as a witness for the claimant, in answer to the question as to "what was the length of duty of a patrolman," testified as follows (page 12):—

"Q. Under the obligation the patrolman takes and from the circumstances, and your experiences, and your experience in the police force, what would you say the length of duty of a patrolman actually was?

A. At all times and all hours,

Q. And that while reporting on duty and off duty it is from the time they leave their home until they reach the station and from the time they leave the station house until they reach home, they are subject to the rules and regulations of the police force?

A. I consider it such.

Q. Isn't it a fact, Commissioner, that it is almost invariably considered that a man is on duty from the time he leaves home until he reports on duty and from the time he reports off duty until he reaches home?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact, patrolman reporting to the station to on duty and also in reporting off duty are called upon to perform many duties of a patrolman?

A. Yes that happens quite often.

Q. Commissioner along that line if a patrolman is reporting to or from duty he is required to make arrests and report all accidents and generally safeguard the public, just as though he were actually on his own beat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And while off duty either in or out of uniform the same rules apply?

A. Yes sir the police manual states that they must perform police duties whether on or off duty in cases of emergencies.

Q. And in that connection the whole of the City of Pittsburgh is within the jurisdiction of any police officer whether he is actually patrolling a particular beat or not.

A. Yes sir."

The claimant gave actual cases in which he performed duties for the City after he had actually reported off.

It is manifest from the above testimony that although at a given hour the claimant reported off a regular beat, his duties were at that time lifted from his shoulders, but as he walked along the street, homeward he continued to be a police officer *imposed* with the duty of taking action in police matters in practically the same manner as was his obligation while on his regular beat.

In the case of *Stahl vs. Watson Coal Co.*, 4 Mackey, 179, compensation was denied for it appeared that the claimant, who was a watchman without any regular hours, had quit and was on his way home. The Supreme Court in sustaining the disallowance of compensation commented as follows:—

"There is no finding that either on this or other occasions he was expected to or did perform or undertake to perform any service for the defendant after he started therefor."

The case of Ward vs. Allegheny County, I Mackey 113 is somewhat similar to the case at bar for there the claimant was caretaker of a section of county road. He took a private bus going home, which happened to run over a part of road, which he was charged with the duty of inspecting and he testified he observed the road as he went along in the bus homeward. He was injured while riding in the bus and under the facts as stated, it was held his injury was sustained in the course of his employment.

We, therefore, conclude that the claimant was injured by an accident in the course of his employment for on his way home he continued to be charged with duties as a policeman and was therefore furthering the business of his employer, the City.

That part of the fourth Finding of Fact of the Referee, reading as follows:—

“he was not at the time actually engaged in the furtherance of the business of the City of Pittsburgh and was therefore not in the course of his employment when injured”

we hold to be not properly a Finding of Fact but a conclusion of Law, which in our view of the case is an error of law.

As the facts found by the Referee do not support his Conclusions of Law and his award of disallowance, the same are set aside and upon his Findings of Fact we base the following.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

First. That Article III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, applies to the contract of employment existing between the claimant Fred C. Bertges and the City of Pittsburgh defendant on February 3, 1923.

Second. The claimant being in the course of his employment at the time he sustained the injury that resulted in his total disability for a period of 46 days, he is entitled to compensation.

AWARD.

There is therefore awarded to Fred C. Bertges, claimant against the City of Pittsburgh, defendant, compensation at the rate of 60 per cent of \$20 or \$12 per week for a period of 46 days from February 13, 1923—6 weeks and 4 days \$78.95

WOJTOVICH v. NANTY GLO SMOKELESS COAL CO.

Disfigurement

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON

Examination of the testimony in this case forces the conclusion that the Referee's facts are correctly found and are, therefore, sustained but his conclusions of law is amended to include the words "not incident to his employment" in connection with the Referee's conclusion that the disfigurement constituted "serious and permanent disfigurement of the head and face of such character as to produce an unsightly appearance." The disfigurement is such as contemplated in paragraph (c) Section 306 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The appellant asks a reversal of the Referee's Award for these reasons:

"That there is no finding that the disfigurement constitutes such serious and permanent disfigurement of the head or face of such a character as to produce an unsightly appearance and such as is not usually incident to the employment; that there is no finding that the disfigurement suffered is not usually incident to the claimant's employment; that there is no finding as to the degree of disfigurement on which could be based an award of 150 weeks compensation and the award of compensation for disfigurement to any extent is improper and invalid as compensation is already being paid for the loss of an eye (Kowalchyk v. Big Ben Coal Mining Co. in Court of Common Pleas, Cambria County, at No. 259 March term 1920.)"

The first two assignments of error are well taken but refer to what is evidently a technical oversight on the part of the Referee which we have corrected by amending his conclusion of law, or to be more exact, fact and law mixed.

That the degree of disfigurement is incorrectly found must be dismissed as being a matter within the hands of the Referee.

The Board does not agree with the appellant in its contention that the award of compensation for disfigurement to any extent is improper and invalid because compensation is already being paid for the loss of an eye. We state this conviction with no intended discourtesy to the learned Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County whose decision is at variance with this view, and to which reference is made by the appellant. Unless one of our Appellate Courts of state-wide jurisdiction makes a ruling to the contrary this Board will feel in duty bound to hold that compensation may be awarded for disfigurement notwithstanding the claimant is already being paid compensation for the loss of a member, unless such award should make the total of compensation exceed the maximum provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

ISLER v. W. J. RAINEY

Remarriage of Widow

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER HOUCK

There is a petition for the determination of compensation payable under agreed facts. The facts are that Bert Isler died as the result of a compensable injury, February 18, 1922, survived by a widow and four children, under the age of 16. The children are Nannie Isler, born October 26th, 1907; Harry Isler, born April 19th, 1910, John Isler, born February 6th, 1913; and James Isler, born October 31st, 1916. A compensation agreement was executed by the widow for herself and minor children. Some weeks later the widow filed a petition for commutation of compensation in order to purchase a home; the employer recommended that compensation be commuted; and on October 6, 1922, the Board granted commutation of \$2.96 per week for a period of 268 weeks, beginning October 10, 1922, and ending November 29, 1927 (end of three hundred week period,) in the sum of \$701.07. The property was purchased and title taken in the widow's name only. The widow remarried December 12, 1922. The question to be determined is how future payments of compensation are to be made.

Under section 307 of the Compensation Act, in case the widow remarries "the employer shall pay to such widow the then value of the compensation payable to her, during one third of the period during which compensation then remains payable but not exceeding one hundred weeks.—If the compensation payable under this section to any person shall, for any cause, cease, the compensation to the remaining persons entitled there under shall thereafter be the same as would have been payable to them had they been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the death of the deceased."

The Supreme Court has held that, under this section, the widow receives compensation for one-third of the remainder of the 300 week period, and the children's compensation is postponed until the period for which the widow has received it be terminated. *Ferdisko v. Trimble & Sons Co.*, 272 Pa. 125. According to the terms of the act, the widow is to receive the "then value of the compensation payable to her." Since \$2.96 of her compensation was commuted, the value of the weekly compensation payable to her is the difference between \$12.60 per week and \$2.96 per week, or \$9.64 per week. The remaining period in which she would receive this amount is 259 weeks, and the "then value" of \$9.64 per week for one-third of 259 weeks is \$749.33. This is the amount to which the widow is now entitled.

The children's compensation payments do not commence under the ruling of the Supreme Court, until the expiration of 86-1/3 weeks from the date of the remarriage, or from December 12, 1922. In other words, the children's compensation begins on August 7, 1924. At the time, there will be three children under sixteen years of age, and until April 19, 1926, (when Harry becomes sixteen years of age), compensation will be payable on their behalf at the rate of 40 per cent

of \$20 or \$8 per week. From April 19, 1926, to November 29, 1927 (the end of the three hundred week period), compensation will be payable for two children at the rate of 30 per cent of \$20, or \$6 a week. From the date, compensation will be payable at the rates specified in the act for children after the 300 week period, until the youngest has reached the age of sixteen.

The defendant can take credit for the commuted payment on the amount payable to the widow only, and in the manner which we have indicated. No deductions are to be made from the amount payable to the children. Commutation is made by the Board in all cases as a matter of sound discretion, and there is always the possibility of remarriage or death. In either event, the compensation for the children is not affected, because under the very terms of the act, they take the amount which they would have taken had they been the only survivors. Commutation was made on the presumption that the widow would not remarry, and it was not intended that the children's compensation would be affected, by a change in her status. We are of the opinion that credit can be taken for commutation to the widow only, because she is not entitled to commutation twice, but nothing is to be deducted from the children. *Lubanski vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.*, 81 Pa. Super. Ct. 538. To reach any other result, we would be compelled to ignore the last portion of section 307, which we have quoted above.

It is accordingly ordered that the parties enter into appropriate agreements in accordance with the views expressed in this opinion.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund had on March 1st, investment securities in United States bonds, municipal bonds, and guaranteed first mortgages on real estate in Pennsylvania, amounting to \$6,101,265.68. This is an increase in investments of \$748,998.16 since January 1, 1924.

The Fund has at the present time 25,000 policy holders, the greatest number in its history. During the first two months of this year 2000 new applications were received, which was more than double the number for the corresponding two months of 1923.

REHABILITATION.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation, operating through its field adjusters in all sections of the State, supervised during February, the activities of 42 disabled persons in training, receiving financial assistance from the Bureau to fit them for remunerative employment.

Names of 83 seriously disabled persons were referred to the Bureau during February for aid in returning to suitable tasks. The complete rolls of the Bureau now include 4148 disabled persons.

Forty-five of the persons reported to the Bureau during February were disabled in accidents in general manufacturing establishments; 24 were disabled in and about mines, and one by accident in agriculture. Thirteen received disabilities from other causes.

Approximately 20 per cent of the total number of disabled persons registered with the Bureau cannot read or write the English language; approximately 35 per cent were born in foreign countries and approximately 60 per cent are over 30 years of age.

A general review of the rehabilitation statistical records to March 1, 1924, is as follows:

| | | |
|---|------|-----------------|
| Prospective cases reported, ----- | | 4148 |
| Number of persons registered, ----- | 3096 | |
| Number of persons not needing services, including those who cannot be located, ----- | 940 | |
| Number of cases open, ----- | 112 | 4148 |
| Disabled by public accident, ----- | 202 | |
| Disabled by disease or congenital defect, ----- | 93 | |
| Disabled by accidents occurring in: | | |
| Agriculture, ----- | 37 | |
| Steam and electric railroad operation, ----- | 331 | |
| Mines, ----- | 1174 | |
| Other industries, ----- | 2311 | 4148 |
| CLOSED CASES: (Number of persons to whom the Bureau has given some definite assistance) | | |
| Rehabilitated: | | |
| By placement, ----- | 1290 | |
| After school training, ----- | 145 | |
| After employment training, ----- | 64 | 1499 |
| Other closures: | | |
| Not eligible, ----- | 67 | |
| Not susceptible, ----- | 149 | |
| Service rejected, ----- | 228 | |
| Died, ----- | 40 | |
| Other, ----- | 251 | 735 |
| | | 2234 |
| Necessary artificial appliances procured, ----- | | 327 |
| Disabled persons in training during February with financial assistance from Bureau, ----- | | 42 |

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

FEBRUARY, 1924

MEN

| (1) | Persons applying for positions (2) | Persons asked for by employers (3) | Persons sent to positions (4) | Persons receiving positions (5) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, ----- | 149 | 88 | 57 | 50 |
| Building Trades, ----- | 815 | 496 | 526 | 448 |
| Machinery & Metals, ----- | 1,589 | 1,068 | 1,096 | 933 |
| Clerical, ----- | 307 | 93 | 101 | 93 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns, ----- | 880 | 387 | 430 | 300 |
| Mine & Quarry, ----- | 86 | 59 | 61 | 52 |
| Transportation, ----- | 215 | 51 | 69 | 45 |
| Sales, ----- | 74 | 69 | 45 | 38 |
| Common Labor, ----- | 5,081 | 2,983 | 2,999 | 2,845 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 843 | 631 | 648 | 594 |
| Total (4 weeks), ----- | 10,039 | 5,925 | 6,032 | 5,458 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 16 |
| January 1924 (3 wks), ----- | 13,541 | 7,307 | 7,517 | 6,794 |
| December 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 10,425 | 5,665 | 5,675 | 5,114 |
| November 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 13,345 | 7,910 | 8,099 | 7,327 |
| February 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 15,246 | 14,000 | 12,108 | 11,256 |
| February 1922 (4 wks), ----- | 27,239 | 4,036 | 4,008 | 3,506 |
| February 1921 (4 wks), ----- | 43,701 | 4,778 | 4,558 | 4,084 |

WOMEN

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods, ----- | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Clerical, ----- | 381 | 117 | 105 | 88 |
| Clothing & Textiles, ----- | 38 | 22 | 20 | 15 |
| Day Workers, ----- | 746 | 436 | 426 | 426 |
| Domestic Service, ----- | 306 | 378 | 170 | 126 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns, ----- | 546 | 301 | 267 | 211 |
| Machine & Factory, ----- | 154 | 82 | 91 | 71 |
| Prof'nl & Trained, ----- | 79 | 17 | 29 | 12 |
| Sales, ----- | 64 | 29 | 22 | 15 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 61 | 55 | 24 | 23 |
| Total, (4 weeks), ----- | 2,387 | 1,449 | 1,164 | 995 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 11 |
| January 1924 (5 wks), ----- | 2,830 | 1,780 | 1,391 | 1,194 |
| December 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 2,230 | 1,421 | 1,101 | 936 |
| November 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 2,892 | 2,126 | 1,542 | 1,317 |
| February 1923 (4 wks), ----- | 3,171 | 2,392 | 1,689 | 1,468 |
| February 1922 (4 wks), ----- | 3,700 | 1,399 | 1,161 | 1,011 |
| February 1921 (4 wks), ----- | 2,783 | 1,309 | 1,061 | 932 |

The classified summary report of the Bureau of Employment for the month of February, 1924, which was a short month of 21 days, compared with the similar report for the month of January, shows in its totals both absolute and relative decreases in the number of applications from men; but relative increases in the number of applications

from women, in the number of orders from employers for men and women, and in the number of persons placed, both men and women. The decrease in the number of applications from men and the increase in the number of orders for men and women, indicate a good and improving condition in employment throughout the State.

In the men's section there is a decrease in the number of applications for jobs in every occupation except clerical. The increase in orders for men appears in every occupation except clerical and mine and quarry. In the number of men placed there is an increase in every occupation except mine and quarry. In fact, the shrinkage in the mine and quarry industries during the month of February is unusually large. Fifty-five per cent of the male applicants were placed into permanent employment; 92 per cent of the orders from employers were filled; and 90 per cent of persons referred to positions were accepted and placed.

The report of the women's section shows an increase in the number of applicants in every occupation except clothing and textiles, which is stationary, domestic service, and sales. It shows also an increase in orders for women in every occupation except day workers, domestic service, and professional and trained workers; and an increase in the placement of women in every line except day workers, domestic service, and professional and trained workers. The difficulty in filling orders for women workers is manifest in the fact that only 63 per cent of the orders for women workers could be filled. Nearly 86 per cent of the women referred to employment were accepted and placed.

This report reveals also the fact that except in the following industries: anthracite coal, furniture, paper boxes, silk, slate, and underwear textile, the supply of labor is equal to the demand and that there is not anywhere in the State serious involuntary unemployment or an acute shortage of labor. The anthracite coal industry is in need of miners and miners' laborers; the furniture and paper box industries need skilled workers; the silk industry needs skilled weavers for silk goods and skilled throwsters; the slate industry needs skilled and semi-skilled workmen for employment in the slate mines and quarries. Orders from the slate industries indicate that an effort is being made to fill this shortage from the surplus of unemployed bituminous coal miners in Central and Western Pennsylvania.

Orders from highway contractors, building contractors, the steel industries, and farmers, indicate a large increase in employment in all parts of the State as soon as favorable weather permits general outside work.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

FEBRUARY 1924.

| | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 19 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent ----- | 1 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$6.00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant ----- | 18 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$149.96 |
| II. INVESTMENTS: | | |
| Total investigations ----- | 131 | |
| Violations of law discovered ----- | 2 | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law ----- | 0 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month ----- | 3 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury *in month ----- | | \$150.00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 ----- | 310 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 ----- | | \$15,500.00 |
| Total number surrendered ----- | 0 | |
| Total number revoked ----- | 0 | |
| Total number reissued ----- | 0 | |
| Total refusals ----- | 1 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies ----- | 3 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 2 | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints ----- | | \$49.76 |

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of February reveals the following facts:

During the month there were 19 complaints concerning fees, in which one decision was made in favor of the agent and 18 decisions were made in favor of the complainants. The amount of money involved in the former decision was \$6.00; the amount of money involved in the other decisions was \$149.96.

During the month of January, 1924, there were 27 complaints concerning fees; and in the month of February, 1923, there were 4 similar complaints.

One hundred and thirty-one investigations were made in which two violations of the law were discovered. There were no prosecutions for these violations of the law. In February, 1923, 279 investigations were made in which 2 violations of the law were discovered, which it was, however, not necessary to follow by prosecutions.

Three licenses were issued in February, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$150. On February 29, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses, issued since October 1, 1923, was 310, which brought into the State Treasury \$15,500. On February 28, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was 287, which brought into the State Treasury \$14,350.

In February, the locations of 3 private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there were 2 complaints concerning wages which involved the sum of \$49.76.

STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Employment in manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania increased slightly in February over the month of January as is shown by a compilation of reports from 666 firms representing 39 different industries. The increase is seen to be only .7 of 1 per cent. Some industries show very marked reductions in the working force while a few show decided increases.

The largest reductions in February, as in January, were in car construction and repair. This industry which shows a reduction of 12.8 per cent in working force is probably again affected by the curtailment of orders. One plant reports that it is only operating 65 per cent of the time, another reports a four-day week and an eight hour day and so on through the whole industry. Some other marked reductions are found in the electrical machinery and apparatus, clothing, and cigars and tobacco industries which report decreases of 10.4 per cent; 7.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

Decided increases of employment are found in the iron and steel blast furnace departments, paints and varnishes, and shipbuilding. These industries report increases of 15.2 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. The reopening of several blast furnaces which had been shut down helped to cause the marked increase in that industry.

The total weekly payroll increased 5.9 per cent in February, while the average weekly wages were increased 5.1 per cent. Increases in weekly payroll are found in 30 out of 39 industries. Thirty-four industries show increases in the average weekly wage, while only 5 show decreases. A large number of these increases are due to the increase in the number of hours per day and the number of days per week reported by many of the establishments.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY | Number of Plants Reporting | Number of wage earners—week ended | | Per cent Change | Total weekly payroll—week ended | | | Average weekly wages—week ended | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | February 15, 1924 | January 15, 1924 | | Feb. 15, 1924 (6) | Jan. 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | Feb. 15, 1924 (9) | Jan. 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 666 | 259,508 | 257,592 | + .7 | \$6,878,209 | \$6,493,360 | + 5.9 | \$26.50 | \$25.21 | + 5.1 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | 248 | 148,824 | 146,792 | + 1.4 | 4,259,555 | 4,007,550 | + 6.3 | 28.62 | 27.30 | + 4.8 |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts ----- | 19 | 5,832 | 5,973 | - 2.4 | 167,460 | 165,300 | + 1.3 | 28.71 | 27.67 | + 3.8 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 12,212 | 14,007 | -12.8 | 283,504 | 317,592 | -10.7 | 23.22 | 22.67 | + 2.4 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 20 | 5,181 | 5,785 | -10.4 | 127,096 | 130,662 | - 2.7 | 24.53 | 22.59 | + 8.6 |
| Engines, machines and machine tools ----- | 21 | 9,087 | 8,893 | + 2.2 | 258,318 | 231,733 | +11.5 | 28.43 | 26.06 | + 9.1 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 56 | 10,566 | 10,647 | - .8 | 301,016 | 290,537 | + 3.6 | 28.49 | 27.29 | + 4.4 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 15 | 3,560 | 3,452 | + 3.1 | 108,445 | 95,902 | +13.1 | 30.46 | 27.78 | + 9.6 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 12 | 14,582 | 12,663 | +15.2 | 418,794 | 341,708 | +22.6 | 28.72 | 26.98 | + 6.4 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 9 | 3,950 | 3,925 | + .6 | 104,118 | 105,210 | - 1.0 | 26.36 | 26.81 | - 1.7 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 43 | 51,590 | 49,682 | + 3.8 | 1,527,180 | 1,424,229 | + 7.2 | 29.60 | 28.67 | + 3.2 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 9 | 2,110 | 2,076 | + 1.6 | 54,761 | 50,689 | + 8.0 | 25.95 | 24.42 | + 6.3 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel ----- | 28 | 22,517 | 22,489 | + .1 | 701,105 | 655,709 | + 6.9 | 31.14 | 29.16 | + 6.8 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 7,637 | 7,200 | + 6.1 | 207,749 | 198,278 | + 4.8 | 27.20 | 27.54 | - 1.2 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 168 | 48,231 | 48,421 | - .4 | 1,049,303 | 989,542 | + 6.0 | 21.76 | 20.44 | + 6.5 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,504 | 3,455 | + 1.4 | 97,702 | 88,678 | +10.2 | 27.88 | 25.67 | + 8.6 |
| Clothing ----- | 28 | 3,701 | 3,992 | - 7.3 | 74,546 | 80,663 | - 7.6 | 20.14 | 20.21 | - .3 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,441 | 4,608 | - 3.6 | 108,216 | 100,232 | + 8.0 | 24.37 | 21.75 | +12.0 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 14 | 3,499 | 3,421 | + 2.3 | 90,399 | 85,738 | + 5.4 | 25.84 | 25.06 | + 3.1 |
| Silk goods ----- | 42 | 14,014 | 14,231 | - 1.5 | 265,543 | 252,925 | + 5.0 | 18.95 | 17.77 | + 6.6 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 7,900 | 7,867 | + .4 | 180,981 | 171,076 | + 5.8 | 22.91 | 21.75 | + 5.3 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 10,440 | 10,130 | + 3.1 | 211,448 | 191,666 | +10.3 | 20.25 | 18.93 | + 7.0 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 6 | 732 | 717 | + 2.1 | 20,468 | 18,564 | +10.3 | 27.96 | 25.89 | + 8.0 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 68 | 18,091 | 18,153 | - .3 | 382,746 | 379,704 | + .8 | 21.16 | 20.92 | + 1.1 |
| Bakeries ----- | 20 | 4,515 | 4,366 | + 3.4 | 119,308 | 113,717 | + 4.9 | 26.42 | 26.05 | + 1.4 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 20 | 5,718 | 5,552 | + 3.0 | 114,233 | 108,891 | + 4.9 | 19.98 | 19.61 | + 1.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 11 | 2,007 | 1,983 | + 1.2 | 55,546 | 57,170 | - 2.8 | 27.68 | 28.83 | - 4.0 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,851 | 6,252 | - 6.4 | 93,659 | 99,926 | - 6.3 | 16.01 | 15.98 | + .2 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 53 | 13,058 | 12,867 | + 1.5 | 364,233 | 339,733 | + 8.8 | 27.89 | 26.01 | + 7.2 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta products ----- | 11 | 2,030 | 1,984 | + 2.3 | 52,716 | 46,768 | +12.7 | 25.97 | 23.57 | +10.2 |
| Cement ----- | 13 | 4,901 | 4,905 | - .1 | 135,131 | 124,489 | + 8.5 | 27.57 | 25.38 | + 8.6 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 5,540 | 5,384 | + 2.9 | 162,175 | 149,640 | + 8.4 | 29.27 | 27.79 | + 5.3 |
| Pottery ----- | 5 | 587 | 594 | - 1.2 | 14,211 | 13,836 | + 2.7 | 24.21 | 23.20 | + 4.0 |
| CHEMICALS and ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 25 | 8,358 | 8,254 | + 1.3 | 239,120 | 220,699 | + 8.3 | 28.61 | 26.74 | + 7.0 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,491 | 1,548 | - 3.7 | 40,321 | 40,815 | - 1.2 | 27.04 | 26.37 | + 2.5 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 726 | 676 | + 7.4 | 21,385 | 19,259 | +11.0 | 29.46 | 28.49 | + 3.4 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 4 | 6,141 | 6,030 | + 1.8 | 177,414 | 160,625 | +10.5 | 28.89 | 26.64 | + 8.4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 104 | 22,946 | 23,105 | - .7 | 583,252 | 561,132 | + 3.9 | 25.42 | 24.29 | + 4.7 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,341 | 2,427 | - 3.5 | 52,995 | 48,093 | +10.2 | 22.64 | 19.82 | +14.2 |
| Furniture ----- | 16 | 2,287 | 2,264 | + 1.0 | 54,843 | 53,389 | + 2.7 | 23.98 | 23.58 | + 1.7 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 21 | 5,554 | 5,625 | - 1.3 | 148,467 | 149,202 | - .5 | 26.73 | 26.52 | + .8 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 282 | 284 | - .7 | 6,303 | 6,033 | + 4.5 | 22.35 | 21.24 | + 5.2 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 22 | 4,459 | 4,401 | + 1.3 | 86,232 | 80,540 | + 7.1 | 19.34 | 18.30 | + 5.7 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,568 | 3,658 | - 2.5 | 94,141 | 87,210 | + 7.9 | 26.38 | 23.84 | +10.7 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 3,341 | 3,349 | - .2 | 109,388 | 104,597 | + 4.6 | 32.74 | 31.23 | + 4.8 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,114 | 1,097 | + 1.5 | 30,883 | 32,068 | - 3.7 | 27.72 | 29.23 | - 5.2 |

STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS.

During the month of January there were 996 permits issued for new building in eleven cities of the State entailing an approximate expenditure of \$12,002,583. Permits for alterations and repairs were issued in ten cities to the number of 870 with the estimated expenditure for this class of work totaling approximately \$1,005,986.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and McKeesport lead the list for new buildings; while for alterations and repairs Erie is third with Philadelphia and Pittsburgh retaining first and second place.

A comparison with January, 1923, may be made for some of the cities by referring to the table.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

MAY

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. 1.



No. 5.

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INSPECTION

CHILDREN IN THEATRICALS.

Judge Joseph P. McCullen, in Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, in the case of Commonwealth versus James P. Beury and C. C. Wanamaker, handed down a most important decision on January 4, 1924. The Court held that children employed on the stage come under the provisions of the Child Labor Act of Pennsylvania. This decision, coupled with the vigorous action taken by the Department of Labor and Industry, has driven child actors out of the State.

The question of children, under fourteen years of age, appearing in theatrical performances for pay has concerned the Department of Labor and Industry for years. The Industrial Board held hearings in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at which representatives of welfare societies, as well as theatrical managers, actors and actresses, testified.

The social workers maintained that children on the stage are deprived of their childhood, and that while they are supporting some adult, they are unable to secure the advantages of normal child life.

The theatrical profession disputed this view, citing many cases of distinguished artists who were trained from early childhood on the stage. They denied that children are subjected to hardships, and insisted that they have better opportunities for education and are better protected than most children.

After these meetings the Industrial Board ruled that while it is illegal for children under the age of fourteen years to appear in theatricals in Pennsylvania, exceptions could be and should be made when children have tutors traveling with them, and are not ill treated or over worked.

Several cases of children employed in theatricals have been brought to the attention of the Department and of the Courts of Pennsylvania, but as it had been held by a former Attorney-General that transient children were not subject to the provisions of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Act, it was assumed that the Act applied only to residents of Pennsylvania. In several prosecutions of such cases, the judges only warned parents and theatrical managers not to appear again in Pennsylvania.

Judge McCullen held that the employment of children under fourteen years of age for pay in theatres and other places of amusement is in direct violation of the Child Labor Act of 1915. This is the first clear-cut decision regarding the employment of children on the stage and upholds the Department's contention that the Child Labor Act does not warrant the exception of children on the stage.

Upon the strength of this decision, the Department immediately prosecuted a theatrical manager before Alderman Doebler in Lancaster for employing two children under fourteen. The case was heard on Monday, February 25th, and on March 3rd, judgment was rendered and a fine of \$100 was imposed upon the defendant with costs. As a consequence of Judge McCullen's decision and the successful prosecution by the Department, other theatrical managers using children under the legal age have withdrawn these acts or moved out of the State.

INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK.

Another important case under the Child Labor Act was successfully prosecuted before Alderman Doebler of Lancaster, and establishes a precedent for covering work done in homes by minors. In this particular case minors under sixteen years of age were found stripping tobacco in the home. Prosecution was instituted against both the parents, and the manufacturer who gave out the tobacco. The evidence was conclusive and the magistrate imposed a fine on both defendants.

The significance and great importance of this case lies in the fact that the Department of Labor and Industry contended that the definition of "establishment" in the Child Labor Act includes dwellings where industrial home work is done and that, therefore, the employer, giving out work to be done in homes is responsible for the observance of the Child Labor Act and all other labor laws in these homes since they are in the intent of the law extensions of his factory. The judgment rendered by the magistrate sustained the contention of the Department in every particular. No appeal was made by the employer.

* * * *

The report of the Bureau of Inspection indicates that during the month of March the number of regular inspections fell off slightly, but there was an increase in the number of special inspections and visits. There was a large increase in the number of violations reported, prosecutions authorized and orders issued. The number of orders completed remained about the same.

Plans were worked out during the month for a study of the extent and nature of industrial home work by special agents of the Department. The survey is under way, and from it the Department expects to procure information which will enable it, with the cooperation of the employers, to enforce the Child Labor Act, the Woman's Act, and all other labor laws relating to industrial home work.

The work of the various divisions is shown under separate headings below.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | March 1924 | Total Year to date |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Regular Inspections | 4,146 | 14,495 |
| Special Inspections | 1,462 | 3,796 |
| Visits | 1,537 | 4,245 |
| Total | 7,145 | 22,536 |
| Violations Reported | 1,587 | 3,284 |
| Prosecutions Authorized | 20 | 41 |
| Orders Issued | 863 | 2,029 |
| Orders Complied With | 542 | 1,594 |

BOILER

MARCH, 1924

| | | Total Year to date |
|---|-------|-----------------------|
| Total Inspections, | 3,421 | 12,256 |
| Internal Inspections, | 1,622 | 5,990 |
| External Inspections, | 1,799 | 6,266 |
| Internal Inspections by State Inspectors, | 101 | 256 |
| External Inspections by State Inspectors, | 42 | 141 |
| Miniature Boilers Inspected, | 133 | 501 |
| Pennsylvania Standard Boilers Built, | 145 | 679 |
| Operating Certificates Issued, | 472 | 1,425 |
| Total Dangerous Defects Reported, | 10 | 88 |
| Total Ordinary Defects Reported, | 437 | 2,655 |
| Boilers Condemned, | 3 | 7 |
| Fly Wheels and Pulleys Inspected, | 21 | 58 |
| Lap Seam Boilers Hydrostatically Tested, | 12 | 27 |

ELEVATOR

March, 1924.

During the month of March, 634 elevator inspection reports were received and checked. These reports represent the activities of the approved elevator inspectors, both insurance company inspectors and State inspectors. The number of elevators inspected by the State inspectors was 151. There were 40 sets of plans and specifications received and checked, and 39 sets approved.

An examination of the inspection reports shows 229 dangerous defects reported, and 295 ordinary defects.

MOTION PICTURES

MARCH, 1924

Projectionists

| | | | | |
|---|------|----------------|------|------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1, to March 1, | 1931 | | | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed in March, | 16 | .... | 1947 | |
| Number of licenses issued by | | | | |
| Examination | | Reexamination | | |
| January | 56 | January | 10 | 66 |
| February | 25 | February | 5 | 30 |
| March | 28 | March | 10 | 38 |
| | | | | 134 |
| | | Total | | 2081 |

Operators of Approved Portable Projectors

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1, to March 31, | 69 | | |
| Number of licenses issued by examination: | | | |
| January | 9 | | |
| February | 6 | | |
| March | 9 | 24 | 93 |
| | | Total | 2174 |
| Provisional licenses issued in March | 9 | | |
| Year to date | | | 24 |
| Apprentice Certificates issued in March | 51 | | |
| Year to date | | | 185 |
| Duplicate licenses issued January 1 to March 31 | | | 10 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed January 1 to March 31 | | | 5 |
| | | Total number of licenses issued | 2398 |
| Applicants failing to qualify for license January 1 to March 31 | | | 15 |
| Buildings, other than theatres approved for M. P. Jan. 1 to March 31 | | | 42 |
| Violations reported (projecting without license) | | | 10 |
| Film fires reported January 1 to March 31 | | | 2 |
| Film destroyed (number of feet) | | | 4000 |
| Film fires investigated January 1 to March 31 | | | 1 |

BUILDING

Number of Plans Received and Approved

March, 1924

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| For Fire-escapes | 56 |
| For Buildings | 64 |
| For Theatres | 9 |
| For Bakeries | 8 |
| | |
| Total | 137 |
| New Plans Received | 157 |
| Revised Plans Received | 65 |
| | |
| Total | 222 |

EYE PROTECTION

It is most gratifying that the information sent out by the Department of Labor and Industry regarding eye injuries is being used in the various industries throughout the State. The Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia has recently placed in the pay envelopes of its employes the following notice:

"TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

"Your attention is especially called to the following:—The Department of Labor and Industry, of the State of Pennsylvania, in its bulletin for November, 1923 reports as follows:

(A reprint from the monthly bulletin of the Department of Labor and Industry for November, 1923, page 18, concerning the number of eyes lost is inserted here.)

"Note particularly that the State Government makes reference to prosecuting the employee if he injures his eyes through the non-use of goggles on an operation where goggles should be worn by him for his protection.

"If you are employed on any operation where there might be flying particles, such as grinding or chipping, WEAR GOGGLES.

"Do not take a chance of losing your eyesight by having acid or hot lead splashed into your eyes.

"If you are employed on any operation having these hazards see your foreman at once and arrange to secure a pair of goggles from him and wear them.

GENERAL SAFETY COMMITTEE."

The week before this notice was placed in the pay envelope of each employe, the following notice was sent to all foremen:

"Attached you will find copy of a notice that is to be placed in the pay envelopes next week of all factory employees at the Allegheny Avenue and Crescentville Plants.

"The report from the Department of Labor and Industry speaks for itself, and makes it necessary that the subject of eye protection receives more consideration than in the past.

"This Company's record in regard to eye protection is one of the best in the State, and we want to maintain this record, but to do so we must have the full cooperation of every foreman and his assistants.

"The Company carries in stock several kinds of goggles for use on the different classes of work which we feel cover all of our requirements. However, should you have a hazard in your respective departments on which you would like assistance, if you will communicate with the undersigned the matter will be taken up immediately by the General Safety Committee.

Yours truly,

W. L. Hammersley, Secretary,
GENERAL SAFETY COMMITTEE"

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mauchline v. State Insurance Fund

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—WESTERN DISTRICT

NO. 26—OCTOBER TERM, 1923.

WALLING, J.:

This is a workman's compensation case. The claimant, C. A. Mauchline, was and had been for sometime employed as electrical engineer in the mine of the Shinn Coal Co., defendant, when in February, 1922, he was forced to quit work because of ill health. He had been ailing for several months; at first his trouble seemed to be bronchitis but developed into a permanent condition of expansion of the lungs known as "emphysema", which prevents a normal expulsion of the air. Claimant's contention, sustained by the referee, compensation Board and lower court, is that this condition resulted from an accident sustained in the course of his employment. The State Workmen's Insurance Fund, as insurance carrier, denied such contention and brought this appeal.

Claimant's employment required his presence in rooms where electric generators were in operation and gave off smoke and fumes, especially when overloaded. On August 24, 1921, plaintiff inhaled an unusual quantity of such smoke and fumes, while extinguishing a fire, and shortly thereafter had pains in the chest, and shortness of breath which condition gradually increased until total disability resulted at the end of six months. To connect the disease with the so-called accident required expert evidence, but that of the only medical witness warrants the conclusion that the inhaling of such vapors during a considerable period of time would be likely to cause emphysema while the excessive inhaling thereof on a single occasion would not, although it might possibly do so. This is not sufficient to sustain the claim. "When in cases of this class, expert testimony is

relied on to show the connection between an alleged cause and a certain result, it is not enough for the doctors to say simply that the ailment in question might have resulted from the assigned cause or that the one could have brought about the other; they must go further and testify at least that, taking into consideration all the attending data, it is their professional opinion the result in question most probably came from the cause alleged:" from opinion by the Chief Justice in *Fink v. Sheldon Axle and Spring Co.*, 27-Pa. 476, 479, which has been followed by numerous cases in this court and in the Superior Court.

To be an accident, within the workmen's compensation law, the injury must result from some undesigned event occurring at a particular time; this condition would be met in the instant case, had the emphysema resulted from inhaling the smoke and fumes on the single occasion (*Gurski v. Susquehanna Coal Co.*, 262 Pa. *Eldridge v. Endicott J. & Co.*, 228 N. Y. 21, 20, A. L. R. p. 1 and note p. 4), but that is not shown. On the contrary the medical evidence indicates that such condition is normally of slow development and probably here came on gradually from continued contact with the smoke and fumes. If so, it was not an accident but the result of an occupational disease, the risk of which the employee assumes and for which the statute provides no compensation: *McCauley v. Imperial W. Co.*, et al., 261 Pa., 312; *Lane v. Horn & Hardart B. Co.*, 261 Pa. 329; and see *Jeffreyes v. Charles H. Sager Co.*, 191 N. Y. S. 354.

The case is not brought within the rule that compensation may be given for an accidental injury which sets in motion a dormant malady or aggravates an existing disease, so that the death or disability can properly be attributed to such aggravation, for there is here no evidence to support the finding that claimant had any incipient disease before August 24, 1921, which resulted in disability because of the smoke and fumes then inhaled. The lay evidence is uniform that prior thereto his health was good, and the doctor would not express the opinion that the disease had its inception at an earlier date, or even at that time.

The burden was upon the claimant to offer proof sufficient to sustain a finding that the disability resulted from an accident sustained in the course of employment; this he failed to do, but under sec. 427 of the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 542, 566, the record should be remitted to the compensation authorities for a further hearing and determination. See *Kuca v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.*, 268 Pa. 163; *Riley v. Carnegie Steel Co.*, 276 Pa. 82.

The judgment is reversed, and the record is remitted to the court below with directions to return it to the compensation authorities, so that they may proceed to adjudicate the case in accordance with this opinion.

Dunn v. Trego.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT—TRANSPORTATION

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT

NO. 36, JANUARY TERM, 1924

MOSCHISKER, C. J.:

Defendant and its insurance carrier appeal from an award of the Workmen's Compensation Board, sustained by the court below.

It appears that, in 1918, a labor shortage led the North Chester Realty Co., defendant, who was engaged in a building operation at Upland, Pa., to procure certain skilled labor in Philadelphia. For this purpose it arranged with Trego, one of its foreman, who at the time was furnishing truck service in connection with the work, to procure workmen, and to transport Philadelphia laborers to and from the operation; the arrangement being that, whenever Trego rendered such service, he was to be paid for the use of his trucks from the time they left his garage in West Philadelphia until they returned there, but when no such transportation was furnished, Trego was paid only for the time his trucks were actually used at Upland. About October 16, 1918, Trego, acting for defendant company, employed John Dunn, claimant in this case, to work on the operations as a lather; the agreement was that he should actually work only ten hours—between 7:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.,—but should be paid for eleven hours. Trego told Dunn to report at his garage the first morning at six o'clock, to ride to Upland on one of the trucks; claimant did so, and continued to use this means of getting to and from Upland until October 30, 1918. On the evening of that day, while Dunn, with some fellow-workmen, was riding home, the truck hit a rut and claimant was thrown and so injured as to necessitate the amputation of his right leg above the knee.

The Compensation Board properly found that "an implied term of the contract of employment was that transportation was to be furnished to the claimant by his employer"; that this "was furnished on a truck hired by defendant company and used by it in its business"; and finally, that, "while riding thereon from the place of employment claimant was in the course of employment, and is entitled to compensation for the injury suffered at that time."

These findings were followed by the court below. The one as to an implied contract is unattacked by appellants, their contention being that, notwithstanding the agreement to furnish him transportation, Dunn was not injured "in the course of his employment," as that term is defined in section 301 of the Act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 736, 738. They maintain that an employe, to recover under the act, must either be injured on premises occupied by or under the control of his employer, or be actually engaged in the furtherance of the business affairs of the employer, and that claimant was not injured when in either one of these situations.

We, with most other courts, have from the beginning put a liberal construction on the Workmen's Compensation Act (*Maguire v. James Lees & Sons Co.*, 273 Pa. 85, 88), and the court below, with this attitude in mind, did not err in holding that Dunn was injured in the course of his employment. The terms of the employment included the transportation of claimant to and from Philadelphia, and he was injured while availing himself of this arrangement made by his employer. The board found that the transportation was an inducement to enter defendant's service, and it surely was a reason for continuing at work a considerable distance from home; defendants willingness to provide such conveyance, and the giving of an extra hour's wages, apparently to cover time spent in coming to and going from work, show that the employer regarded the transportation as bearing an intimate connection with the actual construction work. The Realty Company saw fit, in advancement of its own purposes, to furnish this transportation, and we cannot say the compensation authorities and the court below erred in holding that its employes, when thus engaged, were "actually engaged in the furtherance of the business of the employer" within the meaning of the Compensation Law.

Our present conclusion is entirely consistent with the prior decisions of both this court and the Superior Court. Where no transportation is furnished by the employer, and the employe, having completed his duties, leaves the premises of his master, and starts home, his employment will usually be regarded as ended: *Stahl v. Watson Coal Co.*, 268 Pa. 452. Moreover, the fact that the employe must necessarily go home from work, and that the customary route, beyond the employers' premises, leads to a known point of danger, will not, as a rule, require the payment of compensation for an injury received there; *Rotolo v. Punxsutawney Furnace Co.*, 277 Pa. 70. In such cases, if the accident happens after the employe has left the premises of his employer, the claimant, to recover, must show that at the time he was "actually engaged in the furtherance of the business or affairs of his employer": *Maguire v. James Lees & Sons Co.*, *supra*. However, these words of the act do not demand that the claimant show he was actually expending effort for the benefit of his employer at the moment of the accident; contracts for services may include obligations on the part of the master as well as the servant, and the employe, by partaking of those rights or privileges of the contract, which the employer has presumably made for his own advantage, may well be engaged in the promotion of the latter's business (particularly where, as here, the evidence indicates the employer, itself, so viewed the situation existing when the accident happened). This thought explains our decision in *Knorr v. Central R. R. of N. J.* 268, Pa. 172, where a fireman, having finished his day's work and boarded a train to go home, was held, by virtue of the free transportation furnished him by his employer, and the other circumstances of the case to be still in the course of his employment. Similarly, in *Logan v. Pot Ridge Coal Co.*, 79 Superior Ct. 421, 423, the Superior Court sustained an award where the facts bore a striking resemblance to those now before us. There as here, the contract of employment required defendant

to take claimant back to his home after the latter's set hours of labor had expired, and the courts properly held that "injuries requiring compensation may occur in the course of employment when an employe is not at actual work the (defendant) company was not a carrier of passengers, but derived advantages by taking its employes to and from work, and the course of employment had begun when the men were (being) carried to work in the morning and had not terminated when (being carried) on their way home * * * in the evening."

Appellants rely chiefly on *Strohl v. Eastern Pa. Rys. Co.*, 270 Pa. 132, which may be readily distinguished upon its unusual facts. In that case claimant was primarily employed by the Lehigh Navigation Co. in one of its substations, from which electric current was supplied to defendant street car company, the amount being recorded on meters, desiring a daily report of the meter readings, the railway company arranged with claimant to enter these figures on a blank, and hand it to the conductor of the car on which he rode home; in consideration for this slight service or "incidental" employment p. 135, by defendant, he was given a pass on its line. The accident which gave rise to the claim happened by a derailment, after the meter report for the day in question had been handed to the conductor of the car on which claimant was riding. We held that at the moment of injury plaintiff occupied the position of a passenger and not that of employe: therefore he could sue for negligence but might not claim under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The distinction between the *Strohl* case and the one before us lies in this: In the first instance, claimant took the pass in payment for an incidental employment, which did not cause him to journey home in any different manner than his primary employment required, and when he delivered the record his employment ended, and he became a passenger; whereas, in the present case, a labor shortage caused defendant, for its own advantage, to contract to carry claimant back and forth to its building operation (the compensation authorities having expressly found the transportation was furnished as "an inducement to him * * to go to this place to work"), and, when being so carried he was still an employe acting "in the course of his employment." The decision is *Schott v. Penna. R. R. Co.*, 76 Superior Ct. 582, also relied on by appellants, is another instance of the cessation of employment upon boarding a home-bound train, in which the claimant was carried, not as an employe, but as a passenger.

We do not mention the cases from other jurisdictions, cited as authorities, for the compensation acts in different states vary in material respects: See *Maguire v. James Lees & Sons Co.*, 273 Pa. 85, 88.

The judgment is affirmed.

SHIMKUS v. PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO

DEPENDENCY—WIDOW—STEPCHILDREN

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT

NO. 143—JANUARY TERM, 1924

KEPHART, J.:

Frank Shimkus, a widower with two children, married Annie Burda, a widow with five children. Three of the latter were under sixteen. After many unhappy situations, the pair had a final quarrel, which resulted in the arrest of the husband. Thereafter, in February, 1921, he took his two children and personal property to another house to live separate and apart from his wife. He was injured, and died September 3, 1921. There was an actual separation, however, from March 1st until the time of his death, the children of each living with their natural parent. A claim for compensation for the widow and step children was allowed and sustained by the court below.

The referee found as a fact claimant's husband, during the separation, went to see her at different times, giving her money on some of these occasions. The claim is resisted for the reason the widow, who lived separate and apart from her husband at and before his death, was not supported by nor dependent on him, and the step-children were not entitled to compensation as they were not dependent. In *Morris v. Yough Coal & Supply Co.*, 266 Pa. 216, we endeavored to construe section 307 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and announced some principles in relation thereto. We are again asked to reaffirm these principles.

In compensation cases, where a wife lives separate and apart from the husband, dependency contemplates actual dependency, and must affirmatively appear in the record as a fact; the amount of evidence necessary to show it depends on the circumstances of each case. Actual dependency does not mean sole and exclusive support; it includes as well partial support. A wife not living with her husband, who is supported by him in whole or in part at the time of an accident, is a dependent within the meaning of the statute. Separation that "amounts to a repudiation of the husband's legal obligation to support, acquiesced in by the wife," is conclusive. *Morris v. Yough Coal & Supply Co.*, supra, 220. The principles here announced were followed in *Creasy v. Phoenix Utilities Co.*, 276 Pa. 583, 585, 586. The facts in this case are well within these principles.

In some cases only slight evidence is necessary to show the fact of dependency. In this case a child was born after the separation and after the husband's death. This circumstance would have great weight in determining the fact of dependency even though the wife had not received money during the period of separation. Actual dependency may exist though no money has in fact been paid to the wife (*Creasy v. Phoenix Utilities Co.*, Supra), and so it should

where a wife is really dependent on the husband for support of herself and children, even though default in payment is made by the husband, unless she has acquiesced in the repudiation of the obligation which the law has imposed upon him. The compensation board was clearly right in allowing the widow compensation.

The board found as a further fact that the step-children lived for six months previous to his death in the home from which the husband had temporarily withdrawn. Under the facts found, the home of the wife might well be considered the home of the husband, and, as it has been so found as a fact, the act of assembly allows the step-children compensation. Section 307 provides that the terms "child" and "children" shall include step-children and adopted children. We need not discuss this part of the act any further, in sustaining the award to the step-children, including, of course, his own child born after his death.

The court below, in sustaining the board, merely sustained it as to the claim of the widow and the guardian of her two children, one begotten by the husband, Frank Shimkus. The award to his children was overlooked. This may be due to the fact that in the appeal from the referee it was admitted the minor children by his first wife were entitled to compensation; consequently no controversy existed as to this award. With this understanding we affirm the judgment, as the exceptions filed in the court below to the order of the compensation Board were broad enough to include the children last named, although no contention was made before the Board or this court as to these children. If this is not the case, the appellee must take immediate steps to see the order is corrected.

With this understanding, the judgment of the court below is affirmed.

HARRISON v. DAVIS

APPEALS NUNC PRO TUNC

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DAUPHIN CO.

NO. 893, JUNE TERM, 1923

BY THE COURT:

This case arises upon a petition to strike off an appeal allowed by the Court from the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The record shows that the opinion of the Board was filed August 7, 1923, and on that day notice thereof mailed to the claimant and defendant's counsel. On August 8, 1923, the notice was received by the defendant. On August 17, 1923, the appeal was mailed (presumably from Philadelphia, as the offices of the Insurance Carrier appear to be located there), to the counsel in Harrisburg,

with instructions to file the same forthwith. On August 18, 1923, the appeal was received at the office of counsel in Harrisburg, but the counsel was unavoidably absent from the city. On August 27, 1923, a petition was presented asking that an appeal be allowed, erroneously averring that August 18, the day when the appeal was received at the office of counsel, was the last day for filing the same. The Court thereupon allowed the appeal. A petition was subsequently presented by claimant to strike off the appeal.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 642, contains Article IV, entitled "Procedure." Section 406 of this Article provides, in part:

"For the purposes of this article any notice or copy shall be deemed served on the date when mailed, properly stamped and addressed, and shall be presumed to have reached the party to be served."

Section 427 provides, in part:

"Any party may appeal from any action of the board of matters of law to the court of common pleas of the county. * * * Such appeal must be brought within ten days after notice of the action of the board has been served upon such party, unless any court of common pleas, to which an appeal lies shall, upon cause shown, extend the time herein provided for taking the appeal."

"The right of appeal from the order or decree of the Workmen's Compensation Board is purely statutory and the requirements incidental thereto mandatory" *Hager vs. Norristown Magnesia Asbestos Co* 9 Dep. Rep. 1650; *Geary vs. Standard Refractories Co.* 2D & C. 355.

One of the statutory requirements necessary to give the court jurisdiction to extend the time for taking of an appeal is "cause shown." There was no reason or excuse shown to the court for not taking this appeal within the ten days from the service. The service, under the statute, was made August 7, 1923, when the notice was mailed. The time for taking the appeal expired August 17, 1923, and yet the Insurance Carrier, which asked for this extension of time, did not send the appeal from its office until that very day, August 17th, and not early enough on that day to have it received by counsel the same day. It offers no excuse whatever for the delay, and therefore shows no cause for an extension of time. The only cause shown was the unavoidable absence of counsel from his office, and the consequent failure to receive and file the appeal August 18th. But that would have been too late. Nothing that the counsel could have done on August 18th would have helped the situation, because he received the appeal too late.

The Court was misled by the petition which stated that August 18th was the last day for filing, and assuming that the appeal might have been filed that day if counsel had been in his office, extended the time for filing the appeal. This may have been a sufficient cause, if true. But the time having expired before counsel received the petition, and there being no other cause shown for the delay, the statute was not complied with, and the order allowing the appeal to be filed within five days from August 27, 1923, was improvidently made.

It is not necessary for us to consider whether the extension of time must be made during the running of the original ten days from the making of the order or decree of the board.

The petition to strike off the appeal is sustained, the rule granted thereon made absolute, and it is hereby ordered that the appeal be stricken off at the costs of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, the appellant.

McCaney v. Maple Glenn Coal Company

AWARDS—WIDOW—CHILDREN—GUARDIAN

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—ALLEGHENY COUNTY

NO. 2620 JANUARY TERM, 1924

SHAFER, P. J.:

All the errors assigned to the action of the Workmen's Compensation Board refer to but one matter, and that is to the method of calculating the amount of compensation to be paid to the widow and children during the first 300 weeks.

It appears from the pleadings that the deceased was an alien and was living in Pennsylvania with his wife and four minor children up to the time of his death; that his wife then returned to Czecho-Slovakia, of which she was a citizen, and took the children with her. Compensation was first allowed as if the minors also were aliens, but upon it being brought to the attention of the Board that they were born in the United States and therefore were not non-resident aliens, the award was modified as it now stands, giving the widow at the rate of two-thirds of forty per cent, or $26\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for herself, plus twenty per cent for the four children, being in all $46\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of \$20.00 per week. It also appears that the proper court in Czecho-Slovakia having decreed that the mother is not the proper person to have charge of these children, and this being made known to the Workmen's Compensation Board, it was ordered that the share of the children be paid to a guardian appointed by that court instead of to the mother. We do not understand that there is any complaint on the part of the appellant as to this, the only complaint being as to the amount awarded for the children.

The appellant's contention is that as the act gives the widow forty per cent, if there are no children, and sixty per cent if there are three or more children, that this is an indivisible award to be made to the widow, and that therefore being an alien and only entitled to two-thirds of the compensation, she is entitled to receive but two-thirds of sixty per cent, and that the compensation for the first three hundred weeks after the death of the party, payable to a widow, cannot be divided and a portion thereof paid to the guardian of the children. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1919, section 307, provides that "The Board may, if the best interests of a child or children shall so require, at any time order and direct the compensation payable to a widow or widower on account of any child or children to be paid to the guardian of such child or children, etc." It seems very plain that this recognized that a part of the money given to a widow where there are children is payable "on account" of the children, and in the case where sixty per cent is payable, forty to the widow without children and sixty to a widow where there are three children, it seems very plain that this twenty per cent is what is referred to in the act as the compensation payable on account of the children, and as the act expressly authorizes this to be paid to a guardian, and the children are admittedly not aliens, we are unable to see why the guardian or person who has to take care of the children instead of the widow under certain circumstances should not receive the whole of that portion, where the children are not aliens. We are therefore of the opinion that the decision of the Board appealed from is right. The appeal is therefore dismissed, at the cost of appellant.

OLENICH v. HUDSON COAL CO.

APPEAL TO COURT

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—LACKAWANNA COUNTY

NO. 274—JUNE TERM, 1923

Section 427 of the Act of 1919, P. L. 642, providing for appeals from the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board enacts inter alia, as follows:

"Such appeal must be brought within ten days after notice of the action of the board has been served upon such party, unless any court of common pleas to which an appeal lies shall, upon cause shown, extend the time herein provided for taking the appeal. The party taking the appeal shall, at the time of taking the appeal, serve upon the adverse party a written notice thereof, setting forth the date of the appeal and the court in which the same is filed, and shall file with his notice of appeal such exceptions to the action of the board as he may desire to take, and shall specify the findings of fact, if any, of the board, or of the referee sustained by the board, which he alleges to be unsupported by competent evidence."

Very likely the failure to give notice of the appeal was due to an oversight on the part of counsel; yet, the requirement of the law is specific and should not be disregarded without adequate reason. The appeal must be quashed.

However, the quashing of the appeal is of little consequence in this case, because an examination of the record has convinced us that the appeal would have to be dismissed on the merits of the case. The findings and conclusions of the Board are amply sustained by the evidence and the law applicable thereto.

Now, February 29, 1924, the appeal is quashed.

LENGEYEL v. AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY
COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT—CHECK OUT
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—ALLEGHENY COUNTY
NO. 561—APRIL TERM, 1924.

Macfarlane, J.:

The referee found that the deceased, Louis Lengeyel, was employed by the American Glue Company as a laborer and on April 20, 1922, the day of his death, was working in part of the buildings marked "A", "B" and "C" on the plan in evidence, and left that place about five o'clock, the quitting time, and was last seen alive walking in the direction of the office where the employes check out. This is done by the employee leaving his card after it had been stamped. Three or four hours later his body was found ten or fifteen feet distant from a temporary toilet, under the debris of a wall which had fallen upon him and killed him. The Referee found, "The deceased, before he checked out and left the premises of the employer, repaired to this temporary toilet for the purpose of attending to a call of nature, and was killed on the premises of the defendant by the falling of the wall, and that the said accident and death occurred while the deceased was in the course of his employment with the defendant."

The first question raised is whether there was evidence from which the Referee's finding was justified that Lengeyel had not checked out. The time of the accident was unknown. The temporary toilet was near the bank of the river, behind a partially ruined building, it was not habitually used and was at a point where apparently there was little occasion for anyone to pass after the close of the days work. It was about 100 feet away from a direct route from the point where he was last seen to the check out office. The second question is whether the finding was justified that he went there to attend to a call of nature.

His card was not found in the office. Some effort was made the next day to ascertain whether it was upon his body and the (hearsay) evidence of the undertaker was that it was not found. As between the two inferences, there is more reason for adopting the one that he had not checked out. The finding of the Referee does not

reverse the burden of proof. It was for the claimant to show that the deceased had not checked out, and she did so by showing the absence of the card in the office. He was seen after quitting time going in the direction of the check out room but the fact was undoubted that he did go to a point near the latrine, where his body was found.

There were other toilets provided by the Company and this was a latrine fixed by the laborers. There was evidence that the foreman ordered them not to use it. On the other hand, it was known that they did use it. We do not attach great importance to the finding of the Referee that this had been erected with the knowledge of the defendant. The Referee rejects the conclusion that he went there for the purpose of getting some tin or lumber. There was evidence that the deceased had at times carried lumber home from the workshop and that some of the employes had carried away some of the lumber which had been part of the roof of the building, the wall of which fell on Lengeyel. He made a finding, based upon evidence, that the deceased was not interested in getting lumber at this place. He had at times taken tin, and it is true, that he might have gone to this point to get some lumber, but the more natural conclusion is that he went there for the other purpose.

The plan shows that he could have turned to his right to the latrine with the intention of then going to the check out room and thence over the foot bridge by the usual route away from the plant. There was nothing else in that part of the property except the remains of this old building on the edge of the bank, and it was not an exit from the plant. His purpose was obvious. The arrangement of the buildings shows that it was far more natural for him to go there before he checked out than afterwards.

The Insurance Carrier made a settlement with the Claimant of common law liability and paid her \$1200.00 and there is an element of injustice in this award, but we see no alternative and affirm it.

ORDER

March 13, 1924: The award of the Workmen's Compensation Board is affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Exception by American Glue Company and American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and bill sealed.

COMPENSATION

The following table shows the number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry, for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, up to April 1st. The table gives the number of accidents reported each month classified into fatal and nonfatal. The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

A FIVE YEAR COPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | FATAL (2) | NON- FATAL (3) | TOTAL (4) | FATAL (5) | NON- FATAL (6) | TOTAL (7) | FATAL (8) | NON- FATAL (9) | TOTAL (10) | FATAL (11) | NON- FATAL (12) | TOTAL (13) | FATAL (14) | NON- FATAL (15) | TOTAL (16) |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| February | 204 | 14,555 | 14,759 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| March | 443 | 27,990 | 27,683 | 353 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 182 | 14,812 | 14,994 |
| April | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 323 | 22,551 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,936 | 32,380 | 415 | 30,092 | 30,507 |
| May | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 721 | 46,084 | 46,805 |
| June | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,457 | 10,590 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 211 | 15,992 | 16,203 |
| July | 829 | 55,072 | 55,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,228 | 45,827 | 862 | 61,328 | 62,190 | 926 | 60,084 | 60,990 |
| August | 1,097 | 69,491 | 70,528 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 1,181 | 80,084 | 81,265 |
| September | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,521 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 276 | 16,084 | 16,360 |
| October | 1,516 | 99,185 | 100,701 | 160 | 11,196 | 11,356 | 124 | 10,263 | 10,387 | 221 | 17,749 | 17,970 | 297 | 16,432 | 16,729 |
| November | 1,224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 |
| December | 1,933 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,446 | 1,713 | 135,346 | 137,059 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 |
| Totals | 187 | 15,528 | 15,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 |
| | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 168,230 | 170,323 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 |
| | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,665 | 11,819 | 260 | 14,824 | 15,084 | 2,256 | 183,702 | 186,018 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 |
| | 2,318 | 158,668 | 160,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,570 | 131,264 | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 |
| | 210 | 13,783 | 13,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,756 | 14,951 | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 |
| Totals | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

The year 1924, promises to be the greatest year in the history of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund with the single exception of the year 1920. The premium income will not only be greater, but with a large increase in business, the expense ratio will be approximately five per cent. less than it was for the year 1922. The first quarter of 1924, shows a premium increase of \$185,836 over 1923, with a decrease in the expenses of \$12,546.33. An analysis of expenses shows that practically all divisions of the Fund are being operated at a lower cost than heretofore and that better results are being obtained.

There has been a very large increase in the number of policyholders to the Fund. From January 1, 1924, to April 1, 1924, a total of 2,697 new policies were issued. This is an increase over the same period in 1923, of 1,445 policies.

The Claim Division of the Fund received 2,511 reports of accidents during the month of March, 1924. This is a decrease in the number of reports of accidents received during the month of March, 1923, and is very gratifying in view of the large increase in policyholders. The records of the Claim Division show that there remains a less percentage of unadjusted claims as of March 31, 1924, than in any previous period.

In line with the accident prevention campaign conducted by the Department of Labor and Industry, the Inspection Division of the Fund has been carrying on an educational campaign among all policyholders throughout the entire State; and it is pleasing to note that its work is bringing good results. During the month of March, 1924, the safety engineers of the Fund visited more than two hundred industrial plants operated by our policyholders, and made addresses at some of the plants. Policy holders in the Fund co-operated in the holding of meetings at which these addresses were made to the extent of having nearly all of their employes attend on the employer's time.

Some idea of the confidence which the policyholders have in the Fund is evidenced by the fact that more than 6,000 of the original policyholders, who came with the Fund during the first year of its existence, have renewed their policies for the year 1924.

REHABILITATION

During the month of March, the Bureau of Rehabilitation returned 37 disabled persons to suitable employment; 7 disabled persons were provided with financial assistance in obtaining artificial appliances, as arms and legs, necessary for their return to suitable tasks; 33 were aided financially during training courses to fit them for higher grades of employment; 22 were in training not requiring financial assistance from the Bureau.

Services rendered by the Bureau in fitting a disabled person for return to suitable employment extend over a long period of time and training may vary from engineering courses in technical institutions to short, intensive training as in shoe repairing or clothes pressing and mending.

In some cases almost immediate adjustment to suitable employment tasks, in cooperation with employers and fellow workers is possible.

Disabled persons on the rolls of the Bureau on April 1, 1924, numbered 4,226, of whom 3,154 had registered or requested the assistance of the Bureau, and 2,305 closures of cases had been effected.

Of the 3,154 registered cases, 52 were unassigned on April 1st, and the remainder were distributed among district branch offices of the Bureau as follows: Altoona 296; Dubois 365; Harrisburg 206; Philadelphia 676; Pittsburgh 758; Pottsville 397; and Wilkes-Barre 404.

Three hundred of the 3,154 disabled persons registered with the Bureau, for aid to return to suitable employment, never attended school. Only forty-nine of those 300 disabled persons were born in the United States, and are among the higher age groups. Of those 300 who never attended school, 221 were working as common laborers when they sustained the disabilities that caused them to register with the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Only 79 had attained employments in which some degree of skill was necessary.

Six hundred and forty of the 3,154 disabled registrants of the Bureau are unable to read or write the English language, and 530 are over fifty years of age.

The rehabilitation service does not, however, have in predominant numbers, the foreign-born, as the majority of the registrants are native Americans,—1,748 were born in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 299 in the United States outside of Pennsylvania; and 1,107 in foreign countries.

Comparison of the work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation for March, 1924, with the same month of last year, presented in the following table, indicates that although eleven more disabled persons were offered the services of the Bureau in March 1923, than in March 1924, four more accepted the services by registering during March of this year than in the same month last year. Seventeen more rehabilitations were accomplished in March this year than in March last year.

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training. | Financially aided in obtaining artificial appliances. |
|-------------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| March, 1923 ----- | 89 | 54 | 20 | 46 | 5 |
| March, 1924 ----- | 78 | 58 | 37 | 33 | 7 |

EMPLOYMENT

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1924

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | Persons asked for by employers | Persons sent to positions | Persons receiving positions |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture, ----- | 136 | 138 | 80 | 72 |
| Building Trades, ----- | 938 | 628 | 697 | 585 |
| Machinery & Metals, ----- | 1,732 | 1,196 | 1,225 | 1,074 |
| Clerical, ----- | 315 | 146 | 145 | 138 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns., ----- | 875 | 481 | 569 | 454 |
| Mine & Quarry, ----- | 89 | 56 | 56 | 46 |
| Transportation, ----- | 231 | 94 | 115 | 93 |
| Sales, ----- | 98 | 94 | 60 | 55 |
| Common Labor, ----- | 5,149 | 4,150 | 3,896 | 3,732 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 842 | 675 | 693 | 650 |
| Total (4 weeks), ----- | 10,405 | 7,658 | 7,476 | 6,809 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 26 |
| February 1924 (4 weeks), ----- | 10,059 | 5,925 | 6,032 | 5,458 |
| January 1924 (5 weeks), ----- | 13,541 | 7,307 | 7,517 | 6,794 |
| December 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 10,425 | 5,665 | 5,675 | 5,114 |
| March 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 15,003 | 15,688 | 12,325 | 11,393 |
| March 1922 (5 weeks), ----- | 34,152 | 7,086 | 6,843 | 6,036 |
| March 1921 (5 weeks), ----- | 54,009 | 6,184 | 5,817 | 5,288 |

WOMEN

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods, ----- | 14 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| Clerical, ----- | 365 | 93 | 101 | 68 |
| Clothing & Textiles, ----- | 46 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| Day Workers, ----- | 900 | 569 | 568 | 563 |
| Domestic Service, ----- | 351 | 412 | 245 | 131 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns., ----- | 509 | 355 | 264 | 224 |
| Machine & Factory, ----- | 113 | 57 | 51 | 41 |
| Professional & Trained, ----- | 71 | 15 | 17 | 13 |
| Sales, ----- | 82 | 33 | 24 | 21 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 73 | 69 | 46 | 45 |
| Total (4 weeks), ----- | 2,524 | 1,647 | 1,352 | 1,134 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | 4 |
| February 1924 (4 weeks), ----- | 2,387 | 1,449 | 1,164 | 995 |
| January 1924 (5 weeks), ----- | 2,830 | 1,780 | 1,391 | 1,194 |
| December 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 2,230 | 1,421 | 1,101 | 936 |
| March 1923 (4 weeks), ----- | 2,859 | 2,591 | 1,641 | 1,425 |
| March 1922 (5 weeks), ----- | 4,909 | 2,097 | 1,746 | 1,532 |
| March 1921 (5 weeks), ----- | 3,636 | 1,943 | 1,470 | 1,217 |

The classified summary report of the Bureau of Employment for the month of March, 1924, compared with the similar report for the month of February, shows in its totals absolute increases in the number of applications, in the number of orders from employers, and in the number of placements. The increase in the number of applications is 4 per cent; the increase in the number of orders from employers is 21 per cent; the increase in the number of placements is 20 per cent. The small increase in the number of applications and the relatively high increase in the number of orders for men and women from employers indicate an improving condition in employment throughout the State.

In the Men's Section the increase in applications applies to every occupation except agriculture, where there is a slight decrease, and except hotels and institutions, mines and quarry, and miscellaneous, where the numbers remain practically unchanged. In the building trades the number of applicants shows an increase of 15 per cent; in the machinery and metal trades, 9 per cent; in sales 32 per cent. In orders for men from employers there is an increase in every occupation, except mines and quarry, ranging from 12 per cent in machinery and metals to 84 per cent in transportation. In the placement of applicants there is an increase in every occupation, except mines and quarry, ranging from 9 per cent in miscellaneous to 100 per cent in transportation. Sixty-six per cent of the male applicants were placed into permanent employment, an increase of 21 per cent over the February percentage. Ninety per cent of the orders for men received from employers were filled and 92 per cent of applicants referred to employment were placed, an increase of 2 per cent over the February percentage.

The report of the Women's Section shows increases in the number of applicants in agriculture and foods, clothing and textiles, day workers, domestic service, sales and miscellaneous. The increase in domestic service is 14 per cent and in day workers 20 per cent. It shows also an increase in orders for women from employers in every line, except clerical, machine and factory, professional and trained. These increases range from 9 per cent in domestic service to 75 per cent in agriculture and foods. The placement record shows an increase in every line, except clerical, machine and factory, where there are decreases, and except professional and trained persons where the number remains practically unchanged. Forty-four per cent of the women applicants were placed into permanent employment, an increase of 2 per cent over the February percentage. Nearly 69 per cent of the orders from employers were filled, an increase of 5 per cent over the February percentage. Eighty-three per cent of the women referred to employers were accepted and placed upon the pay roll.

This report in its totality shows that labor, employment and industrial conditions are fairly stable throughout the State and except in a few lines such as gas and electric fixtures, shoe manufacturing, and silk throwing, the supply of labor is equal to the demand and that the increasing orders from employers are gradually

absorbing those who may be unemployed and who really desire employment. The highway contractors and building contractors are rapidly absorbing available common and unskilled labor.

Mr. Frank M. Mansfield was on April 2nd appointed Superintendent of the State Employment Office, Johnstown, Pa., to succeed Mr. A. Cuddy Stiver, resigned.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of March sets forth the following interesting facts:

There were during the month 44 complaints concerning fees in which all decisions were made in favor of the complainants. This fact is an index of the enforcement of the law regulating and supervising the activities of private employment agencies and protecting persons who may apply to them for employment. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions was \$214.76.

In the month of January there were 27 complaints concerning fees and 19 similar complaints in the month of February. In the month of March, 1923, there were 5 complaints concerning fees as compared with 44 complaints during the month of March, 1924.

One hundred and seventy-four investigations were made in which 6 violations of the law were discovered, which it was not necessary to follow by prosecutions. In March, 1923, 263 investigations were made in which one violation of the law was discovered. This violation was followed by prosecution, conviction, fine of \$50.00 and costs, and refund of all money collected from applicants.

Nine licenses were issued in March, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$450. On March 31, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was 319, which brought into the State Treasury \$15,950. On March 31, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was 298, which brought into the State Treasury \$14,900.

In March, 1924, 2 licenses were surrendered, 2 were revoked, and the location of 6 private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there was 1 complaint concerning wages, involving the sum of \$33.75. During the month of February there were two complaints, involving the sum of \$49.76 and during the month of January there were 6 complaints, involving the sum of \$68.87. In the month of March, 1923, there were 18 similar complaints, which involved the sum of \$412.82.

DIVISION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MARCH, 1924.

I. FEES:

| | | |
|---|----|----------|
| Total complaints | 44 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent | 0 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$..... |
| Decisions made in favor of complaint | 44 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$214.76 |

II. INVESTIGATIONS:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total investigations | 174 |
| Violations of law discovered | 6 |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 0 |

III. LICENSES:

| | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| Number issued in month | 9 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | \$450.00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 319 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | \$15,950.00 |
| Total number surrendered | 2 | |
| Total number revoked | 2 | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | |
| Total refusals | 0 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies | 6 | |

IV. WAGES:

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| Total complaints | 1 | |
| Amount of money involved in this complaint | | \$33.75 |

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Mr. M. P. Frederick was appointed Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations on April 1st.

The Bureau of Industrial Relations takes over the functions of the old Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration in dealing with labor disputes. In addition to these functions of conciliation, mediation, and assisting in arbitration, the Bureau of Industrial Relations will have as its principal duty the study of industrial conditions in order to be ready at all times to help in the establishment and maintenance of better understanding between employers and their employees. It is hoped that by keeping in close touch with conditions that the Bureau may be able to deal with labor disputes before they reach the stage of an open breach. The best time to settle a strike is before it begins.

PENNSYLVANIA BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY ACT

The Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery Act, which was approved June 14, 1923, and became effective January 1, 1924, regulates the making, remaking, renovating and sale of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, feather beds, comfortables, (quilts) cushions, and all articles of upholstered furniture; prohibits certain filling materials; provides for the sterilizing and disinfecting, under approved processes, of all feathers, secondhand material, and secondhand articles; requires a permit for such sterilizing and disinfecting processes; requires a statement stamped or printed on a tag to be securely attached to all new and secondhand articles.

MATERIALS WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE USED FOR FILLING

Materials which have not previously been manufactured into yarn or fabric, and subsequently cut up, torn up, broken up or ground up, may be used for filling.

Shoddy shall not be used for filling.

Second hand materials, that is, materials of which prior use has been made, if used for filling, must be sterilized and disinfected by an approved process, for which a permit has been secured.

Feathers and feather down used for filling must be sterilized and disinfected by an approved process, for which a permit has been secured.

Raw or uncured feathers or feather down shall not be used for filling.

STERILIZING AND DISINFECTING PROCESSES AND PERMITS

Applications for approval of sterilizing and disinfecting processes must be made to the Secretary of Labor and Industry. Plans in duplicate of apparatus or auxiliary devices must be filed with the application, setting forth the process or processes to be used. If approved, a numbered permit for such use will be issued to the applicant, which will expire one year from date of approval. The permit must be posted in a conspicuous place in the office or place of business of the applicant. Refusal to post a permit in compliance with the provisions of the Act will be sufficient reason to revoke the same.

The number of the permit issued for sterilizing and disinfecting filling materials, feathers, and all secondhand articles, must be inserted in the statement on the tag attached to all remade, renovated articles, all feather filled, and all secondhand articles. (Secondhand upholstered furniture alone excepted).

OFFICIAL TAGS

Each new or secondhand mattress, pillow, bolster, feather bed, comfortable, cushion, and article of upholstered furniture, made, remade, renovated, sold, or in possession of any person with intent to sell, lease, or consign in sale or lease, or deliver, must have securely attached thereto, a tag, on which must be plainly and indelibly stamped or printed, in English, a statement of the materials used in filling, and the name and address of maker and vendor.

These tags must be procured from the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at ten dollars per thousand tags.

A smaller quantity than one thousand tags will not be sold. An order blank is furnished by the Department.

Each request for tags must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the Department of Labor and Industry.

Severe penalties are provided in the Act for imitating or counterfeiting, selling, offering for sale, using or delivering tags contrary to the provisions of the Act.

STATEMENTS ON TAGS

Care should be taken that only such information as is required by law, shall be stamped or printed on the tag in the space provided therefor.

The form for the tag and the information to be contained in the statement are set forth in the Act, and to make any change in the prescribed form is unlawful.

A statement must be made that the materials used in filling are wholly new or secondhand, or partly secondhand. A true and accurate description of the materials used in filling must be given.

Both maker and vendor must place their names and addresses in the space provided therefor on the tags.

All secondhand articles must have stamped or printed on the tag the word, secondhand.

Upon all feather filled articles, the number of the sterilizing and disinfecting permit must be stated on the tag.

All secondhand articles, other than upholstered furniture, must have stamped or printed on the tag, the number of the permit secured for sterilizing and disinfecting such secondhand articles.

Maker and vendor are equally responsible under the law for unlawful tags, filling materials, and statements, or the offering for sale of any article contrary to law.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

The Act provides for prosecution for violations, before a magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace. Upon conviction a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$50 can be imposed for each offense. In default of the payment of a fine the offender shall undergo an imprisonment for not less than ten days for each offense, or not more than a total of six months.

Each mattress, pillow, bolster, feather bed, comfortable, cushion, or article of upholstered furniture, made, remade, or renovated, sold, offered for sale, delivered, consigned, or possessed with intent to sell, deliver, or consign, and each imitated or counterfeited tag made, used, sold, offered for sale, delivered or consigned, contrary to the provisions thereof, constitutes a separate offense.

The Secretary of Labor and Industry may revoke any permit issued under the provisions of the Act if the person to whom the permit was issued, has violated any provisions thereof, or rules, or regulations established thereunder.

STATISTICS

The Union Wage Scale data, collected by the Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the last five years shows that the weekly wage rate of the workers in Pennsylvania has increased each year except in 1922. During this year, wages in general dropped 5.73 per cent below those of 1921.

Comparing the average wage rates of all the trades combined in 1923 with those of 1919 it is seen that the figures for 1923 are 34.7 per cent higher than the figures for 1919. The greatest increase during this period was that of electrotypers. This class of work shows an increase of 58.5 per cent in 1923 over 1919. Electrotyping and the printing and publishing of newspapers are the two general classes of employment that show an increase in the year 1922 over the year 1921.

The smallest increase for the five-year period is that of the metal trades, namely; 9.02 per cent.

The following table shows the average hourly wage rate for the various trades for the last five years. These rates were computed by taking the simple average of the different rates reported for each occupation. These rates should not be compared with those published in the December, 1923, issue of Labor and Industry. The figures shown in the December issue are weighted by the number of persons receiving the rate while these are not.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATE OF THE VARIOUS TRADES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

| NAME OF TRADES. (1) | YEARS | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923. (2) | 1922. (3) | 1921. (4) | 1920. (5) | 1919. (6) |
| BAKERY TRADES: | | | | | |
| Bakers ----- | \$0.854 | \$0.776 | \$0.815 | \$0.861 | \$0.693 |
| BUILDING TRADES: | | | | | |
| Asbestos workers ----- | .987 | .833 | .950 | .950 | .740 |
| Bricklayers ----- | 1.247 | 1.127 | 1.179 | 1.141 | .861 |
| Carpenters ----- | .921 | .836 | .939 | .910 | .705 |
| Cement finishers ----- | 1.106 | .887 | .907 | .944 | .737 |
| Composition roofers ----- | .832 | .754 | .850 | .786 | .575 |
| Elevator constructors ----- | .974 | .930 | 1.028 | .772 | .723 |
| Engineers, portable and hoisting ----- | 1.108 | .983 | 1.055 | 1.009 | .837 |
| Glaziers ----- | 1.125 | 1.000 | 1.062 | 1.062 | .812 |
| Hod carriers ----- | .896 | .717 | .812 | .817 | .642 |
| Inside wiremen ----- | .907 | .825 | .870 | .863 | .712 |
| Lathers ----- | 1.120 | .930 | 1.037 | .964 | .702 |
| Marble setters ----- | 1.117 | .992 | 1.054 | .942 | .838 |
| Mosaic and terrazzo workers ----- | .875 | .725 | .725 | .725 | .525 |
| Painters ----- | .856 | .783 | .841 | .755 | .638 |
| Painters, fresco ----- | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | .750 |
| Painters, sign ----- | 1.187 | 1.156 | 1.094 | 1.094 | .839 |
| Plasterers ----- | 1.186 | 1.036 | 1.084 | 1.021 | .795 |
| Plasterers, laborers ----- | .867 | .800 | .933 | .862 | .575 |
| Plumbers and gas fitters ----- | .987 | .893 | .920 | .896 | .763 |
| Sheet metal workers ----- | .893 | .795 | .859 | .755 | .732 |
| Slate and tile roofers ----- | 1.092 | 1.000 | 1.075 | .958 | .721 |
| Steam fitters and sprinkler fitters ----- | .986 | .900 | .950 | .920 | .780 |
| Steam fitters & sprinkler fitters helpers ----- | .640 | .606 | .656 | .562 | .500 |
| Stone masons ----- | 1.129 | 1.037 | 1.123 | 1.002 | .836 |
| Structural iron workers ----- | 1.015 | .971 | 1.055 | 1.125 | .960 |
| Structural iron workers, finishers ----- | 1.125 | 1.000 | 1.156 | 1.042 | .933 |
| Tile layers ----- | 1.111 | .950 | .982 | .983 | .749 |
| CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS and DRIVERS: | | | | | |
| Chauffeurs ----- | .542 | .515 | .531 | .508 | .450 |
| Teamsters and drivers ----- | .476 | .440 | .447 | .425 | .373 |
| Freight handlers ----- | .624 | .596 | .603 | .562 | .524 |
| GRANITE and STONE TRADES: | | | | | |
| Granite cutters ----- | 1.062 | 1.000 | 1.016 | .962 | .778 |
| Stone cutters ----- | 1.062 | 1.000 | 1.110 | 1.050 | .733 |
| METAL TRADES: | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths ----- | .788 | .771 | .838 | .847 | .775 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers ----- | .584 | .559 | .608 | .609 | .542 |
| Boilermakers ----- | .802 | .772 | .841 | .809 | .753 |
| Boilermakers' helpers ----- | .606 | .585 | .697 | .618 | .517 |
| Coppersmiths ----- | .824 | .823 | .940 | .953 | .920 |
| Machinists ----- | .763 | .750 | .837 | .855 | .796 |
| Machinists' helpers ----- | .510 | .531 | .620 | .546 | .490 |
| Metal polishers and buffers ----- | .970 | .875 | 1.001 | 1.001 | .675 |
| Moulders and core makers ----- | .797 | .615 | .742 | .835 | .677 |
| Pattern makers ----- | .953 | .855 | 1.075 | .990 | .852 |
| Sheet metal workers; railroad shops ----- | .750 | .780 | * | * | * |
| Sheet metal workers' helpers railroad shops ----- | .520 | .540 | * | * | * |
| MILLWORK: | | | | | |
| Carpenters ----- | .740 | .658 | .708 | .605 | .565 |
| Painters—hard wood finishers ----- | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | .600 |
| PRINTING and PUBLISHING: (Book and Job) | | | | | |
| Bindery, women ----- | .412 | .412 | .429 | .394 | .290 |
| Book binders ----- | .868 | .861 | .879 | .840 | .608 |
| Compositors ----- | .841 | .829 | .795 | .709 | .535 |

| NAME OF TRADES. (1) | YEARS | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923. (2) | 1922. (3) | 1921. (4) | 1920. (5) | 1919. (6) |
| ELECTROTYPERS: | | | | | |
| Finishers and moulders ----- | .925 | .886 | .849 | .775 | .545 |
| Machine operators ----- | .847 | .838 | .825 | .733 | .563 |
| Machinist operators ----- | .954 | .954 | .939 | .739 | .500 |
| Photo engravers ----- | .970 | .838 | .838 | .823 | .635 |
| Press assistants and feeders ----- | .565 | .653 | .666 | .602 | .417 |
| Pressmen, cylinder ----- | .976 | .975 | .974 | .969 | .654 |
| Pressmen, platen ----- | .800 | .798 | .814 | .694 | .507 |
| PRINTING and PUBLISHING: (Newspaper) | | | | | |
| Compositors—day work ----- | .838 | .822 | .819 | .709 | .561 |
| Compositors—night work ----- | .900 | .881 | .876 | .860 | .620 |
| Machine operators—day work ----- | .843 | .827 | .830 | .731 | .594 |
| Machine operators—night work ----- | .812 | .895 | .879 | .798 | .662 |
| Machine tenders (machinists) day work ----- | .902 | .847 | .850 | .747 | .615 |
| Machine tenders (machinists) night work ----- | .944 | .914 | .937 | .772 | .673 |
| Machinists operators—day work ----- | .925 | .894 | .879 | .741 | .592 |
| Machinists operators—night work ----- | .952 | .952 | .947 | .784 | .677 |
| Photo engravers—day work ----- | 1.034 | .970 | .943 | .851 | .632 |
| Photo engravers—night work ----- | 1.079 | 1.079 | 1.115 | .973 | .737 |
| Pressmen—webb—day work ----- | .833 | .836 | .831 | .670 | .543 |
| Pressmen—webb—night work ----- | .856 | .865 | .867 | .758 | .624 |
| Stereotypers—day work ----- | .816 | .806 | .806 | .715 | .549 |
| Stereotypers—night work ----- | .819 | .805 | .805 | .721 | .575 |

*No data for these years.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Fifteen cities in Pennsylvania report that 1,944 permits were issued during February, 1924, with an estimated expenditure of \$11,331,373. These same cities for the month of March report 3,862 permits with an estimated expenditure of \$24,979,856.

For the year 1923, thirteen of these cities during the month of February issued 1,502 permits with an estimated expenditure of \$9,728,009.

In March there were 3,343 permits reported, the estimated cost being \$31,775,561.

Warren did not issue permits in the year, 1923, except during the months of November and December.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN FOURTEEN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

| February, 1924. | | | | | | | | | | February, 1923. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| New Buildings. | | | | | Alterations. | | | | | New Buildings. | | | | | Alterations. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City (1) | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions. (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions. (6) | Estimated Cost. (7) | Per- mits. (8) | Opera- tions. (9) | Estimated Cost. (10) | Per- mits. (11) | Opera- tions. (12) | Estimated Cost. (13) | City | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions. (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions. (6) | Estimated Cost. (7) | Per- mits. (8) | Opera- tions. (9) | Estimated Cost. (10) | Per- mits. (11) | Opera- tions. (12) | Estimated Cost. (13) | |
| Allentown | 7 | 12 | \$ 73,800 | 5 | 15 | \$ 47,400 | 19 | 21 | \$ 63,600 | 15 | 15 | \$ 27,900 | Altoona | 16 | 18 | 65,200 | 42 | 42 | 33,688 | 5 | 5 | 13,248 | 27 | 27 | 14,400 | |
| Bradford | 9 | 9 | 10,180 | | | | | | | | | | Erie | 38 | 38 | 85,250 | 16 | 16 | 19,828 | 45 | 45 | 68,816 | 20 | 20 | 52,805 | |
| Harrisburg | 29 | 31 | 119,875 | 8 | 31 | 15,125 | 19 | 26 | 57,500 | 10 | 11 | 17,325 | Lancaster | 23 | 23 | 548,250 | 21 | 21 | 72,610 | 11 | 11 | 91,350 | 14 | 14 | 31,550 | |
| McKeesport | 13 | 13 | 54,600 | 11 | 11 | 29,150 | 18 | 18 | 59,675 | 11 | 11 | 4,810 | Philadelphia | 453 | 942 | 6,522,925 | 503 | 512 | 650,900 | 368 | 876 | 6,248,835 | 400 | 419 | 551,125 | |
| Pittsburgh, | 327 | 327 | 1,954,548 | 94 | 94 | 179,458 | 250 | 250 | 1,590,524 | 86 | 86 | 207,720 | Reading | 35 | 27 | 162,125 | 98 | 98 | 63,200 | 12 | 14 | 149,075 | 108 | 108 | 60,530 | |
| Uniontown | 13 | 13 | 131,700 | | | | 17 | 17 | 81,110 | | | | Warren | 6 | 6 | 148,775 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 30 | 30 | 119,664 | 41 | 41 | 63,287 | 18 | 18 | 84,254 | 19 | 19 | 31,458 | Williamsport | 21 | 21 | 58,150 | 15 | 15 | 9,090 | 9 | 9 | 23,470 | 26 | 26 | 41,230 | |
| York | 28 | 28 | 85,480 | 32 | 32 | 7,055 | 60 | 60 | 150,500 | 26 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:—¹ No information for 1923.

² No permits issued for alterations except when new outside walls are added.

³ Building code not effective until November, 1923.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN FOURTEEN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

| March, 1924. | | | | | | | March, 1923. | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| New Buildings. | | | | Alterations. | | | New Buildings. | | | | Alterations. | | |
| City (1) | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions. (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions. (6) | | Estimated Cost. (7) | Per- mits. (8) | Opera- tions. (9) | Estimated Cost. (10) | Per- mits. (11) | Opera- tions. (12) | Estimated Cost. (13) |
| Allentown | 97 | 145 | \$ 658,675 | 39 | 39 | | \$ 53,050 | 90 | 183 | \$ 1,213,870 | 32 | 32 | \$ 51,250 |
| Altoona | 56 | 58 | 311,496 | 117 | 117 | | 33,679 | 57 | 62 | 251,775 | 113 | 113 | 33,246 |
| Bradford | 11 | 11 | 9,510 | 4 | 4 | | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Erie | 133 | 133 | 572,202 | 67 | 67 | | 102,935 | 131 | 131 | 414,244 | 52 | 52 | 57,065 |
| Harrisburg | 108 | 143 | 768,705 | 13 | 14 | | 121,225 | 104 | 254 | 2,923,130 | 16 | 18 | 38,225 |
| Lancaster | 73 | 84 | 978,745 | 43 | 43 | | 33,640 | 64 | 64 | 359,350 | 57 | 57 | 27,320 |
| McKeesport | 47 | 47 | 139,118 | 27 | 27 | | 22,100 | 42 | 47 | 165,035 | 22 | 22 | 12,277 |
| Philadelphia | 921 | 2,611 | 14,965,780 | 689 | 711 | | 730,780 | 747 | 1,933 | 20,493,325 | 612 | 622 | 571,360 |
| Pittsburgh | 478 | 478 | 3,436,333 | 173 | 173 | | 217,622 | 581 | 581 | 2,817,039 | 107 | 107 | 133,349 |
| Reading | 68 | 68 | 501,975 | 225 | 225 | | 164,850 | 90 | 110 | 791,150 | 214 | 214 | 87,375 |
| Uniontown | 48 | 48 | 293,500 | | | | | 42 | 42 | 149,575 | | | |
| Warren | 4 | 4 | 24,800 | 7 | 7 | | 9,750 | | | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 61 | 61 | 224,278 | 89 | 89 | | 90,319 | 48 | 48 | 166,996 | 46 | 46 | 68,200 |
| Williamsport | 55 | 55 | 110,820 | 53 | 53 | | 18,453 | 23 | 23 | 465,675 | 22 | 22 | 12,765 |
| York | 75 | 75 | 215,000 | 81 | 81 | | 107,511 | 71 | 71 | 444,635 | 60 | 60 | 26,610 |

NOTE:—¹ No information for 1923.² No permits issued for alterations except when new outside walls are added.³ Building code not effective until November, 1923.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The report on employment in Pennsylvania for the month of March shows a slight increase over that of February. The increase of February over January was .7 of 1 per cent while March shows only a .2 of 1 per cent increase over February or, in other words, there has been less than 1 per cent increase in employment since January 1, 1924.

Shipbuilding shows an increase in employment this month greater than that of February. The increases were for February, 6.4 per cent; for March 7.3 per cent. This industry shows the largest per cent of increase in employment.

Other noticeable increases are seen in pottery, 4.2 per cent; chemicals and drugs 4 per cent; brick, tile and terra-cotta products 3 per cent.

Sharp declines are seen in paints and varnishes, rubber tires and goods, and cigars and tobacco.

The total weekly wages show a decrease this month of 1.1 per cent in comparison with an increase in February of 5.9 per cent. Rubber tires and goods show a decrease of 9.7 per cent in total weekly wages. Cigars and tobacco, a decrease of 8.1 per cent and paints and varnishes a decrease of 7.3 per cent in each case due to curtailment in working force and reduction in the number of hours per week.

Shipbuilding shows an increase of 10.7 per cent in the total weekly wages due to increases in both the number of wage earners and the weekly wage of the worker.

The average weekly wages were decreased in 29 of the 39 industries. This was partly due to decreased number of working hours per week in many cases and actual cuts in wage rates in others. The average weekly earnings for March are seen to have decreased 1.3 per cent over that of February.



EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| Group and Industry | Number of plants reporting | Number of |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | Mar. 15, 1924 |
| All industries (39) ----- | 666 | 257,269 |
| Metal manufacturers: ----- | 246 | 145,343 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 18 | 5,896 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 11,824 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 20 | 5,017 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 21 | 9,001 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 56 | 10,981 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 16 | 3,705 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 11 | 14,948 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,565 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 42 | 51,256 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 8 | 2,042 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 28 | 22,623 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 3 | 3,485 |
| Textile products: ----- | 166 | 47,832 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,546 |
| Clothing ----- | 26 | 3,590 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,456 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 3,472 |
| Silk goods ----- | 42 | 13,825 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 7,831 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 10,321 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 791 |
| Foods and Tobacco: ----- | 69 | 17,727 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,640 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 20 | 5,552 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 11 | 1,959 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,576 |
| Building materials: ----- | 52 | 15,303 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 11 | 2,080 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,205 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 5,667 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 351 |
| Chemicals and allied products: ----- | 26 | 8,436 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,550 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 677 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 6,209 |
| Miscellaneous industries: ----- | 107 | 22,628 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,245 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 2,327 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 21 | 5,335 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 285 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 24 | 4,784 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,581 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 3,030 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,041 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

| Wage earners-week ended | | Total weekly wages-week ended | | | Average weekly earnings-week ended | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Feb. 15, 1924 | Per cent Change | Mar. 15, 1924 | Feb. 15, 1924 | Per cent Change | Mar. 15, 1924 | Feb. 15, 1924 | Per cent Change |
| 256,641 | +0.2 | \$6,731,137 | \$6,804,426 | -1.1 | \$26.16 | \$26.51 | -1.3 |
| 144,257 | +0.8 | 4,112,964 | 4,134,741 | -0.5 | 28.30 | 28.66 | -1.3 |
| 5,812 | +1.4 | 169,389 | 166,788 | +1.6 | 28.73 | 28.70 | +0.1 |
| 12,212 | -3.2 | 293,270 | 283,504 | +3.4 | 24.80 | 23.22 | +6.8 |
| 5,037 | -0.4 | 117,659 | 121,998 | -3.6 | 23.45 | 24.22 | -3.2 |
| 9,087 | -0.9 | 254,328 | 258,318 | -1.5 | 28.26 | 28.43 | -0.6 |
| 10,566 | +3.9 | 302,503 | 301,016 | +0.5 | 27.55 | 28.49 | -3.3 |
| 3,689 | +0.4 | 114,184 | 112,054 | +1.9 | 30.82 | 30.38 | +1.4 |
| 14,394 | +3.8 | 426,422 | 413,468 | +3.1 | 28.53 | 28.73 | -0.7 |
| 4,489 | +1.7 | 116,367 | 117,127 | -0.6 | 25.49 | 26.09 | -2.3 |
| 51,193 | +0.1 | 1,487,855 | 1,516,389 | -1.9 | 29.03 | 29.62 | -2.0 |
| 2,012 | +1.5 | 49,944 | 52,566 | -5.0 | 24.46 | 26.13 | -6.4 |
| 22,517 | +0.5 | 680,976 | 701,105 | -2.9 | 30.10 | 31.14 | -3.3 |
| 3,249 | +7.3 | 100,067 | 90,408 | +10.7 | 28.71 | 27.83 | +3.2 |
| 47,871 | -0.1 | 1,021,973 | 1,044,716 | -2.2 | 21.37 | 21.82 | -2.1 |
| 3,504 | +1.2 | 94,962 | 97,702 | -2.8 | 26.78 | 27.88 | -3.9 |
| 3,626 | -1.0 | 71,688 | 72,968 | -1.8 | 19.97 | 20.12 | -0.7 |
| 4,441 | +0.3 | 102,798 | 108,216 | -5.0 | 23.07 | 24.37 | -5.3 |
| 3,421 | +1.5 | 88,647 | 87,233 | +1.6 | 25.53 | 25.50 | +0.1 |
| 14,019 | -1.4 | 262,134 | 266,559 | -1.7 | 18.96 | 19.01 | -0.3 |
| 7,900 | -0.9 | 173,139 | 180,981 | -4.3 | 22.11 | 22.91 | -3.5 |
| 10,160 | +1.6 | 206,876 | 209,252 | -1.1 | 20.04 | 20.60 | -2.7 |
| 800 | -1.1 | 21,729 | 21,805 | -0.3 | 27.47 | 27.26 | +0.8 |
| 18,135 | -2.2 | 371,969 | 384,273 | -3.2 | 20.98 | 21.19 | -1.0 |
| 4,559 | +1.8 | 121,899 | 120,835 | +0.9 | 26.27 | 26.50 | -0.9 |
| 5,718 | -2.9 | 110,448 | 114,233 | -3.3 | 19.89 | 19.98 | -0.5 |
| 2,007 | -2.4 | 53,548 | 55,546 | -3.6 | 27.33 | 27.68 | -1.3 |
| 5,851 | -4.7 | 86,074 | 93,659 | -8.1 | 15.44 | 16.01 | -3.6 |
| 15,026 | +1.8 | 427,459 | 422,830 | +1.1 | 27.93 | 28.14 | -0.7 |
| 2,020 | +3.0 | 53,952 | 51,941 | +3.9 | 25.94 | 25.71 | +0.9 |
| 7,132 | +1.0 | 198,214 | 199,999 | -0.9 | 27.51 | 28.04 | -1.9 |
| 5,537 | +2.3 | 166,460 | 162,165 | +2.6 | 29.37 | 29.29 | +0.3 |
| 337 | +4.2 | 8,833 | 8,725 | +1.2 | 25.17 | 25.89 | -2.8 |
| 8,420 | +0.2 | 237,740 | 241,131 | -1.4 | 28.18 | 28.64 | -1.6 |
| 1,491 | +4.0 | 41,197 | 40,721 | +1.2 | 26.58 | 27.31 | -2.7 |
| 726 | -6.7 | 19,714 | 21,277 | -7.3 | 29.12 | 29.31 | -0.6 |
| 6,203 | +0.1 | 176,829 | 179,133 | -1.3 | 28.48 | 28.88 | -1.4 |
| 22,932 | -1.3 | 559,032 | 576,735 | -3.1 | 24.71 | 25.15 | -1.7 |
| 2,341 | -4.1 | 51,074 | 53,000 | -3.6 | 22.75 | 22.64 | +0.5 |
| 2,383 | -2.3 | 55,937 | 57,286 | -2.4 | 24.04 | 24.04 | 0 |
| 5,554 | -3.9 | 138,672 | 148,167 | -6.4 | 25.99 | 26.68 | -2.6 |
| 282 | +1.1 | 6,304 | 6,303 | 0 | 22.12 | 22.35 | -1.0 |
| 4,694 | +1.9 | 89,195 | 90,025 | -0.9 | 18.64 | 19.18 | -2.8 |
| 3,566 | +0.4 | 97,653 | 94,149 | +3.7 | 27.27 | 26.40 | +3.3 |
| 2,998 | +1.1 | 95,319 | 96,922 | -1.7 | 31.46 | 32.33 | -2.7 |
| 1,114 | -6.6 | 27,878 | 30,883 | -9.7 | 26.78 | 27.72 | -3.4 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

JUNE

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. 1.



No. 6.

Harrisburg, Penna.

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1924



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INSPECTION.

During the month of April there was an increase in the number of regular inspections, special inspections and visits; the total increase amounting to 2211 over the month of March. There was a corresponding increase in the number of orders issued over the preceding month.

The Bureau has been very active in following up cases of illegal employment of children on the stage. There have been a few prosecutions, and the management of a number of acts in which children appear have been warned that such employment is illegal.

The survey of industrial home work is now under way and about one thousand homes were visited during the month by the special investigators on this work. The survey, judging from the present outlook, will not be completed for several months.

The work of the various divisions is given in tables below and shows very little if any variation from the average. The total number of inspections of boilers includes not only inspections made by Department inspectors but also by inspectors of casualty companies holding commissions issued by the Department. In the boiler report it was impossible to make an accurate comparison of inspections by State inspectors as against the same month last year inasmuch as the Boiler Division did not begin operations until October, 1923.

GENERAL INSPECTION

| | April 1924 | March 1924 | April 1923 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Regular Inspections, ----- | 5,435 | 4,146 | 8,249 |
| Special Inspections, ----- | 1,978 | 1,462 | 1,778 |
| Visits, ----- | 1,943 | 1,537 | 1,547 |
| Total, ----- | 9,356 | 7,145 | 11,574 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 1,496 | 1,587 | 964 |
| Prosecutions authorized, ----- | 14 | 20 | 20 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 991 | 863 | 629 |
| Orders complied with, ----- | 410 | 542 | 539 |

BOILER

| | April 1924 | March 1924 | April 1923 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Total Inspections ----- | 3,430 | 3,421 | 3,344 | |
| Internal Inspections ----- | 1,915 | 1,622 | 2,257 | |
| External Inspections ----- | 1,515 | 1,799 | 1,087 | |
| Int. Insp. by State Inspectors ----- | 123 | 101 | 1,392 | Approved State |
| Ext. Insp. by State Inspectors ----- | 37 | 42 | | |
| Miniature Boilers Inspected ----- | 96 | 133 | | |
| Penna. Standard Boilers Built ----- | 251 | 145 | 19 | |
| Operating Certificates Issued ----- | 727 | 472 | 228 | |
| Total Defects Dangerous ----- | 14 | 10 | 106 | |
| Total Defects Ordinary ----- | 364 | 437 | 1,073 | |
| Boilers Condemned ----- | 2 | 3 | 9 | |
| Boilers Suspended ----- | 2 | 0 | 10 | |
| Fly Wheels and Pulleys Inspected ----- | 1 | 21 | 0 | |
| Special Hydrostatic Test H. R. T. Lap Seam Boilers ----- | 10 | 12 | 6 | |

ELEVATOR

During the month of April 620 elevator inspection reports were received and checked. These reports represented the activities of the approved elevator inspectors including the Departmental Inspectors.

| | April 1924 | March 1924 | April 1923 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Inspections by State Inspectors ----- | 185 | 151 | 225 |
| Inspections by Approved Inspectors, ----- | 432 | 483 | 393 |
| Total ----- | 620 | 634 | 618 |
| Dangerous defects reported ----- | 295 | 229 | 262 |
| Ordinary defects reported ----- | 368 | 295 | 405 |
| Number of sets of plans received ----- | 52 | 29 | 31 |
| Number of sets of plans approved ----- | 50 | 30 | 31 |

BUILDING

SUMMARY OF PLANS RECEIVED AND APPROVED.

| | April 1924 | March 1924 | April 1923 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| For Fire-escapes ----- | 51 | 56 | 50 |
| For Buildings ----- | 81 | 64 | 88 |
| For Theatres ----- | 15 | 9 | 12 |
| For Bakeries ----- | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Wash and Toilet Rooms ----- | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total ----- | 153 | 137 | 162 |
| New Plans Received ----- | 189 | 157 | 218 |
| Revised Plans Received ----- | 80 | 65 | 55 |
| Total, ----- | 269 | 222 | 273 |

MOTION PICTURES

PROJECTIONISTS

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1 to April 1 | 1947 | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed in April. | 16 | 1963 |
| Number of licenses issued by | | |

EXAMINATION

REEXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|----|------|
| January | 53 | January | 10 | 66 |
| February | 25 | February | 5 | 30 |
| March | 28 | March | 10 | 38 |
| April | 17 | April | 4 | 21 |
| Total | | Total | | 155 |
| | | Total | | 2118 |

OPERATORS OF APPROVED PORTABLE PROJECTORS

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1 to April 30 | 70 | |
| Number of licenses issued by examination: | | |
| January | 9 | |
| February | 6 | |
| March | 9 | |
| April | 4 | 28 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 98 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 2216 |

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| Provisional licenses issued in April | 4 | |
| Year to date | | 28 |
| Apprentice Certificates issued in April | 43 | |
| Year to date | | 228 |
| Duplicate licenses issued January 1 to April 30 | | 12 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed January 1 to April 30 | | 5 |
| Total number of licenses issued | | 2489 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Applicants failing to qualify for license January 1 to April 30 | 18 |
| Buildings, other than theatres approved for M. P. Jan. 1 to Apr. 30 | 58 |
| Violations reported (projecting without license) | 13 |
| Film fires reported January 1 to April 30 | 2 |
| Film destroyed (number of feet) | 4000 |
| Film fires investigated January 1 to April 30 | 1 |

PROSECUTIONS

| | April 1924 | March 1924 | April 1923 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Child Labor Act ----- | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| Woman's Act ----- | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| Fire and Panic Act ----- | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Factory Act ----- | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Department Act ----- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bakery Act ----- | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ----- | 14 | 20 | 20 |

COMPENSATION.

The following first two tables show the amount of compensation incurred by accidents in the State of Pennsylvania during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, by severity and class of industry.

The third table shows the number of industrial accidents reported for the first three months of the year 1924, by cause to class of industry, giving the number of fatal and non-fatal cases under each classification.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION INCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1920 AND 1921 BY SEVERITY AND
CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

| Industry (1) | 1920 | | | | | 1921 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Permanent Disability (7) | Temporary Disability (8) | Total (9) |
| Building and contracting ----- | \$455,650 | \$206,944 | \$309,334 | \$971,928 | \$376,706 | \$212,744 | \$327,610 | \$917,060 |
| Chemicals and allied products ----- | 182,757 | 35,373 | 53,162 | 271,292 | 232,989 | 38,982 | 68,207 | 340,178 |
| Clay, glass and stone products ----- | 184,541 | 57,867 | 78,518 | 320,926 | 81,628 | 68,160 | 92,007 | 241,795 |
| Clothing manufacture ----- | 10,160 | 1,575 | 17,529 | 29,264 | 3,719 | 10,713 | 19,873 | 34,305 |
| Food and kindred products ----- | 38,731 | 51,852 | 68,246 | 158,829 | 38,039 | 65,158 | 79,019 | 182,197 |
| Leather, rubber and composition goods ----- | 36,644 | 58,702 | 31,846 | 107,192 | 13,319 | 23,151 | 31,708 | 68,178 |
| Liquors and beverages ----- | 11,966 | 13,637 | 12,028 | 42,566 | 20,843 | 6,722 | 13,011 | 40,576 |
| Lumber and its remanufacture ----- | 83,264 | 57,746 | 101,065 | 242,035 | 47,387 | 106,714 | 104,133 | 258,234 |
| Paper and printing industries ----- | 34,725 | 29,856 | 26,970 | 131,551 | 29,945 | 26,583 | 41,487 | 98,015 |
| Textiles ----- | 29,098 | 30,152 | 51,987 | 111,237 | 14,442 | 36,928 | 47,923 | 99,293 |
| Laundries ----- | | 6,190 | 3,321 | 9,511 | 6,813 | 5,445 | 5,742 | 18,000 |
| Metals and metal products ----- | 966,873 | 688,160 | 854,738 | 2,509,771 | 513,918 | 551,034 | 704,150 | 1,769,102 |
| Coal—anthracite ----- | 1,638,281 | 297,770 | 580,038 | 2,522,689 | 1,622,211 | 337,063 | 600,172 | 2,609,446 |
| Coal—bituminous ----- | 1,432,536 | 433,974 | 640,997 | 2,507,507 | 963,533 | 532,498 | 904,815 | 2,340,866 |
| Quarries and mines—other than coal Public service ----- | 70,737 | 30,732 | 37,306 | 138,835 | 86,840 | 56,270 | 41,236 | 178,336 |
| Tobacco and its products ----- | 480,429 | 183,855 | 270,066 | 932,793 | 392,521 | 173,208 | 234,696 | 800,425 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 106,881 | 50,707 | 2,901 | 2,901 | 62,177 | 1,575 | 4,613 | 5,588 |
| Hotels and restaurants ----- | 19,430 | 6,138 | 84,631 | 242,319 | 43,935 | 43,935 | 88,882 | 194,994 |
| Mercantile establishments ----- | 31,335 | 28,197 | 18,015 | 43,583 | 5,421 | 8,798 | 16,903 | 31,122 |
| Jobbers and warehouses ----- | 36,063 | 7,800 | 76,029 | 155,561 | 75,821 | 27,141 | 98,494 | 201,456 |
| Municipalities ----- | 96,751 | 20,027 | 27,383 | 71,336 | 13,930 | 14,194 | 38,338 | 66,452 |
| Total ----- | \$5,905,822 | \$2,281,837 | \$3,859,125 | \$11,546,784 | \$4,681,692 | \$2,463,823 | \$3,615,161 | \$10,760,676 |

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION INCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923 BY SEVERITY AND
CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

| Industry (1) | 1922 | | | | | 1923 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Permanent Disability (7) | Temporary Disability (8) | Total (9) |
| Building and contracting ----- | \$324,087 | \$237,567 | \$337,151 | \$949,705 | \$448,387 | \$225,258 | \$485,526 | \$1,159,171 |
| Chemicals and allied products ----- | 153,966 | 59,321 | 69,623 | 282,910 | 170,805 | 63,781 | 76,372 | 311,048 |
| Clay, glass and stone products ----- | 108,583 | 50,055 | 89,775 | 248,413 | 73,806 | 89,195 | 165,701 | 268,702 |
| Clothing manufacture ----- | 5,035 | 17,185 | 23,745 | 45,935 | 6,702 | 12,156 | 36,798 | 54,056 |
| Food and kindred products ----- | 70,736 | 51,773 | 38,697 | 211,216 | 39,193 | 65,146 | 169,233 | 213,572 |
| Leather, rubber and composition goods ----- | 9,141 | 36,557 | 33,532 | 79,239 | 35,649 | 33,194 | 38,833 | 107,676 |
| Liquors and beverages ----- | 9,826 | 10,523 | 12,626 | 32,969 | 2,189 | 10,062 | 17,154 | 29,405 |
| Lumber and its manufacture ----- | 79,844 | 73,270 | 101,245 | 254,359 | 81,560 | 97,578 | 117,063 | 296,141 |
| Paper and printing industries ----- | 56,174 | 25,003 | 43,059 | 124,836 | 38,321 | 36,411 | 62,504 | 137,236 |
| Textiles ----- | 25,909 | 46,844 | 66,963 | 139,716 | 27,761 | 53,999 | 68,111 | 149,871 |
| Laundries ----- | 10,180 | 6,899 | 6,713 | 23,792 | 6,899 | 600 | 6,321 | 13,781 |
| Metals and metal products ----- | 721,205 | 551,463 | 678,514 | 1,451,242 | 792,094 | 855,197 | 869,506 | 2,516,887 |
| Coal—anthracite ----- | 1,224,592 | 398,581 | 633,903 | 2,187,076 | 1,733,661 | 367,537 | 725,407 | 2,826,645 |
| Coal—bituminous ----- | 1,411,787 | 418,945 | 631,999 | 2,512,731 | 1,424,131 | 542,052 | 880,066 | 2,846,249 |
| Quarries and mines—other than coal Public service ----- | 88,164 | 48,195 | 44,884 | 181,243 | 111,293 | 63,367 | 61,907 | 236,569 |
| Tobacco and its products ----- | 442,907 | 143,033 | 272,054 | 857,994 | 440,762 | 185,166 | 311,068 | 937,596 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 76,273 | 29,532 | 2,983 | 2,983 | 14,458 | 210 | 4,729 | 19,397 |
| Hotels and restaurants ----- | 4,171 | 2,240 | 99,754 | 205,559 | 100,756 | 54,289 | 133,887 | 288,932 |
| Merchandise establishments ----- | 68,397 | 49,088 | 20,221 | 55,532 | 10,871 | 8,865 | 19,370 | 39,106 |
| Jobbers and warehouses ----- | 50,337 | 13,990 | 105,732 | 23,817 | 169,555 | 41,785 | 130,943 | 282,283 |
| Municipalities ----- | 119,616 | 25,100 | 41,912 | 106,839 | 53,452 | 53,436 | 22,436 | 119,544 |
| Total ----- | \$5,062,490 | \$2,236,364 | \$3,544,490 | \$10,853,344 | \$5,898,939 | \$2,873,481 | \$4,370,973 | \$13,143,393 |

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, 1924.

| Cause | Building and contracting | | Chemicals and allied prod-ucts | | Clay, glass and stone prod-ucts | | Clothing manufacture | | Food and kindred products | | Leather, rubber and com-position goods | | Liquors and beverages | | Lumber and its remanufac-ture | | Paper and printing indus-tries | | Textiles | | Laundries | | Metals and metal products | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. |
| Machinery | 1 | 115 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 129 | 157 | 2 | 103 | 1 | 99 | 7 | 1 | 285 | 1 | 205 | 2 | 275 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 1,942 | 21 | |
| Boilers | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pumps, compressors & prime movers | | 16 | | 10 | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Transmission | | 3 | | 4 | | 17 | | | 5 | | 1 | | | 5 | | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Elevators | 3 | 38 | | 5 | | 10 | 8 | | 16 | | 2 | | | 3 | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Cranes & derricks | 6 | 124 | 1 | 11 | | 20 | | | 6 | | 4 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Cars & engines | 6 | 71 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 104 | 3 | | 11 | | 5 | | | 2 | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles | 4 | 80 | 1 | 20 | 19 | 131 | 2 | | 31 | | 4 | | | 5 | | 16 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Horse vehicles | 1 | 40 | | 7 | | 7 | | | 26 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 41 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Hand Trucks | | 48 | | 27 | | 81 | 5 | | 41 | | 19 | | | 2 | | 27 | | 29 | 22 | 2 | | | | |
| Water craft | | 15 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Handling objects | 4 | 705 | | 145 | 1 | 434 | 90 | | 285 | | 92 | | | 27 | | 245 | | 111 | 122 | 11 | | | | |
| Hand tools | | 364 | | 57 | | 113 | 16 | | 159 | 1 | 25 | | | 4 | | 148 | 30 | 1 | 43 | | | | | |
| Electricity | | 15 | | 6 | | 9 | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Explosives & ex-plosions | | 26 | 8 | 11 | | 17 | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Hot & corrosive substances | 5 | 110 | 1 | 62 | 1 | 58 | 19 | | 35 | | 15 | | | 1 | | 12 | | 34 | 2 | 49 | 9 | | | |
| Falling objects | 4 | 336 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 108 | 7 | | 46 | | 13 | | | 2 | | 81 | | 47 | 27 | | | | | |
| Falling objects (mines & quarries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fail of persons (stepping upon or striking against objects) | 18 | 696 | 3 | 114 | 1 | 178 | 50 | | 141 | 1 | 57 | | | 14 | | 103 | 1 | 84 | 126 | 16 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous cause | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 57 | 3,246 | 17 | 657 | 13 | 1,507 | 408 | | 1,072 | 2 | 595 | 77 | 10 | 1,082 | 3 | 608 | 6 | 759 | | 70 | 74 | | 12,785 | |

NOTE: F.—Fatal; N. F.—Non-fatal.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, 1924.—Continued.

| Cause | Coal Mines | | (15) | | (16) | | (17) | | (18) | | (19) | | (20) | | (21) | | (22) | | (23) | | Total (24) |
|---|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| | Anthracite | | Bituminous | | Transportation and public utilities | | Quarries and mines other than coal | | Tobacco and its products | | Miscellaneous industries | | Hotels and restaurants | | Merchandise establishments | | Jobbers and warehouses | | Municipalities | | |
| (1) | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | |
| Machinery | 1 | 104 | 2 | 253 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 18 | — | 33 | — | 101 | 17 | — | 49 | — | — | 11 | 20 | 4 | 4,019 |
| Boilers | — | 5 | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 45 |
| Pumps, compressors & prime movers | — | — | — | 16 | — | 12 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 138 |
| Transmission | 1 | 8 | — | 13 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 94 | 228 |
| Elevators | 3 | 14 | — | 13 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 14 | 2 | — | 20 | — | 13 | 5 | 14 | — | 812 |
| Cranes & derricks | 31 | 31 | — | 22 | 1 | 37 | — | 17 | — | 1 | — | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 15 | — | 26 |
| Cars & engines | 31 | 1,584 | 20 | 1,760 | 62 | 1,021 | — | 58 | — | 2 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 23 | — | 4 | 1 | 20 | 136 | 5,461 |
| Motor vehicles | 17 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 663 | 1 | 15 | — | 3 | — | 41 | 2 | — | 87 | — | 33 | 3 | 91 | 26 | 1,418 |
| Horse vehicles | 15 | 15 | 1 | 31 | 4 | 188 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 27 | 1 | — | 38 | — | 8 | 1 | 42 | 10 | 492 |
| Hand trucks | 27 | 27 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 126 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 21 | 3 | — | 23 | — | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,040 |
| Water craft | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 35 |
| Handling objects | 2 | 1,190 | 2 | 895 | 3 | 613 | — | 95 | — | 17 | — | 181 | — | — | 280 | — | 84 | 2 | 107 | 23 | 9,324 |
| Hand tools | 4 | 852 | — | 891 | — | 288 | — | 60 | — | 4 | — | 59 | 29 | — | 109 | — | 15 | 65 | 9 | 4,752 | |
| Electricity | 2 | 37 | 1 | 70 | 4 | 41 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | 9 | — | 311 |
| Explosives & explosions | 29 | 259 | 38 | 94 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 80 | — | 545 |
| Hot & corrosive substances | 1 | 119 | 1 | 76 | 6 | 99 | 1 | 9 | — | 2 | — | 37 | 1 | — | 21 | — | 4 | 1 | 24 | 33 | 1,693 |
| Falling objects | 4 | 197 | — | 72 | 4 | 143 | 1 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,185 |
| Falling objects (mines & quarries) | 58 | 1,667 | 59 | 1,969 | — | — | 3 | 53 | — | 1 | — | 38 | 7 | — | 54 | — | 1 | 8 | 34 | 33 | 3,739 |
| Fall of persons | 3 | 648 | 1 | 395 | 6 | 641 | 1 | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121 | — | 2,185 |
| Stepping upon or striking against objects | 567 | 567 | — | 255 | — | 213 | — | 15 | — | 10 | 1 | 231 | 1 | — | 246 | — | 48 | 3 | 120 | 50 | 5,208 |
| Miscellaneous causes | 3 | 326 | 5 | 233 | — | 214 | — | 17 | — | 2 | 1 | 77 | 14 | — | 72 | — | 14 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 2,664 |
| Total | 143 | 7,978 | 131 | 7,240 | 109 | 4,374 | 10 | 465 | — | 85 | 9 | 930 | 5 | 262 | 6 | 1,143 | 1 | 287 | 641 | 426 | 46,081 |

NOTE: F.—Fatal; N. F.—Non-fatal.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

TALLETT et al. v. SCRANTON RAILWAY CO.

Subrogation

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, No. 692.
Jan. Term 1924.

By the Court:

The facts in this case are not in dispute. William Tallett, husband of the claimant, Elizabeth Tallett, while in the course of his employment by the Scranton Railway Company, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by one Phillip Lustig, and died as the result of the injuries then sustained. The claimant entered into a compensation agreement with the Railway Company, in which agreement the latter agreed to pay the amount of compensation due to Mrs. Tallett and the children under the Compensation Act of 1915.

Notice was given by the Railway Company to Mrs. Tallett, and to Phillip Lustig, who was the owner and operator of the said automobile, that the company claimed the right of subrogation to any payments which might be made by the said Lustig to the plaintiff.

Patrick Tallett, a brother of William, the deceased, caused the arrest of Phillip Lustig on a charge of involuntary manslaughter; and on May 9, 1921, Lustig came into court and entered a plea of guilty to the charge. Later he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county jail. Immediately thereafter the court was importuned to parole Lustig. The plea was made by the parents of Lustig for the benefit of the minor children of William Tallett, the deceased. The parents paid fifteen hundred dollars in cash and gave a mortgage for fifteen hundred dollars to the Scranton Trust Company for the benefit of the said children, four in number. The parents were represented by Mr. Balentine, a member of our bar. While Lustig undoubtedly was the beneficiary of the parole that was granted, it appears very clearly in all the evidence taken before the referee that Lustig paid no money whatever to secure his release. Nor was any money paid to or for the claimant. The Trust agreement and the mortgage were for the benefit of the children only.

The part of the Compensation Act of 1915 relied upon by the appellant is section 319, which provides as follows:

"Where a third person is liable to the employe or the dependents for the injury or death, the employer shall be subrogated to the right of the employe or the dependents against such third person, but only to the extent of the compensation payable under this article by the employer. Any recovery against such third person in excess of the compensation theretofore paid by the employer shall be paid forthwith to the employe or to the dependents, and shall be treated as an advance payment by the employer on account of any future installments of compensation."

The difficulty with appellant's case is that the testimony presented does not disclose facts which bring the payments made by Mary and Jacob Lustig within the provisions of section 319. We agree with the statement made by Mr. Walnut, chairman, in his opinion, concurred in by Commissioners Houck and Morrison, as follows:

"It discloses a situation wherein two persons who were under no legal liability whatever to the claimant or her children made certain payments for the benefit of those children. The payments were induced undoubtedly by the desire to save their own son Phillip Lustig from going to jail, possibly also by some regard for the welfare of the children who had been rendered fatherless by the negligence of their own child. Whatever the motive, there is nothing in the record to indicate that the money was paid in settlement of any legal liability of the payers or of Phillip Lustig to the dependents of William Tallett."

Now, March 31, 1924, appeal dismissed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS.

DREIBELBIS v. D. P. HARRIS MFG. CO., COMPENSATION IN CASE OF DEATH OF PARTY ENTITLED OPINION BY WALNUT—CHAIRMAN

The Referee in this case made an award to Florence Dreibelbis, administratrix of Alice S. Bossler, deceased, for a doctor's bill incident to medical services in attending Irvin Bossler, husband of Alice S. Bossler, and also \$100.00 funeral expenses. This award was based upon the finding of fact that Irvin Bossler was injured while in the employ of the defendant and died as a result of the injury. He refused an award to the administratrix covering the installments of compensation accruing and unpaid during the life of Alice Bossler. From this refusal the claimant appealed (see A-3280). The defendant has also appealed, averring that there was insufficient evidence to support the finding of an accident. An examination of the pleadings and the evidence discloses that the decedent was employed by the defendant in its mill, where roller-skates, bicycle parts, etc., were manufactured. He was a laborer. His wages were \$13.75 a week. He is alleged to have been injured in the afternoon of June 9, 1922, at or about 3 P. M. by being struck by a bar or lever, attached to a car or truck on which iron was loaded. The blow was on the decedent's hip or a point near his right groin, and inflammation resulted therefrom which caused his death on July 12, 1922.

In support of this contention, evidence was introduced consisting of statements made by Irvin Bossler to his son, Charles Bossler, and other members of his family and to his physician. The statement nearest to the time of the alleged injury was one made on the evening of June 9th, after Irvin Bossler had returned from work. This was made in the presence of a son and daughter and Alice Bossler, the deceased's widow. A statement of a similar kind was also made

to Dr. W. E. Hunsberger, who called to see Irvin Bossler, on Sunday June 11th. It is clear that these statements were not part of the *Res Gestae* and were, therefore, insufficient to establish the injury, *Riley v. Carnegie Steel Company*, 276 Pa., 82.

Eliminating this hearsay testimony, the following facts appear, namely, that Irvin Bossler worked for the defendant on June 9th as a laborer; his health appeared to be good when he went to work on the morning of that day; upon his return from work at about 6:30, he complained of his physical condition and indicated that he was suffering pain on his right side at a place which subsequently showed bruises and was afterwards discovered to be the seat of an abscess and the source of the trouble from which death occurred. The decedent worked a half day on Saturday, June 10th, and as one witness testified "When he came home, he could hardly walk." On Sunday, the decedent's condition was much worse and a physician was called in. In the opinion of this physician, the trouble from which the decedent suffered was due to a blow and not to natural causes. He diagnosed the cause of death as "abscess that formed around the kidney caused by the blow and contusion that he received."

We are of the opinion that this succession of events, taken with the physician's opinion, brings the case within the scope of the decision of *Wolford v. Geisel Moving and Storage Company*, 262 Pa., 454; 2 Mackey, 29.

The defendant's appeal is, therefore, dismissed and the award of the referee affirmed when amended as directed in the opinion in this same case based on the claimant's appeal under A-3280.

REIGHARD v. PINE RUN COAL CO.

DISFIGUREMENT

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON.

In this case, in which compensation for disfigurement was disallowed, the claimant, Thomas M. Reighard, has appealed on the ground of there being no findings of fact or conclusions of law in the referee's order. An examination of the record discloses referee seems to have based his decision on personal observation and makes no reference to the testimony. The Board, in reviewing the record on appeal, is obliged to confine itself to the question whether there is sufficient competent testimony to support the referee's findings. We are, therefore, dependent on the testimony of record and have no right to appraise either the accuracy or inaccuracy of the referee's personal judgment.

Claimant's frontal bone was smashed in and depressed on the meninges, the covering of the brain. One of the pieces of the bone removed was an inch and a half long and about an inch wide at the widest part. There is no discoloration nor much of a change in the contour of the face but there is a pulsation, which causes the skin to rise and fall, exposed at the opening. Dr. Hepler, in concluding his testimony and being asked "That pulsating does attract attention, Doctor?" replied "Yes, sir, and you would wonder what makes that pulsation when you look at it." Claimant testified that he suffered by people looking at it and asking question; that the

healed wound or opening pulsated practically all the time. Homer Shick, Clarence Shick and Clarence Heile testified the pulsation was in evidence every time they had seen claimant since the operation, and further declared they had seen children follow him along the street and look at it and ask him questions. Arthur Mills testified the pulsation was noticeable. Dr. J. E. Ambler testified that the pulsation attracted his attention before he knew for what purpose claimant had been brought to him for examination, and declared it "unsightly in appearance" and that the disfigurement was very unusual and not the usual thing incident to the employment of miners, which occupation claimant followed. The contour of the face was not changed, the witness said, but there was a change in the expression of the face, and he thought the pulsation could be detected, very easily, thirty feet away. "It attracts annoying attention," said the witness.

The record at this point notes the request of defendant for "a continuance to get the testimony from Dr. Stewart, consulting physician of the company." Dr. Stewart's testimony appears in the record of the continued hearing. He said that about eight or ten feet away the scar was not noticeable but that "the pulsation can be noticed; contour of the face was not changed, the results of the injury were not unsightly" and he believed they were not such as would attract attention in a crowd or assemblage. Witness added: "Close to the man one could notice the pulsation and be inquisitive about the cause of it. However, there is nothing unsightly, disgusting or repulsing about it.** It is not an unusual condition. The pulsation is constant same as the heart beats across where any bone has been removed from the skull." As to define unsightly, the Doctor said, it was to his mind "Something that attracts attention by being unusual and being the opposite of what is beautiful or ordinary, attracting attention by being of a disgusting or repulsing nature."

All the testimony of record, except Dr. Stewart's, shows or tends to show a disfigurement exists, and Dr. Stewart's expression of his belief that the pulsation would not attract attention in a crowd or assemblage is combated by the testimony of witnesses who declare such attention is actually attracted. The referee finds that the pulsation is noticeable upon close observation. We feel bound to the conclusion that the record discloses competent evidence that a disfigurement exists, such as contemplated in Section 309, Article III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 as amended, and that the referee erred in dismissing the claimant's petition.

So far as the degree of the disfigurement and the extent to which it should be compensated, the Board has no basis for opinion, hence the record is submitted to the referee to determine to what extent compensation should be awarded.

BAFFI v. LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO.
DISFIGUREMENT—TOTAL DISABILITY
OPINION BY COMMISSIONER HOUCK.

This is an appeal by the claimant from the Referee's order dismissing a petition for review of a compensation agreement. The facts are not in dispute. The claimant met with an accident while

in the course of his employment which destroyed the sight of both his eyes and resulted in serious permanent disfigurement of his face, causing an unsightly appearance, the disfigurement being not usually incident to the employment. The claimant as a result of his injuries is totally disabled, and the condition will be permanent. The parties therefore executed a compensation agreement providing for permanent total disability, covering the payment of compensation for 500 weeks, not to exceed \$5,000, the maximum amount allowed under Section 306 (a) of the compensation act. The present petition to review the agreement was filed by the claimant on the ground that he is entitled, in addition to compensation for permanent total disability, to compensation for his facial disfigurement under Section 306 (c) of the compensation act.

We are unable to agree with the claimant's contention. Section 306 provides *inter alia*: "The following schedule of compensation is hereby established for injuries resulting in total disability: (a) For the first 500 weeks after the tenth day of total" "Disability, sixty per centum of the wages but the compensation shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five thousand dollars." This clause of section 306 fixes the amount of compensation payable for total disability. If the injuries, no matter what their nature or extent, result in total disability, then compensation is to be paid under clause (a). Having determined that the disability is total, clause (a) governs to the exclusion of the other clauses and we need look no further to determine the amount of compensation.

Clause (c), which contains the disfigurement provision, provides a schedule of compensation "for all *disability* resulting from permanent injuries" of the classes enumerated in that clause. The Referee bases his decision on the ground that clause (c) provides compensation for disability; that disfigurement is therefore to be treated as disability; that since the claimant is totally disabled, he can not have any additional disability as the result of his disfigurement, and can not be entitled to compensation greater than that allowed for total disability. This is another reason against the claimant's contention. In addition to this, a careful reading of clause (c) can lead to but one conclusion, namely: that the provisions of that clause are to apply only in cases not involving total disability. Where total disability is involved, compensation can be paid only according to the provisions of clause, (a).

We are convinced that the Referee committed no error in dismissing the claimant's petition to review, his findings of fact, conclusions of law and order are accordingly affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

GRAHAM v. STATE WORKMEN'S INS. FUND REMARRIAGE OF WIDOW.

OPINION BY WALNUT—CHAIRMAN

F. A. Shoff, an employe of the Trout Run Coal Mining Company, was killed on April 30, 1920, in an accident occurring in the course of his employment. He left a widow and five children under the age of sixteen. An agreement was entered into between the widow and the State Fund for the payment of compensation at the rate of

\$12.00 a week for the first three hundred weeks and for further payments in accordance with the Act subsequent to that period to the children, who had not then reached the age of sixteen.

On July 10, 1922, the Compensation Board granted commutation to the widow in the amount of \$1400.16, representing the value as of that date of \$8.17 per week for the one hundred and eighty-seven weeks, which was the time then remaining of the three hundred week period.

On August 5th, 1922, the widow remarried. Compensation was paid to her at the rate of \$3.83 a week up until September 11th, 1922, and the widow under date of August 8th, 1923, filed a petition asking that compensation be paid under the agreement to her children by her first husband and averring that her second husband had died. The defendant in its answer admitted that the widow was entitled to a "cash bonus" under Section 307, clause 7 of the Act of 1919, presumably based upon the commuted value of \$3.83 a week for one-third of the remainder of the three hundred weeks' period, namely sixty-one weeks and one day.

The Referee made an award to the children, their interest not having been affected by the commutation, as no guardian had been appointed for them to join in the petition. This action was correct, but he dated the payments of compensation from September 11, 1922, whereas it would appear under the decision in the case of *Ferdisko v. Trimble & Sons Company*, 272 Pa., 125, 8 Department Reports, 163, that the payments should not begin until the expiration of the period covered by the widow's bonus, namely sixty-one weeks and one day. The order should, therefore, read as follows:

ORDER

The defendant under provisions of Compensation Agreement No. 950420, should pay the following:

To Anna Shoff Graham, the widow, the commuted value of \$3.83 for the period beginning on the date of her remarriage, August 5, 1922 (credit being given for weekly payments made prior to the discovery of her remarriage by the defendant) and ending October 7, 1923.

To the guardian of the minor children of F. A. Shoff as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 50 per cent of \$20.00 or the sum of \$10.00 per week, from October 7, 1923, to June 14, 1925, on which latter date Firman A. Shoff becomes 16 years of age—88 weeks | \$ 880.00 |
|--|-----------|

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 40 per cent of \$20.00, or the sum of \$8.00 per week, from June 14th, 1925, to February 8th, 1926, on which latter date the three hundred week period ends—34 weeks, 1 day | \$ 273.14 |
|---|-----------|

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 35 per cent of \$20.00 or the sum of \$7.00 per week, from February 8th, 1926, to November 15th, 1927, on which latter date Calvin Shoff becomes 16 years of age—92 weeks, 1 day | \$ 645.00 |
|--|-----------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| 25 per cent of \$20.00 or the sum of \$5.00 per week, from November 15th, 1927, until April 18th, 1930, on which latter date Irene P. Shoff becomes 16 years of age— 126 weeks 3 days | \$ 632.13 |
| 15 per cent of \$20.00 or the sum of \$3.00 per week from April 18th, 1930, until February 13th, 1932, on which latter date Abraham L. Shoff becomes 16 years of age—95 weeks, 1 day | \$ 285.43 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,715.70 |

ZBUR v. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON

The claimant-appellant appeals from the referee's conclusion of law "that claimant was not in the course of his employment at the time of the accident" and "therefore not entitled to compensation." Claimant also objects to the finding "that the case of Schott v. Penna. R. R., 76 Pa. Super. 582, governs the case at bar."

The whole case hangs on the above conclusion of law as no facts are in dispute. Zbur was employed by the defendant railroad company as a laborer in its shops at Scranton. For the accomodation of the shopmen living in a certain section of Scranton, the defendant company operated a work train consisting of passenger coaches and a combination passenger and baggage car. This train stopped each workday morning at the Scranton street grade crossing of the defendant railroad company to carry the shop employes residing in that neighborhood to the Keyser Valley shops. The train returned in the evening after the workday, bringing the men from the shops. This train had a designated time for leaving and arriving at the Scranton street crossing. Transportation was limited to shop employes of the company and no fare was charged. There was no station at this point but space on either side of the track where the train might be boarded.

On the morning of January 15, 1923, claimant and John Sineski, and others, going to board this train, found their path to the work train intercepted by a freight train. Sineski ran around the end of the train but it seems agreed that claimant, if he should get across to the work train, was obliged to climb over the cars. While so doing the freight train started, resulting in claimant's foot being caught between the bumpers of the two cars, causing the injuries complained of. Sineski testified that he ran around the freight train when he heard the passenger train coming and states further that Zbur, the claimant, was too late to run in front of the freight engine, from which it is inferred that the freight train was moving along the track as the men approached and then stopped, although this is not material to the case.

The evidence is that this work train was a regularly scheduled train and did not leave before its designated time. There is no

evidence whether the train was late that morning. Sineski thinks he arrived a minute before the train, as he expresses it, he "just got there."

The work train in this case had a somewhat different characteristic than the train in the Schott case, inasmuch as a reduced rate of fare was charged in the latter instance. In the case at bar the transportation was absolutely true and a part of the remuneration of the workmen transported. Even though the defendant company be a common carrier, we fail to see how any other relationship than employer and employe could be established as soon as these workmen boarded the train. The designated place or places at which this train stopped to take on or discharge workmen-passengers, would, we take it, be premises as well as property of the defendant company and that a reasonable amount of ground on either side of the work train at Scranton street crossing would also be premises in lieu of a station or station platform. Other parts of the right of way and property of the defendant company would be property but not premises, as related to the claimant and his employment, and this, we believe, includes the east-bound track upon which the freight was standing. Claimant was crossing the property of the defendant company to reach the premises when he met his injury and even though actuated by commendable desire not to miss a day's work and though there may attach a moral responsibility, the Board could not, in our opinion, legally declare the place of the accident premises nor the claimant within the scope of his employment at the moment he received his hurt. For this reason we feel obliged to sustain the referee in his disallowance.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

The first conference of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund representatives was held in the Senate Caucus Room of the State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1924.

All district representatives were present, and also their traveling employes except two who were ill.

Gabriel H. Moyer, Manager of the State Fund, presided and delivered the opening address. Mr. Moyer spoke of the high motives which should prompt every employe in the Fund to put forth his best effort in the various lines of his activities in order that the greatest good possible might be done to those employes of policyholders in the Fund who are unfortunate enough to have accidents.

The object of the conference was to endeavor to create in the minds of the district office employes a better understanding of the various divisions and activities of the Fund.

Short talks were delivered by those in charge of the various divisions of the Fund, and the attention of the Fund's representatives was called particularly to a certain routine to be followed, and to certain data which must be procured and furnished by them in order that the home office may be informed as to the results of their visits to policyholders and to injured employes.

Mr. William H. Horner, Director of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, gave an address on the relation of the State Fund to the Compensation Bureau. During the course of his talk, Mr. Horner ex-

plained the Compensation Law, and enumerated some of the difficulties encountered by his Bureau in enforcing its provisions. The program was concluded by an address by Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, and also Chairman of the State Workmen's Insurance Board. Dr. Meeker spoke of the Fund as being a member of the Labor and Industry family, and of the benefit which he believed would result to the State Fund by reason of this connection. Employees of the Fund were warmly congratulated by Dr. Meeker on the results which the Fund has thus far obtained, largely through their efforts.

REHABILITATION.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation offered its services to 69 persons reported disabled throughout Pennsylvania during April, bringing the total number of disabled persons listed with the Bureau to 4,295.

Fifteen hundred and fifty-eight disabled registrants of the Bureau have been returned to suitable employment or rehabilitated, of whom 214 received financial aid from the Bureau during periods of training, and also of whom 336 were financially aided in obtaining necessary artificial appliances, such as arms, legs, hands, feet, and braces.

Classification of disabled persons listed with the Bureau by counties indicates 799 in Philadelphia County, the greatest number in any one county of the State; Allegheny County stands second with 525; Schuylkill third with 233.

Complete classification of disabled persons listed with the Bureau by counties is shown in the following table:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| Adams ----- | 7 | Elk ----- | 20 | Montour ----- | 8 |
| Allegheny ----- | 525 | Erie ----- | 63 | Northampton ----- | 72 |
| Armstrong ----- | 66 | Fayette ----- | 139 | Northumberland, ----- | 107 |
| Beaver ----- | 69 | Forest ----- | 6 | Perry ----- | 7 |
| Bedford ----- | 13 | Franklin ----- | 15 | Philadelphia ----- | 799 |
| Berks ----- | 58 | Fulton ----- | 3 | Pike ----- | 2 |
| Blair ----- | 64 | Greene ----- | 10 | Potter ----- | 7 |
| Bradford ----- | 13 | Huntingdon ----- | 23 | Schuylkill ----- | 233 |
| Bucks ----- | 21 | Indiana ----- | 58 | Snyder ----- | 7 |
| Butler ----- | 30 | Jefferson ----- | 56 | Somerset ----- | 53 |
| Cambria ----- | 180 | Juniata ----- | 5 | Sullivan ----- | 4 |
| Cameron ----- | 7 | Lackawanna ----- | 149 | Susquehanna ----- | 8 |
| Carbon ----- | 30 | Lancaster ----- | 45 | Tioga ----- | 7 |
| Centre ----- | 18 | Lawrence ----- | 41 | Union ----- | 8 |
| Chester ----- | 39 | Lebanon ----- | 19 | Venango ----- | 16 |
| Clairion ----- | 30 | Lehigh ----- | 40 | Warren ----- | 11 |
| Clearfield ----- | 125 | Luzerne ----- | 264 | Washington ----- | 124 |
| Clinton ----- | 12 | Lycoming ----- | 20 | Wayne ----- | 3 |
| Columbia ----- | 39 | McKean ----- | 23 | Westmoreland ----- | 147 |
| Crawford ----- | 20 | Mercer ----- | 40 | Wyoming ----- | 4 |
| Cumberland ----- | 12 | Mifflin ----- | 12 | York ----- | 38 |
| Dauphin ----- | 65 | Monroe ----- | 5 | | |
| Delaware ----- | 70 | Montgomery ----- | 61 | | |
| Total, ----- | | | | | 4,295 |

Comparison of the work of the Bureau during April, 1924 with April, 1923, is shown in the following tabular statement:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in obtaining artificial appliances |
|-------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| April 1923, | 73 | 63 | 32 | 49 | 11 |
| April 1924, | 69 | 53 | 22 | 35 | 5 |

EMPLOYMENT

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

APRIL, 1924

(5 weeks)

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | | Persons asked for by employers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture ----- | 326 | 173 | 302 | 347 | 252 | 126 | 212 | 109 |
| Building Trades ----- | 1,246 | 1,335 | 907 | 1,189 | 936 | 1,016 | 799 | 851 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 2,032 | 2,994 | 1,406 | 3,320 | 1,523 | 2,611 | 1,321 | 2,267 |
| Clerical ----- | 390 | 342 | 168 | 197 | 175 | 199 | 150 | 173 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 1,396 | 1,053 | 805 | 742 | 810 | 701 | 701 | 550 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 81 | 343 | 47 | 1,667 | 51 | 267 | 44 | 264 |
| Transportation ----- | 392 | 405 | 210 | 292 | 213 | 244 | 182 | 189 |
| Sales ----- | 140 | 148 | 128 | 164 | 95 | 93 | 81 | 88 |
| Common Labor ----- | 5,900 | 7,529 | 4,580 | 15,025 | 4,871 | 7,015 | 4,580 | 6,841 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 1,080 | 837 | 839 | 844 | 850 | 641 | 803 | 565 |
| Total ----- | 12,983 | 15,164 | 9,392 | 23,787 | 9,866 | 12,982 | 8,940 | 11,937 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 18 | 47 |
| March (4 wks.) ----- | 10,405 | | 7,658 | | 7,476 | | 6,899 | |
| Feb'y (4 wks.) ----- | 10,039 | | 5,925 | | 6,032 | | 5,453 | |
| Jan'y (5 wks.) ----- | 13,541 | | 7,307 | | 7,517 | | 6,494 | |
| April 1922 (4 weeks) ----- | | 24,301 | | 8,171 | | 8,521 | | 7,556 |
| April 1921 (4 weeks) ----- | | 44,251 | | 5,991 | | 5,807 | | 5,413 |

WOMEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Foods ----- | 23 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 19 | 6 |
| Clerical ----- | 522 | 511 | 140 | 240 | 145 | 204 | 100 | 162 |
| Clothing & Textiles ----- | 80 | 34 | 16 | 78 | 15 | 26 | 12 | 14 |
| Day Workers ----- | 1,267 | 1,267 | 893 | 1,055 | 882 | 936 | 880 | 923 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 336 | 393 | 556 | 813 | 236 | 255 | 147 | 206 |
| Hotels & Inst'ns ----- | 767 | 515 | 494 | 617 | 404 | 336 | 322 | 260 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 149 | 128 | 70 | 310 | 62 | 100 | 57 | 89 |
| Prof'n'l & Trained ----- | 64 | 39 | 10 | 25 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 16 |
| Sales ----- | 132 | 109 | 52 | 95 | 40 | 72 | 36 | 62 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 169 | 104 | 67 | 96 | 44 | 69 | 42 | 61 |
| Total ----- | 3,449 | 3,112 | 2,324 | 3,333 | 1,853 | 2,033 | 1,621 | 1,799 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 3 | 11 |
| March (4 wks.) ----- | 2,524 | | 1,647 | | 1,352 | | 1,134 | |
| Feb'y (4 wks.) ----- | 2,337 | | 1,449 | | 1,164 | | 995 | |
| Jan'y (5 wks.) ----- | 2,850 | | 1,780 | | 1,391 | | 1,194 | |
| April 1922 (4 weeks) ----- | | 3,804 | | 1,883 | | 1,545 | | 1,418 |
| April 1921 (4 weeks) ----- | | 3,073 | | 2,002 | | 1,355 | | 1,160 |

In the report of the activities of the State Employment Offices for the month of April, 1924, attention is called to the parallel columns which give a comparison of the work done in April, 1924, with that done in April, 1923. Although April, 1924, was not so busy a month in commerce and industry as was April, 1923, the difference in the work of the two months is increased by the fact that in April, 1923, two State Employment Offices were operating which have since that time been closed.

The classified summary report of the State Employment Offices for the month of April, 1924, compared with the similar reports for previous months, shows in its total applications and in its total orders from employers, slight decreases, both relative and absolute, but a relative and absolute increase in the number of placements.

In the Men's Section, agriculture, the building trades, hotels and institutions, transportation and sales, show increases in applications, in orders from employers, and in placements. Machinery and metals, clerical, mine and quarry, common labor, and miscellaneous, show decreases in applications, in orders, and in placements.

The report of the Women's Section reveals an increase in the number of applications, in the number of orders, and in the number of placements, in agriculture and foods, clerical, day workers, hotels and institutions, machine and factory, and sales. It shows slight decreases in applications and placements in clothing and textiles, domestic service, professional and trained occupations, and miscellaneous.

The report as a whole indicates that although orders from employers declined, applications from persons seeking employment did not increase, which fact is an index that the turnover of labor is low and that employment and industrial conditions are reasonably stable in all parts of the State.

The increasing highway and building operations in many districts of the State are widely absorbing available common and unskilled labor, and afford many opportunities for persons to secure employment without resorting to the State Employment Offices.

Mrs. Margaret E. Norrell was on May 1, 1924, appointed Superintendent of the Women's Section, State Employment Office, Philadelphia, Pa., to succeed Miss Rebecca W. Ball, resigned.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

APRIL, 1924

| | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints | 15 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent | 1 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$5.00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 14 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$101.85 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations | 192 | |
| Violations of law discovered | 0 | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 1 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month | 12 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | \$600 00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 331 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | \$ 6, 51. 0 |
| Total number surrendered | 2 | |
| Total number revoked | 1 | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | |
| Total refusals | 0 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies | 7 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints | 2 | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints | | \$165.50 |

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of April, 1924, reveals the following facts:

There were during this month 15 complaints concerning fees in which all decisions except one were made in favor of the complainants. The amount of money involved in these 14 complaints and decisions was \$101.85.

In the month of February there were 19 complaints concerning fees and in the month of March there were 44 similar complaints. In the month of April, 1923, there were 7 complaints concerning fees, as compared with 15 such complaints during the month of April, 1924.

One hundred and ninety-two investigations were made in April, 1924, in which no violation of the law was discovered. In April, 1923, 263 investigations were made in which 5 violations of the law were discovered.

Twelve licenses were issued in April, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$600. On April 30, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses, issued since October 1, 1923, was 331, which brought into the State Treasury \$16,550. On April 30, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was 308, which brought into the State treasury \$15,400.

In April, 1924, two licenses were surrendered, one license was revoked, and the locations of seven private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there were 2 complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$165.50. During the month of March there was one complaint involving the sum of \$33.75, and during the month of February there were 2 complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$49.76. In the month of April, 1923, there were no wage complaints.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The Administrative Code, which reorganized the State government, abolished the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry and provided for its reconstruction with advisory duties and powers instead of administrative duties and powers.

Governor Pinchot recently announced the appointment of the new Board, the members of which are: Mrs. Samuel Semple, Titusville; Mr. David Williams, Allentown; Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Pittsburgh; and Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Samuel Semple of Titusville was appointed to represent the women in industry. Mrs. Semple has served on the Board since its creation in 1913.

Mr. David Williams is vice president of the International Machinists Union, and was appointed to represent the wage earners.

Mr. T. J. Gillespie is president of the Lochart Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburgh, and was appointed as the representative of the employers. Mr. Gillespie is chairman of the Committee on Mines and Industries of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Joseph H. Willits of Philadelphia, is a professor of Industry of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was superintendent of employment of the naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard during the War, and has served as an expert investigator in matters concerning wages and working conditions for the United States Coal Commission, and was appointed as the representative of the public.

The State is represented on the Board by Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, who serves as chairman.

The new Board held its first meeting May 29th. The meeting was taken up largely with reorganization matters. Frequent meetings will be held to consider matters which the Secretary of Labor and Industry desires to present to the Board concerning the enforcement of the labor laws.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

INJUNCTION DENIED

Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, attorneys for Palmer Brothers Company, New London, Connecticut, manufacturers of bed comfortables, entered a Bill of Complaint in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania in the January, 1924, Term of Court, praying for an interlocutory injunction to enjoin the Department of Labor and Industry in the enforcement of Act 314, known as the Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery Act, approved June 14, 1923, which became effective January 1, 1924.

The hearing on the motion was held February 9, 1924, before Honorable Victor B. Woolley, Circuit Judge of the District, Honorable W. H. S. Thompson, and Honorable F. B. Schoonmaker, District Judges of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth was represented by Honorable James O. Campbell, First Deputy Attorney General, and Honorable E. Lowry Humes, Special Counsel. The opinion of the Court follows:

"And now, March 20, 1924, this case came on for hearing on motion for an interlocutory injunction to enjoin the enforcement of an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, No. 314, approved June 14, 1923, entitled: "An Act relating to mattresses, pillows, bolsters, featherbeds, comfortables, cushions, and upholstered furniture; regulating the making, remaking, renovating, sterilizing, disinfecting, sale, leasing, delivery, and consigning thereof, and the possession thereof with intent to sell, lease, deliver or consign," because of its alleged violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in its prohibition of the use of shoddy and secondhand materials (unless such secondhand materials are properly sterilized) in mattresses, pillows, bolsters, featherbeds, comfortables, cushions or articles of upholstered furniture; and also because it is alleged that the act violates the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution, in that it imposes an undue burden on interstate commerce by its inspection and tagging provisions.

“Upon due consideration of the injunction affidavits and the proofs offered at the hearing of this motion, we find ourselvess unconvinced that the act complained of is so palpably unreasonable and arbitrary that we ought to grant the interlocutory injunction prayed for, and we therefore deny the motion for an interlocutory injunction, but in so doing express no opinion on the merits of the controversy, as they may develop on final hearing.”

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits issued during the month of April in fourteen cities of Pennsylvania totaled 5,164. This was 485 more than were issued in the same month of 1923. The estimated cost of these 5,164 permits is \$31,083,658, while the cost of the 4,679 permits issued in April 1923, for these same cities was \$29,916,266.

While the total number of building permits issued in these cities during the first four months of the year 1924 surpass those issued during the same period for 1923 by 1,561, the estimated cost of the building projects for 1924 falls below that of 1923 more than \$1,750,000. This is due probably to the fact that permits for alterations have increased considerably more than those for new buildings.

BUILDING PERMITS.

| City (1) | April, 1924. | | | | April, 1923. | | | | January To April Inclusive. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions, (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions, (6) | Estimated Cost. (7) | Permits. (8) | Estimated Cost. (9) | Permits. (10) | Estimated Cost. (11) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown ----- | 174 | 244 | \$ 748,900 | 156 | 225 | \$ 950,160 | 374 | \$2,001,325 | 331 | \$2,414,505 | |
| Altoona ----- | 326 | 414 | 755,134 | 321 | 341 | 790,333 | 623 | 1,247,165 | 584 | 1,253,539 | |
| Erie ----- | 328 | 328 | 695,271 | 250 | 250 | 645,569 | 638 | 1,727,953 | 554 | 1,442,408 | |
| Harrisburg ----- | 168 | 239 | 2,145,710 | 148 | 190 | 841,620 | 266 | 3,368,340 | 334 | 4,029,125 | |
| Lancaster ----- | 200 | 200 | 498,265 | 128 | 128 | 371,340 | 364 | 2,403,955 | 302 | 1,119,535 | |
| McKeesport ----- | 104 | 105 | 435,675 | 80 | 84 | 120,440 | 230 | 1,180,488 | 195 | 414,827 | |
| Philadelphia ----- | 1,582 | 2,675 | 18,946,260 | 1,540 | 2,984 | 19,729,815 | 5,032 | 50,519,230 | 4,414 | 54,098,560 | |
| Pittsburgh ----- | 911 | 911 | 3,584,333 | 836 | 836 | 4,191,487 | 2,310 | 11,376,478 | 2,152 | 11,400,676 | |
| Reading ----- | 380 | 449 | 1,432,475 | 462 | 512 | 649,875 | 924 | 2,565,650 | 1,014 | 2,083,930 | |
| Seranton ----- | 238 | 238 | 582,370 | 214 | 214 | 465,195 | 544 | 1,427,635 | 416 | 1,359,908 | |
| Uniontown ----- | 52 | 52 | 338,400 | 37 | 37 | 234,160 | 127 | 847,500 | 108 | 556,910 | |
| Wilkes-Barre ----- | 213 | 213 | 500,192 | 154 | 154 | 506,536 | 492 | 1,266,464 | 327 | 958,437 | |
| Williamsport ----- | 200 | 200 | 147,982 | 135 | 135 | 51,615 | 344 | 344,495 | 217 | 574,740 | |
| York, ----- | 320 | 320 | 212,691 | 218 | 218 | 359,781 | 608 | 743,272 | 467 | 1,065,476 | |
| Total for April ----- | 5,164 | 6,588 | 31,083,658 | 4,679 | 6,308 | 29,916,246 | 12,976 | 81,020,950 | 11,415 | 82,772,576 | |

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

27

| City (1) | 1924 | | | 1923 | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | New Buildings | | | Alterations | | |
| | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions. (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions. (6) | Estimated Cost. (7) |
| Albion | 124 | 191 | \$679,400 | 50 | 50 | \$69,500 |
| Altoona | 126 | 214 | 669,222 | 200 | 200 | 86,912 |
| Erie | 259 | 259 | 597,353 | 69 | 69 | 97,918 |
| Harrisburg | 145 | 212 | 2,034,135 | 23 | 27 | 51,575 |
| Lancaster | 84 | 116 | 438,675 | 84 | 84 | 59,590 |
| McKeesport | 71 | 72 | 413,575 | 33 | 33 | 22,100 |
| Philadelphia | 900 | 1,974 | 18,168,680 | 682 | 701 | 777,580 |
| Pittsburgh | 641 | 641 | 3,310,970 | 270 | 270 | 243,363 |
| Reading | 104 | 173 | 1,327,956 | 276 | 246 | 104,525 |
| Uniontown* | 52 | 52 | 338,400 | 127 | 127 | 104,773 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 86 | 86 | 455,419 | 14 | 14 | 42,692 |
| Williamsport | 60 | 60 | 105,290 | 139 | 139 | 73,371 |
| York | 121 | 121 | 139,320 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | | | | New Buildings | | |
| | | | | Per- mits. (8) | Opera- tions. (9) | Estimated Cost. (10) |
| | | | | 119 | 188 | \$69,685 |
| | | | | 132 | 152 | 746,693 |
| | | | | 172 | 172 | 513,527 |
| | | | | 128 | 170 | 796,026 |
| | | | | 70 | 70 | 333,382 |
| | | | | 50 | 54 | 95,070 |
| | | | | 875 | 2,284 | 19,205,805 |
| | | | | 675 | 675 | 4,017,198 |
| | | | | 156 | 206 | 403,550 |
| | | | | 37 | 37 | 234,100 |
| | | | | 94 | 94 | 386,451 |
| | | | | 87 | 87 | 43,465 |
| | | | | 106 | 106 | 292,222 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Alterations | |
| | | | | | Per- mits. (11) | Estimated Cost. (12) |
| | | | | | 37 | \$49,475 |
| | | | | | 189 | 52,840 |
| | | | | | 78 | 102,012 |
| | | | | | 20 | 45,660 |
| | | | | | 58 | 37,520 |
| | | | | | 30 | 25,370 |
| | | | | | 700 | 524,010 |
| | | | | | 161 | 174,289 |
| | | | | | 306 | 136,325 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 60 | 120,085 |
| | | | | | 48 | 8,150 |
| | | | | | 112 | 67,559 |

*No permits for alterations issued unless the outside walls or roofs are changed.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Employment in Pennsylvania for the month of April dropped off slightly. For six hundred and sixty-two plants, representing thirty-nine industries, April shows a decrease in employment of .8 per cent when compared with the month of March.

The metal industries remained relatively staple from March to April. Car construction and repair, for the past several months showing a decline in employment, has shown an increase this month due to increase orders in several large firms. The demand for iron and steel forgings at this time has caused this industry to increase its number of workers likewise.

All of the textile industries show declines in employment with the single exception of cotton goods. The closing of the spring season has caused several clothing plants to close down entirely, but they report that it will be only temporary. Silk goods and woolens and worsteds have been similarly affected only more so. Several plants have shut down entirely, one reports a 25 per cent cut in force and another a 33-1/3 per cent cut in force. Full orders are decidedly lacking, several report.

Foods and tobacco have remained about the same with a slight improvement reported by the cigar industry.

Paints and varnishes have reacted from a 6.7 per cent decrease in March to a 6.4 per cent increase in April.

Under miscellaneous industries, furniture and leather products stand out conspicuously with 10.4 per cent and 12.6 per cent decreases respectively.

Total weekly wages, in all industries have decreased only .9 per cent, but some industries show decided changes both up and down. This is caused principally by the increase and decrease in number of hours worked per week. Several metal industries report increases from 32 hours per week to 50 hours per week. Brick firms report that weather conditions in March caused them to lose time and that April found them back to slightly above normal.

Average weekly wages were affected very little except in those industries where decided increases or decreases in time worked are found. The most notable of these are brick—increase 27.2 per cent; pottery—increase 16.6 per cent; iron and steel forgings—increase 11.3 per cent; car construction and repairs—9.1 per cent increase.



EMPLOYMENT AND

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of Plants Reporting (2) | Number of wage earners —week ended | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | April 15, 1924 (3) | March 15, 1924 (4) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 662 | 256,995 | 259,044 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: ----- | 245 | 146,492 | 146,011 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 17 | 6,079 | 5,850 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 11 | 12,320 | 11,800 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 22 | 4,859 | 5,344 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 20 | 8,905 | 8,973 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 53 | 10,850 | 10,955 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 16 | 3,802 | 3,705 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 10 | 14,738 | 14,946 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,747 | 4,565 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 44 | 52,093 | 51,733 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 6 | 2,078 | 2,042 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 29 | 22,646 | 22,623 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 3 | 3,357 | 3,455 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: ----- | 161 | 44,260 | 46,831 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,470 | 3,536 |
| Clothing ----- | 24 | 3,594 | 3,566 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,353 | 4,476 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 3,094 | 3,060 |
| Silk goods ----- | 42 | 12,416 | 13,064 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 7,139 | 7,831 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 39 | 9,535 | 9,927 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 779 | 791 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: ----- | 70 | 17,775 | 17,366 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,655 | 4,640 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 29 | 5,375 | 5,172 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 12 | 2,076 | 2,028 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,679 | 5,576 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: ----- | 52 | 17,610 | 17,552 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta products ----- | 11 | 2,105 | 2,011 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,303 | 7,205 |
| Glass ----- | 24 | 7,842 | 7,975 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 360 | 301 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: ----- | 26 | 8,511 | 8,426 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,479 | 1,570 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 720 | 677 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 6,312 | 6,209 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: ----- | 108 | 22,417 | 22,888 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,282 | 2,245 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 2,685 | 2,327 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 21 | 5,092 | 5,875 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 249 | 285 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 25 | 5,049 | 4,994 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,639 | 3,581 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 3,013 | 3,030 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 978 | 1,041 |

WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

| Total weekly wages—week ended | | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Per cent Change (5) | April 15, 1924 (6) | March 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | April 15, 1924 (9) | March 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| — 0.8 | \$6,743,112 | \$6,803,392 | — 0.9 | \$26.24 | \$26.26 | — 0.1 |
| + 0.3 | 4,144,797 | 4,130,295 | + 0.4 | 28.29 | 28.20 | + 0.0 |
| + 3.9 | 175,362 | 162,709 | + 8.0 | 28.85 | 27.75 | + 4.0 |
| + 3.6 | 330,907 | 292,947 | +13.0 | 27.08 | 24.83 | + 9.1 |
| — 8.9 | 108,588 | 126,634 | —14.3 | 23.35 | 23.74 | — 5.9 |
| + 0.2 | 252,005 | 253,592 | — 0.6 | 28.02 | 28.26 | — 0.8 |
| — 1.0 | 317,324 | 302,431 | + 4.9 | 29.25 | 27.61 | + 5.9 |
| + 2.6 | 118,435 | 114,184 | + 3.7 | 31.15 | 30.82 | + 1.1 |
| — 1.4 | 422,304 | 426,495 | — 1.0 | 28.65 | 28.53 | + 0.4 |
| + 4.0 | 134,717 | 116,367 | +15.8 | 28.88 | 25.49 | +11.3 |
| + 0.7 | 1,481,122 | 1,501,491 | — 1.4 | 28.43 | 29.02 | — 2.0 |
| + 1.7 | 52,523 | 49,914 | + 5.2 | 25.30 | 24.46 | + 3.4 |
| + 0.1 | 647,851 | 683,924 | — 5.3 | 28.61 | 30.22 | — 5.4 |
| — 2.8 | 103,649 | 100,067 | + 3.6 | 30.60 | 28.71 | + 6.6 |
| — 5.5 | 926,556 | 1,002,122 | — 7.5 | 20.93 | 21.40 | — 2.2 |
| — 1.9 | 90,848 | 94,992 | — 4.3 | 26.18 | 26.86 | — 2.5 |
| — 4.8 | 63,656 | 70,511 | — 9.7 | 18.76 | 19.77 | — 5.1 |
| — 2.3 | 93,606 | 102,798 | — 8.9 | 21.50 | 23.07 | — 6.8 |
| + 1.1 | 78,872 | 82,867 | — 4.9 | 25.49 | 27.09 | — 5.9 |
| — 8.5 | 242,289 | 259,965 | — 6.8 | 19.59 | 19.02 | + 1.9 |
| — 8.8 | 145,651 | 173,129 | —15.9 | 20.49 | 22.11 | — 7.7 |
| — 3.9 | 191,879 | 196,150 | — 2.2 | 20.12 | 19.76 | + 1.8 |
| — 1.5 | 19,761 | 21,720 | — 9.0 | 25.37 | 27.46 | — 7.6 |
| + 1.8 | 372,769 | 374,258 | — 0.4 | 21.05 | 21.51 | — 2.1 |
| + 0.3 | 124,065 | 121,899 | + 1.8 | 26.65 | 26.27 | + 1.4 |
| + 3.9 | 109,308 | 110,448 | — 1.0 | 20.41 | 21.44 | — 4.8 |
| — 0.6 | 56,586 | 55,857 | + 1.3 | 28.07 | 27.53 | + 2.0 |
| + 1.8 | 82,810 | 86,074 | — 3.8 | 14.58 | 15.41 | — 5.6 |
| + 0.3 | 509,934 | 491,630 | + 3.7 | 28.93 | 28.01 | + 3.4 |
| + 4.7 | 53,620 | 40,282 | +34.1 | 25.47 | 20.03 | +27.2 |
| + 1.4 | 206,637 | 198,214 | + 4.2 | 28.29 | 27.51 | + 2.8 |
| — 1.7 | 239,410 | 244,301 | — 2.0 | 30.53 | 30.63 | — 0.3 |
| — 0.3 | 10,267 | 8,833 | +16.2 | 28.52 | 24.47 | +16.6 |
| + 0.9 | 237,193 | 238,440 | — 0.5 | 27.87 | 28.26 | — 1.4 |
| — 4.6 | 36,903 | 41,897 | —11.9 | 24.95 | 27.03 | — 7.7 |
| + 6.4 | 20,760 | 19,714 | + 5.3 | 28.83 | 29.12 | — 1.0 |
| + 1.7 | 179,530 | 176,829 | + 1.5 | 28.44 | 28.48 | — 0.1 |
| — 1.8 | 551,863 | 566,647 | — 2.6 | 24.62 | 24.81 | — 0.8 |
| + 1.6 | 49,740 | 50,835 | — 2.2 | 21.80 | 21.65 | — 3.8 |
| —10.4 | 51,901 | 55,437 | — 7.2 | 24.59 | 24.04 | + 3.5 |
| — 4.6 | 131,889 | 138,672 | — 4.9 | 25.90 | 25.99 | — 0.3 |
| —12.6 | 5,894 | 6,304 | — 6.5 | 23.67 | 23.12 | + 7.0 |
| + 2.1 | 93,050 | 94,029 | — 1.0 | 18.25 | 18.83 | — 3.1 |
| + 1.6 | 97,551 | 97,653 | — 0.1 | 26.81 | 27.27 | — 1.7 |
| — 0.6 | 95,916 | 95,319 | + 0.6 | 31.83 | 31.46 | + 1.2 |
| — 8.0 | 25,922 | 27,878 | — 7.0 | 27.06 | 26.78 | + 1.0 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

JULY

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 7.

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INSPECTION.

The total number of inspections and visits for the month of May showed an increase of 874 over April. There is, however, a decrease of 1832 inspections and visits from May, 1923. This may be accounted for by the fact that inspections are more thorough and the more hazardous plants are covered first. Furthermore, in May, 1923, there were eighty-one inspectors and in May, 1924, sixty-five inspectors and five investigators. While the number of inspections fell off, the number of orders issued was greater by 448 in May, 1924, compared with May, 1923. The increase in the number of orders issued undoubtedly results from the grading of establishments and the concentration of inspection work on plants in the hazardous class.

The work of the several sections of the Bureau is summarized in tables which appear below and show very little variation from the average.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | May 1924 | April 1924 | May 1923 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Regular Inspections, ----- | 5,277 | 5,435 | 8,229 |
| Special Inspections, ----- | 2,501 | 1,978 | 2,245 |
| Visits, ----- | 2,452 | 1,943 | 1,588 |
| Total, ----- | 10,230 | 9,356 | 12,062 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 1,435 | 1,436 | 1,118 |
| Prosecutions authorized, ----- | 28 | 14 | 18 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 1,509 | 991 | 701 |
| Orders complied with, ----- | 787 | 410 | 664 |

BOILERS.

| | May 1924 | April 1924 | May 1923 | |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Total Inspections, ----- | 3,860 | 3,430 | 3,929 | |
| Internal Inspections, ----- | 2,111 | 1,915 | 2,519 | |
| External Inspections, ----- | 1,749 | 1,515 | 1,380 | |
| Int. Insp. by State Inspectors, ----- | 166 | 123 | 5 | State Approved |
| Ext. Insp. by State Inspectors, ----- | 47 | 37 | | |
| Miniature Boilers Inspected, ----- | 72 | 96 | | |
| Penna. Standard Boilers Built, ----- | 252 | 251 | 384 | |
| Operating Certificates Issued, ----- | 1,049 | 727 | 310 | |
| Total Defects Dangerous, ----- | 17 | 14 | 315 | |
| Total Defects Ordinary, ----- | 285 | 364 | 117 | |
| Boilers Condemned, ----- | 1 | 2 | 1,095 | |
| Boilers Suspended, ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Fly Wheels and Pulleys Inspected, ----- | 1 | 1 | 13 | |
| Special Hydrostatic Test H. R. T. Lap | | | 12 | |
| Seam Boilers, ----- | 1 | 10 | 5 | |

ELEVATORS.

| | May 1924 | April 1924 | May 1923 |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Inspections by State Inspectors, ----- | 263 | 188 | 252 |
| Inspections by Approved Inspectors, ----- | 411 | 432 | 466 |
| Total, ----- | 674 | 620 | 718 |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 197 | 295 | 225 |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 283 | 368 | 357 |
| Number of sets of plans received, ----- | 27 | 52 | 36 |
| Number of sets of plans approved, ----- | 27 | 50 | 34 |

BUILDINGS.

SUMMARY OF PLANS RECEIVED AND APPROVED.

| | May 1924 | April 1924 | May 1923 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| For Fire escapes, ----- | 50 | 51 | 48 |
| For Buildings, ----- | 106 | 81 | 94 |
| For Theatres, ----- | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| For Bakeries, ----- | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| Wash and Toilet Rooms, ----- | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Exhaust Systems, ----- | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total, ----- | 182 | 153 | 169 |
| New Plans Received, ----- | 209 | 189 | 200 |
| Revised Plans Received, ----- | 70 | 80 | 70 |
| Total, ----- | 279 | 269 | 270 |

PROSECUTIONS.

| | May 1924 | April 1924 | May 1923 |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Child Labor Act, ----- | 16 | 3 | 11 |
| Woman's Act, ----- | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Department Act, ----- | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Factory Act, ----- | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Fire and Panic Act, ----- | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Total, ----- | 28 | 14 | 18 |

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST LICENSURE.

Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1 to May 1 1963
 Number of 1923 licenses renewed in May 14 1977
 Number of licenses issued by:

EXAMINATION

January 56
 February 25
 March 28
 April 17
 May 31

REEXAMINATION

January 10 66
 February 5 30
 March 10 38
 April 4 21
 May 9 40 195
 Total 2172

OPERATORS OF APPROVED PORTABLE PROJECTORS.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed January 1 to May 31 | 71 | | |
| Number of licenses issued by examination: | | | |
| January | 9 | | |
| February | 6 | | |
| March | 9 | | |
| April | 4 | | |
| May | 14 | 42 | 113 |
| Total | | | 2285 |
| Provisional licenses issued in May | 6 | | |
| Year to date | | | 34 |
| Apprentice Certificates issued in May | 34 | | |
| Year to date | | | 262 |
| Duplicate licenses issued January 1 to May 31 | | | 16 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed January 1 to May 31 | | | 8 |
| Total number of licenses issued..... | | | 2605 |
| Applicants failing to qualify for license January 1 to May 31 | | | 27 |
| Buildings, other than theatres approved for M. P. Jau. 1 to May 31 | | | 77 |
| Violations reported (projecting without license) | | | 19 |
| Film fires reported January 1 to May 31 | | | 4 |
| Film destroyed (number of feet) | | | 8000 |
| Film fires investigated January 1 to May 31 | | | 3 |

SAFETY EDUCATION.

It is generally recognized that accident prevention work, to be of greatest benefit to industry, must act through safety organizations set up in every establishment. Such organizations, to be effective, cannot be mere paper organizations. A true safety organization must be supported enthusiastically and intelligently by both the management and the men. The management must back the safety organization so that their recommendations and suggestions will be carried out; and the men must not only obey the safety rules, but each man must be ready to report any violations he may see.

Too frequently, safety organizations are formed and function for a short time, but owing to lack of any plan or outline of the work for the year, the meetings of the organizations are dull, boresome and without result and the members soon lose all interest. All successful safety organizations plan their work in advance, and have a definite program and purpose for every meeting. Specific duties are also assigned to various members or committees.

It is most important that safety organizations should be supplied with full reports upon all accidents occurring in the plant. It is one of the most important functions of the Department of Labor and Industry to supply employers and their employes with accident statistics for the State and for the more important cities, tabulated by causes and industrial groups for the use of safety committees in furthering accident prevention.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company makes use of a questionnaire with answers, as an aid to those who conduct the safety meetings of that company. In the meetings the leader has been accustomed to ask questions in order to start discussion; and questions similar to the following have proved very helpful and suggestive. These questions and answers cover the accident prevention field so thoroughly that they are reproduced here by the

courtesy of Mr. C. B. Auel, Manager Employees' Service Department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. It is hoped that these questions and answers may be helpful to those who are just starting out on safety campaigns and that they will arouse interest and provoke discussion among those who are old in the safety movement.

1. Q. What are the reasons for teaching safety?

A. All employes of a plant are liable to meet with hazards or create hazards. Some are subject to greater risks than others, as, for example, shop employes as compared with office employes, but none are immune. For these reasons everyone should know the elements of safety, in order to guard against accident to himself or his fellow, as well as know what to do in the event of an emergency actually arising.

- (a) Cause the employe to think about safety, what it means to himself, his family and his employer.
- (b) Prevent accidents, through the application of safety devices and the proper use of same.
- (c) Prevent loss of time to the workman and loss of service to the Company.
- (d) Reduce the expense of Accident Compensation.
- (e) Reduce labor turnover.
- (f) Reduce overhead expense.
- (g) Create a feeling of confidence in the employe.
- (h) Humanitarian reasons.
- (i) Increase earnings by reducing time lost on account of accident.
- (j) Make more desirable working conditions.
- (k) Increase the efficiency of the worker.
- (l) Reduce expense due to damaged and lost equipment.
- (m) In addition to making the worker safe, it also tends to reduce the dangers to his fellow workers.
- (n) Enable the workman to render assistance in case of accident.
- (o) Advertise the fact that "Our factory is safe."

2. Q. When should the teaching of safety begin and how long should it continue?

A. The teaching of safety should begin at the time of hiring an employe and should continue in various ways, throughout employment. For example, the Employment Department should, among other things, ask the employe if he is willing to abide by all the rules of the plant, including the safety regulations, and to wear or otherwise make use of, and to assist in the preservation of safety devices at all times. See also answer to question 4.

- (a) Should be mentioned in any printed instructions handed out by Employment Department at time of hiring.
- (b) Foreman should explain any hazards to new employee.
- (c) It should be a continuous process of education.

3. Q. What connections are there between Safety and Health?

A. There is a decided connection between safety and health, as will be evident upon a moment's consideration. It is admitted that fatigue may sometimes be the cause of accident and the question has arisen, "Is fatigue at times the cause of ill health, or is ill health the cause of fatigue, or are both correct at times?" Again a tired body or brain is below normal, and the same is true of an unhealthy body. A machine which is dirty or out-of-truе cannot be expected to turn out good work and the same must hold for the human machine. If it is operating below par or other than normal, anything is liable to happen, including accidents (see question 9).

- (a) The carrying out of safety first regulations and the application of safety devices necessarily involve such things as lighting, heating, ventilation, etc., which tend to improve the employes' health.

- (b) Lack of safety measures in regard to fumes, ventilation, etc., results in the impairment of health.

Note—Where it is impossible to entirely eliminate gases, dust, etc., by the use of safety devices and appliances, other steps that might be taken are:

Pick exceptionally healthy employes.

Periodical physical examination.

Alternate men.

- (c) An employe in poor health is below normal and more liable to accidents.

- (d) Weakness and fatigue due to illness are the causes of many accidents.

- (e) Accidents also make victims susceptible to other ailments and diseases.

4. Q. What are the fundamental causes of preventable accidents?

- A.
- (a) Carelessness—positive and negative.
 - (b) Disregard of safety instructions and non-use of devices provided.
 - (c) Lack of supervision.
 - (d) Poor health.
 - (e) Haste.
 - (f) Lack of skill.
 - (g) Forgetfulness.
 - (h) Lack of safety guards.

- (i) Ignorance.
- (j) Lack of proper instructions.
- (k) Misunderstanding of instructions.
- (l) Curiosity.
- (m) Jokes and play among workers.
- (n) Lack of concentration.
- (o) Lack of safety patrol.
- (p) Use of improper equipment.
- (q) Improper storage of materials.
- (r) Poor working conditions.
- (s) Worry.
- (t) Misplaced worker.
- (u) Unavoidable accidents.

5. Q. Give reasons why a physical examination is advisable before hiring an employe.

A. Physical examination is highly desirable before taking on an applicant for employment—as much so as mental examination and for the same reasons—to see whether or not the applicant is fitted for the job and in order not to attempt to fit a square peg in a round hole. For example, it would, in general, be unwise to give a physically weak person a job requiring heavy or long continued physical effort. It would also be a mistake to give an applicant who looked as though he had a tendency toward lung trouble, a job in a more or less dust or fume laden atmosphere, etc. At the time of physical examination, decision should be reached by the Medical Department as to whether or not the applicant is a first class or a limited risk; that is, whether or not he should be hired for any occupation, or hired for some particular occupation only with the proviso that he must not be changed to any other occupation without permission of the Medical Department. If, upon examination, the applicant is found to have any defects of short-comings, he should receive instructions on how best to care for himself to guard against aggravating or further extending such defects or tendencies.

- (a) Prevent the spreading of contagious diseases.
- (b) Inform the applicant of his physical defects, and advise him as to the proper course of treatment.
- (c) Reduce labor turnover and accident compensation.
- (d) Reduce sickness.
- (e) Reduce accidents.
- (f) Prevent poor attendance.
- (g) Reduce risk of having undesirables.
- (h) Reduce amount of insurance premiums.

6. Q. Why are periodic physical examinations advisable?

A. Periodic physical examinations are fully as advisable as physical examination in the first place; namely, to assist in keeping an employe physically and mentally fit. In our own Works, the facilities of our Medical Department are freely given to all employes for this purpose, and many are already availing themselves of the opportunities offered. These tests include heart, lungs, blood pressure, urine, etc., and the statement may be made that such examinations have been the means of heading off, in quite a number of instances, the development of trouble at a later date.

- (a) Catch physical defects and disease in their early stages and advise course to follow in correcting same, thus preventing in many cases, loss of time on part of employe and loss of service to the Company.
- (b) Determine if employe is working on a job which is injurious to his health.
- (c) Necessary in cases of hazardous employment such as crane men, elevator men, etc.
- (d) Prevent spreading of disease.

7. Q. Have you any idea as to the number of persons accidentally killed and injured annually in the United States?

A. This question has been asked with the idea that the average person will answer "No," thus developing the fact that little is known as to the magnitude of accidents and accident losses in this country and such being the case, the problem of accident prevention is not receiving the study it deserves and must be given. During the 19 months this country was in the Great War, 50,000 of our young men were killed and over 200,000 were injured in war service the whole country was very properly shocked at such losses. Yet annually in the United States, there are approximately 80,000 persons accidentally killed and over 2,000,000 injured, so as to disable them for an average of 30 days. Of these, about 50,000 are killed in the homes, on the streets and along the highways, the balance in the industries.

Now why is it these facts are not known? Simply because in war, the losses occur largely as the result of one or more battles, and the figures are usually readily obtained; but, in peaceful occupations, the losses occur a few at a time, here and there, and the total is not therefore realized.

It will be seen from this that if real headway is to be made in the industries, everyone inside, as well as outside, of the industries, must do his part. The work of safety should therefore begin in the home and be continued in the schools, as the industries have no safety coats with which to envelope workers during working hours.

8. Q. How do such accident statistics compare with those of other countries?

A. If we compare fatalities in this country with those of other countries, the comparison is not at all a favorable one. Out of every 1,000,000 inhabitants the United States kill 860, while France

kills 477, England 452, Japan 446, and Denmark 223. These figures show clearly that we have something to learn from others; and, if others can keep their fatalities within the bounds shown, surely this country ought to be able to prevent being outclassed in this respect as badly as we are at present.

9. Q. Have you any idea as to the number of breadwinners who go down and out from sickness as compared with accident?

A. If you were asked what was the greatest single cause of accidents in this country, you would all unhesitatingly say the automobile. And you would be wrong, for falls cause more deaths; yet, at the rate auto-accidents are increasing, the automobile will shortly occupy first place. The principal causes of fatal accidents and in the order named are—falls, automobiles, burns, railroads and drownings. With respect to railroads, it is only fair to say that more trespassers are killed than passengers and employes combined.

Serious as the situation is as to accidents, the U. S. Census states that sickness puts the breadwinner of the family down and out almost seven times as often as accident.

If, therefore, there is a connection between safety and health, as was indicated in a previous question (see question 3), it will be even more evident now with these statistics before us how sickness may have its effect in adding to the sum total of accidents. Health talks would consequently seem to be a necessary part of the study of safety.

10. Q. Give reasons why you would recommend a Sick Benefit Association, a Pension Plan and other welfare activities.

A. Aside from misunderstandings there are three things of evil portent that loom large and more or less constantly before every worker—ghosts, as they have been called—the ghost of unemployment, the ghost of ill health, the ghost of poverty in old age—and the laying of these ghosts will go far toward bringing industrial contentment.

The worker may not have expressed himself thus, but he nevertheless sees himself compelled to work year after year, with now and again spells of idleness, sometimes long, sometimes short, and due either to business depression or to sickness, which go a long way toward preventing him accumulating a competence to take care of himself and his family in his declining years. These ghosts or fears are very real, as statistics show that 95 per cent of the working classes are dependents at the age of 66 years.

The worker very probably does not know of these figures, but he has seen the facts portrayed in the case of his parents and grandparents, or in his buddy's parents and grandparents and so on.

However, most concerns can do certain substantial things for their employes to assist in part at least in laying these ghosts, and can do them with comparatively modest amounts of money—money which, if distributed instead throughout the year in the pay envelope, would so little increase the pay as hardly to be noticed by the employes.

Such welfare activities as sick benefit associations, pension and thrift plans, etc., would seem to aid in laying these ghosts and assist in bringing industrial contentment. As shown in the statistics of accidents in every plant, by far the largest percentage of accidents is due to carelessness. Investigation on our part, however, seems to indicate that among the things which tend to produce carelessness are worry and ill health, so that if any means can be devised whereby worry or the fear of ill health can be lessened, such means should obviously have their effect upon accident reduction.

- (a) Source of encouragement to employe.
- (b) Helps the employe to give more steady service to the Company.
- (c) Tends to lessen the passing of the hat.
Spreads the relief burden among many employes and lessens the burden on outside charitable organizations.
- (e) Protects and secures the worker.
- (f) Better satisfied employes mean a lower labor turnover.
- (g) Creates better and closer relations between employes and Company.
- (h) Attracts help.
- (i) Improves working conditions.
- (j) Average man not thrifty and the items in question would help.
- (k) Sick Benefit Association follows up absentees.
- (l) Medical Department furnishes first aid in cases of emergencies and examines new employes.
- (m) Good business policy.
- (n) A good pension system relieves the worker's mind from worrying about becoming a dependent in old age.
- (o) A good Savings Plan will also greatly assist workers in times of depression.

11. Q. What are the main reasons for attempting to reduce accidents?

A. There are doubtless many reasons why accidents should be reduced or even prevented; and, in a class by itself, stands the broad one of humanity. Every human being undergoes suffering sooner or later and to a greater or lesser extent and nothing should be done which would add to or left undone which would subtract from such suffering. But let us attempt to show what the monetary loss is to this country each year, bearing in mind that every individual, as well as every business organization, helps to share this expense.

Of course, it is absolutely impossible to set down in dollars and cents, the value of a human life, for no one can even approximate what benefit to the community a prematurely snuffed out life might

have been had it been permitted to run its natural length; nevertheless some attempt has been made in the State Compensation Laws, by juries and by various experts, to do so.

The figures vary from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Taking the value at a mid-way figure of \$7,500 and the total number of human beings accidentally killed, each year, at 80,000, we have a loss of \$600,000,000. If now to this be added the further loss, due to about 2,00,000 workers, worth \$3.00 per day, being disabled each year for thirty days, we have \$180,000,000 or a total of \$780,000,000 as the direct loss to society.

However, there are other items, indirect losses, which simply cannot be measured, such as the restricted lives of the maimed and their dependents, lessened production, overhead expense to industry and so on. These would be even more staggering in the amount than the direct loss. It will be seen therefore that the total losses, due to accident in this country, run easily into the billions of dollars, and are, as a matter of fact, not equalled by any other single loss, unless it is that due to a holocaust.

As all of this expense must be borne by the community, it goes along with other items into the overhead, as it were, by tacking on a few cents here, there and everywhere, raising the cost of everything we buy and of everything we sell, curtailing our individual purchasing powers, lessening our volume of sales, reducing in every way our opportunities for advancement, etc.

12. Q. Do you know what is meant by Workmen's Compensation Laws?

A. Workmen's Compensation Laws embody legislation setting forth the amounts payable to the disabled employee; or, in case of his death, to his dependents. Such compensation is limited to accidents occurring within the employee's scope of duties, or on account of the condition of the employer's premises. The question of negligence is eliminated by said laws and compensation is payable in all cases with a few minor exceptions such as disability or death due to a quarrel arising from personal reasons. The scope of such laws is very broad and not only includes disability and death directly due to an accident but covers disability and death from a disease which can be traced back to the accident. Most of the compensation acts exclude domestic servants and farm hands and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

(a) Workmen's Compensation Laws are laws which were enacted to protect both employees and employers from unfair practices, juries, lawyers, employees and employers; and stipulates the various amounts of compensation to be paid to the injured, depending upon the injury received.

13. Q. What was the method of settling accident claims previous to the introduction of Workmen's Compensation Laws?

A. In the event of an accident occurring and the employer and employee failing to agree on compensation for the injury, the law in this country formerly provided that the employee could take his case

into court for decision. However, such a proceeding involved expense, and the employe, especially when injured, was not always in a position to bear the added cost. Knowing this situation, unscrupulous employers would sometimes deliberately take advantage of it, and refuse to make any settlement, with the result that many cases of injury were allowed to go by default, and no compensation whatever was paid for them.

Frequently, however, lawyers, aware of the tendency of juries to favor the employe as against the employer, especially if a corporation, would apparently come to the aid of the employe and agree to take a case into court without expense; provided that, in the event of a favorable decision being reached, they would receive a certain per cent (usually 50 to 75) of the damages obtained. So lucrative did this business prove to lawyers that many actually made a practice of endeavoring to prevent amicable settlements between employer and employe, and in consequence innumerable cases were taken into court which could easily have been adjusted outside. Employes were thus prone to exaggerate their injuries since if they lost it would cost them nothing, while if they won they figured they had gained something.

14. Q. Give reasons why safety work should be organized in a plant.

A. Safety work should be organized if any progress at all is to be made in the reduction of accidents. It is fully as important to arrange an orderly course of procedure in such work as it is to lay out a production department. If this is not done, there will be not only constant duplication of effort; but certain work will be left undone which should be done. Further, experience gained at great cost will be forgotten with varying changes in personnel. General confusion will in fact result.

- (a) Standardized plans for carrying on safety work.
- (b) Standardized safety devices and appliances.
- (c) Centralized control.
- (d) Greater efficiency.
- (e) Cut costs.
- (f) Reduce accidents.
- (g) Eliminate duplication of effort.
- (h) In order to cooperate with other safety organizations.
- (i) An unbiased and imparted view of safety appliances is obtained.
- (j) Carry on a campaign of education.
- (k) The organization of safety work provides a clearing house for all ideas pertaining to safety, as well as a distributing center for all literature. Any good ideas on the subject are assured of application throughout the plant and thereby reduces the number of accidents.

15. Q. Give your view as to how such organized safety work should be carried on.

A. This question can perhaps best be answered by giving a brief description of the plan carried on in our East Pittsburgh Works as follows:

All safety work is under the direction of the Manager of the Employee's Service Departments reporting to the Vice-President in charge of Engineering and Operations. A Supervisor of Safety Appliances has, however, immediate charge of the details of operation and routine.

When first planning this work on a methodical basis, the taking of a safety inventory throughout the plant was decided upon, which has since become an annual affair. These inventories determine tools, equipment, places and conditions that need either guarding, improvements in guarding or otherwise bettering. Such items are divided into two classes, A and B, the former designating those to which immediate attention should be given as being the possible cause of accident, the latter thus requiring subsequent attention as also being a possible cause of accident; but, if so, of a minor nature at the worst. These items are then listed in a guard book, together with a description of the tool or device, etc., its location and the part to be guarded. A copy of this book is in the hands of the general foreman having in charge the making of guards; and, in carrying on this work, all those marked "A" are as a rule, guarded first.

All expense is charged to a regular monthly order, although on occasion an extra appropriation is obtained; as, for example, when a general change is to be made in the safety provisions on a line of tools or equipment like cranes or elevators.

Drawings of guards are only made when the designs are special, the workmen who do the building have become so expert as to render such expenditure largely unnecessary.

In the purchase of new tools and equipment, preference is given, other things being equal, to those best guarded; further, when a tool is taken out for repairs, it is guarded if need is shown, before being put back on production. With these two provisions in force, it would seem as though there should be no occasion for the taking of an annual inventory such as mentioned. Unfortunately, human frailty causes an occasional slip-up; and aside from it, guards are sometimes removed by the workmen for one reason or another; still again, from time to time, standards are being raised and departments re-organized as experience indicates, so that it is occasionally necessary to alter or replace existing installations of guards.

To assist in keeping everyone on the mark, a safety patrol of about 50 members has been organized, most of whom are workmen. Their duty is to patrol their departments one or more times weekly, in order to see that the workers are handling themselves and their tools properly, that gloves are not worn when gloves would be dangerous, that goggles are worn when their non-use would be a hazard, that guards are being used or are not removed, that fire plugs and lights are not covered or blocked by materials, etc. Should any infraction of rules be observed by them, the matter is usually reported to the

foreman of the department involved. For their service in this safety work, they are paid at their average earned hourly rate, the charge going against the monthly safety order.

Meetings of the safety patrol are scheduled at intervals at which safety matters are discussed by the members and by various of the Works Personnel as well as by outside experts; in addition, meetings of the departmental superintendents and their staffs are held from time to time when actual accidents in their departments are reviewed and ways and means discussed to prevent their recurrence. Occasional meetings of the rank and file of the workers in a department likewise take place.

Thermometer charts are posted throughout all departments so that employes may see the record of their individual departments, the average number of accidents per month for the preceding year, as well as the accidents each month for the current year. It is impossible to compare the performance of one department with that of another, because of the variables which enter in, so each department is solicited to lower its own best record. In these thermometer charts, no correction is made for "Total hours worked" or "Men employed," as it is felt that regardless of these items even one accident is just one too many and "No accidents" is looked upon as the ultimate goal toward which all are asked to strive. Of course, however, "severity" and "frequency" charts are maintained in addition, but these are not generally posted as they would tend to obscure the fundamental point of "no accidents" which is, as stated, the dominant one.

Bulletin boards, as well as the Shop magazine, are also utilized to convey information to employes; but even these do not fully cover "Safety advertising" requirements, so a traveling bulletin board or exhibit has been constructed, on both sides of which are shown actual "accident producers." This exhibit is mounted on an electrical battery truck, travels slowly up one aisle and down another, in and out of buildings, reaching the various floors by means of elevators, until practically all employes have had drawn to their attention some of the small tools, etc., that cause accidents in our Works.

- (a) All safety work should be headed up by the Manager of the Employees' Service Departments.
- (b) The manager, through his subordinates, should arrange to have a safety representative in each shop department whose duty would be to make weekly patrols of the department, ascertaining if all safety devices are being properly used and if any hazardous conditions exist.
- (c) Meetings should be called from time to time, of all persons interested to study or consider accidents that have happened and the necessary preventives for eliminating future accidents.
- (d) All possible practical methods should be used in conveying Safety First information to the employes.

16. Q. What are the most common hazards or causes of accidents in your plant or department?

A. It is being more and more generally recognized that the mechanical guarding of tools, thought at the beginning of the safety movement to constitute the solution of the problem of accident prevention in the industries, is but one of a number of considerations entering into this work. Among the other items now felt by many experts to require solution as a part of this problem may be mentioned:

Labor turnover.

Good health.

Cleanliness and neatness.

Good lighting.

Prohibition.

Education (English at least).

Carefulness.

A measured pace.

Intelligence, skill and carefulness.

- (a) Improper piling of materials.
- (b) Loose garments.
- (c) Power shears.
- (d) Rip and band saws.
- (e) Milling machines.
- (f) Carelessness.
- (g) Drill presses.
- (h) Elevators.
- (i) Falls.
- (j) Improper hooking on (cranes).
- (k) Electricity.
- (l) Punch presses.
- (m) Defective tools.
- (n) Improper use of ladders.
- (o) Leaving tools to fall and cause injury.
- (p) Sheet metal (cuts).
- (q) Flying chips.
- (r) Exits at quitting time.

17. Q. What in your opinion are the most dangerous types of machine tools in your department?

A. Each foreman must answer this for himself but some of the most dangerous tools or classes of tools in our Works are: Punch presses, Printing presses, Woodworking tools (because of their high speed), Milling machines (especially for youths).

- (a) Milling Machines.
- (b) Drill Presses.
- (c) Saws.
- (d) Power Shears.
- (e) Punch Presses.
- (f) Boring Mills.
- (g) Woodworking Machines.
- (h) Emery Wheels.
- (i) Circular Saws.
- (j) Speed Lathes.
- (k) Winding Machines.

18. Q. Is there any difference in your opinion between male and female workers or between young and old workers as to their being safe workers?

A. Women are undoubtedly more careful than men; and, in the main, older workers are safer than younger ones, also older workers in point of service are safer than others. Still again, those understanding the English language are safer than are foreigners and the more intelligent workers are usually the most careful.

- (a) Women are more careful than men.
- (b) Older workers more careful than younger ones.
- (c) New men are more subject to accidents.

19. Q. Have you any idea as to the classes or kinds of accidents in this plant; that is to say, are they due to the want of safety devices in the main or to other causes?

A. We have classified our accidents as follows and have endeavored to place them in the order of their importance:

- 1. Carelessness of injured.
- 2. Flying objects.
- 3. Handling other material.
- 4. Ordinary working conditions.
- 5. Hand tools used by injured.
- 6. Miscellaneous.
- 7. Slipping and falling.
- 8. Burns—not electrical.

9. Lifting work into and out of machines.
10. Elevators and hoisting machinery.
11. Electric shock and flash.
12. Due to fellow workman.
13. Defective material.
14. Handling sheet material.
15. Want of safe guards.

20. Q. For what purpose should accident records be maintained?

A. Accident records should be regularly maintained in every plant so that they may be studied and steps taken to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. By such records being published throughout the industries, various concerns are also enabled to take advantage of the experience of others; for example, we never had an accident in our own plant due to the space between the weighs of planer and milling machine beds being left unguarded, yet when we learned from the factory inspectors that these open spaces were the cause of many accidents throughout this State, we at once asked the management for a special appropriation and guarded them all.

- (a) Find the causes of accidents.
- (b) So necessary action can be taken to avoid accidents.
- (c) Locate dangerous passage ways.
- (d) Locate dangerous machines.
- (e) So as to exchange experiences with other organizations.
- (f) Incentive for betterment.
- (g) Gauge progress made in safety work.
- (h) For use in safety campaigns.

21. Q. What accident records should be maintained, aside from the report of each individual accident?

A. Total number of accidents.

Causes of accidents.

Severity rate.

Frequency.

21-A. Q. What is meant by Accident Severity Rate?

A. Severity Rate is a measure of the amount of time lost due to accidents and is usually based upon the number of hours lost per 1,000 hours worked. It is obtained by dividing the total hours lost, due to all accidents, in any given period, by the total hours worked by all employes in that same period, multiplied by 1,000. Dividing the total hours lost by the total hours worked gives the time lost (in decimals of an hour) due to the average accident and multiplying

by 1,000 is done simply to increase the size of the decimal so that, in making comparisons, the decimal will be a more convenient figure to use.

21-B. Q. What is meant by Accident Frequency Rate?

A. Frequency Rate is a measure of the number of accidents and is usually based upon the number per 1,000,000 hours worked. It is obtained by dividing the total accidents in any given period by the total hours worked by all employes in that same period and multiplying by 1,000,000. Dividing the total accidents by the total hours worked gives the number of accidents per hour worked and multiplying by 1,000,000 is done simply to increase the size of the decimal so that in making comparisons the decimal will be increased to a more convenient figure to use.

22. Q. Why should you regularly inspect your department from a safety standpoint?

A. Instruct the new employes as to the proper way of handling safety devices.

Discover any new hazards.

See that safety devices installed have not been dismantled.

See that all new machinery is properly guarded.

22-A. Q. Do you have a man who spends all of his time on safety patrol work?

A. This depends entirely upon the size of the department and the hazards in it. Some departments have a man who spends but a few hours a week while others have a man on full time.

22-B. Q. What kind of a man should be selected for such work?

A. (a) Man with general education.

(b) Experienced in his work.

(c) Have pride in his work.

(d) Should be dependable.

(e) Should be well liked.

(f) Good observer.

(g) Middle aged man.

(h) Ability to write intelligent report.

22-C. Q. To whom should he report?

A. He should report to the head of the Safety Department and to his own departmental head.

22-D. Q. When should inspection patrols be made?

A. At unexpected times.

22-E. Q. What should a safety patrol man look for?

A. Unguarded machinery.

Clear aisles.

Defective tools.

Non-use of safety appliances.

Condition of building and equipment.

Sanitation

Carelessness.

Loose garments.

Wearing of gloves, if hazardous.

Piling of material.

Cleanliness.

Method of doing work from safety standpoint.

- (a) That gears and belts are guarded.
- (b) That suitable pieces are placed on drill press table.
- (c) To prevent work flying around and striking fingers.
- (d) That guards once placed are not removed.
- (e) Where gloves are worn.
- (f) Loose clothing—around machinery.
- (g) Goggles worn where necessary.
- (h) Defective ladders.
- (i) Mushroom head tools.
- (j) Broken or cracked tool handles.
- (k) Unsafe stacking of material in storeroom, as well as on floor.
- (l) Material and tools—carelessly placed on work bench—falling on floor.
- (m) Have holes in floor plugged up—oftentimes left by removal of machine or pipe.
- (n) Nails and fruit peels on floor.
- (o) Loose boards and projecting from floor.
- (p) Loose boards, etc., sometimes left overhead by repairmen.
- (q) Loose and broken lamp shades.
- (r) Stairway and rails—when repairs are required.
- (s) Keep aisles clear.
- (t) Throw out or repair weak and damaged tote boxes.
- (u) Have designated persons turn out gas fires.

- (v) Have designated persons operate hand operated cranes.
 - (w) Hazardous trucks—no washers on axle—and nails used instead of cotter pins.
 - (x) Report careless electric truck drivers.
 - (y) Correct boys who coast on trucks.
 - (z) Truck handles should be kept from floor—tripping hazard.
- etc. Sanitation.

22-F. Q. Should the safety man include in his inspection health features as well as accident?

A. Yes.

23. Q. Do you know what is perhaps the most common causes of fire in many plants?

A. The most common causes of fire accidents in our Works is spontaneous combustion, caused in large measure by dirty and oily waste and rags which have not been gathered up.

24. Q. Are accidents more frequent on any particular day of the week or hours during the day?

A. Saturday is a half-holiday, but our records show that were it to be counted as a full day, more accidents would occur on it than on any other day.

10:00 to 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 to 4:00 P. M. (Saturday excepted) are the most fateful hours.

25. Q. Why do you insist that a workman when slightly injured cut or bruised go to the First Aid Department?

A. To prevent infection with its possible serious consequences.

26. Q. What do you understand by the Prone Pressure Method of Resuscitation?

A. The Prone Pressure Method of Resuscitation is a method of artificial respiration whereby the organs below the diaphragm are forced upward by pressure of the hands on the floating ribs. The diaphragm is thus forced against the lungs which mechanically empties them. A release of the pressure allows them to refill by atmospheric pressure.

27. Q. For what kind of accidents is it adapted?

A. Drowning.

Electric shocks.

Asphyxiation caused by illuminating gas, mine gas, carbon monoxide, ammonia or gasoline fumes, gases from blast furnace or crucible, sewer gas, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde and suffocation by smoke.

Severe blow on head or solar plexus.

28. Q. Describe the method.

A. Start treatment immediately, and as near the scene of the accident as possible.

Lay victim on stomach—face to one side—arms over head.

Now kneel—straddling victim—well below the waist—facing toward head.

Place your hands on victim's sides—just above hips and touching lowest ribs.

With arms straight—swing forward slowly—bring your weight to bear upon the victim—gradually and heavily but not violently—for about three seconds.

Then swing back to original position, releasing your weight.

Repeat operation about twelve times a minute or at rate you breathe.

All you do in these instructions is to force air out of the lungs, when you exert pressure, and when you release pressure, the air flows back itself.

The victim will usually show signs of returning life within a half-hour, but, if not, continue as long as two hours.

Do not move him until he is breathing normally without assistance; then use a stretcher, keeping him warm and in bed for several hours.

29. Q. What are its principal recommendations?

A. It is simple.

Can be applied by one man.

Requires no apparatus.

Easily understood.

No harmful effects.

30. Q. How should you keep the subject of safety constantly before the workman?

A. Bulletin board notices.

Shop papers.

Safety talks and meetings.

Safety patrol.

Thermometers or other methods of showing number of accidents.

Exhibits of defective tools that have caused accidents.

Exhibits of damaged safety devices which show that if these devices had not been used serious accidents would have occurred.

Circulating of "National Safety Magazine."

Constant vigilance on the part of Supervisors.

Moving pictures and plays.

31. Q. What is the reason so many guards are removed and not replaced.

A. To make repairs on a machine.

Guards removed often while doing special jobs and not properly replaced, if at all.

Overconfidence.

Disobedience.

32. Q. Do you believe there is any relation between accidents and labor turnover? If so, why?

A. Yes.

Other things being equal, a low labor turnover will have a tendency to decrease accidents through the smaller number of inexperienced workmen.

33. Q. What practical recommendations can you make to reduce accidents in this plant?

A. Safety organizations such as outlined in question 15.

Safety men to pass on all new equipment before being put into operation.

Test at regular intervals of—

1. Steam valves for fire use.
2. Fuses for fire doors.
3. Sprinkler system.

Good men to be selected to look after safety work.

The study of methods used in other plants.

Sending safety men to conventions of safety.

IS YOUR BOILER INSPECTED?

The following description of a boiler explosion which occurred recently is given for the benefit of every person who is the owner of any vessel carrying steam under pressure.

Two brothers, who were owners and operators of a boiler used to supply power to drive a saw mill, feed mill, and cider mill, were engaged at work when the boiler exploded. The boiler was of the locomotive fire box type, mounted on wheels; and had evidently been in bad condition for sometime.

The explosion blew the boiler through the roof and it struck the ground about 300 feet to the right with such momentum that it leaped 50 feet, landing on the right side 350 feet from the original position. The boiler was completely stripped of all appliances.

A customer of the owners was driving toward the lean-to in which the boiler was housed, arriving a few minutes after the explosion. However, the noise frightened his horses so that they ran away, but they carried him away from the danger of flying particles.

One of the brothers was killed.

An inspection made shortly after the explosion failed to show a steam gauge or a safety valve, and showed that the blow-off pipe was blocked.

If the owners had had this boiler regularly inspected, no doubt, both of these men would be living today. No boiler inspector would have approved this boiler for operating purposes in the condition in which it was found. It was very fortunate that the customer who was driving up at the time of the explosion was not injured. If he had been, he could have, without doubt, recovered heavy damages from the owners as they had not taken proper precautions against danger or prosecution by having the boiler inspected at least once a year internally, while not under working pressure, and once a year externally while under working pressure.

This boiler explosion points out the danger to the owner of any establishment who fails to have boilers inspected in accordance with the law. In the event of an explosion and injury to outsiders, he could very likely be prosecuted for criminal negligence; and he is also endangering his own life by such neglect.

Every boiler must be inspected internally by an approved boiler inspector each year. A certificate of inspection is issued by the Department of Labor and Industry giving the date of the last inspection. This certificate should be displayed conspicuously in the boiler room or upon the boiler. If this is done, the owner is complying with the provisions of the law and is thereby protecting himself, his employes and the public as fully as it is possible to protect them against an ever present hazard. Every boiler must be placed in charge of an experienced operator who understands operating requirements thoroughly.

DANGER IN MANHOLES.

Several explosions occurring in manholes have been reported by the public press, although in most cases without injury to any person.

An accident report recently received by the Department gives information concerning the serious burning of an employe from such explosion.

The injured man was an employe of a public service corporation and, while engaged in repair work, had occasion to descend into a manhole. Another employe with a lighted torch was standing at the opening, preparing to enter, when suddenly there was a flash and an explosion. The workman in the manhole was terribly burned about the face, chest, arms, and hands.

This incident shows the danger of entering or standing close to open manholes with open flames. The air should always be tested for explosive or asphyxiating gases before a workman is permitted to enter a manhole, a tunnel or an excavation in which gases may have accumulated. Electric torches should always be used by repairmen whose work necessitates their going into such places. Where the work requires an open flame, tests should be made with the open flame before an employe is permitted to enter. Explosions such as noted above are caused by accumulation of gases which are highly explosive when mixed with proper proportions of air. The same condition might be found in trenches or other excavations made in marshy ground. Electric flash-lights would remove the danger from explosion. In all such work, an extra man should be stationed at the entrance to the hole for the purpose of rendering assistance in case of explosion or asphyxiation.

PLANT ACCIDENTS AND THE CARE OF THE WORKER

During the latter part of 1923 the Bureau of Inspection conducted a survey of a group of industries located in Harrisburg and in several neighboring towns and cities.

The object of this study was, through personal interview in the plant, to inquire into the work accidents, their subsequent surgical care, and the general health supervision of the workers.

Twenty-five plants, employing a total of over thirty-four thousand men and women, were visited in the course of this survey. The smallest plant employed one hundred, and the largest plant ten thousand five hundred persons. Classifying these establishments according to the system followed by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of this Department the number of plants visited in each class of industry with the number of employes in each group is as follows:

| Industry | No. of Plants Visited | No. of Employes |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Clothing Manufacture | 2 | 475 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 2 | 1,961 |
| Leather and Rubber Goods | 2 | 2,460 |
| Textiles | 3 | 1,772 |
| Metals and Metal Products | | |
| Steel Plants | 6 | 23,157 |
| Other Metal Industries | 5 | 3,416 |
| Tobacco and Its Products | 2 | 400 |
| Mercantile | 3 | 842 |
| Total | 25 | 34,483 |

The most outstanding feature of this whole survey and the greatest obstacle to the obtaining of useful data was the lack of uniformity in record keeping among these various plants.

The systems of record keeping, both of time lost from accidents and of medical and surgical treatment varied through every degree. This was particularly conspicuous in the keeping of records of, and in the calculation of time lost from accidents. There was no uniformity whatever in this regard in the plants visited except in those under the same management.

The records of accidents themselves varied from merely copies of the reports of accidents as sent to the compensation insurance carrier, through every degree of completeness and accessibility, to detailed information on all accidents, with this information analyzed monthly by department, cause, and result, and with the records of previous months available for comparison.

The records of time lost as a result of accidents showed even greater degrees of variation and accessibility. In some plants to obtain this data it would have been necessary to make a detailed study of the pay rolls. In other plants the days lost were noted on the file copies of the accident reports sent to the insurance carrier. Still other plants had easily located records of all lost time accidents. These records, however, were in many instances not comparable with each other as the interpretation of the term "lost time accident" was extremely variable. One plant included under this term all accidents causing an absence from work of more than one hour; others included those accidents causing absence from work of all time in excess of the shift on which the injury occurred; still others, called only those accidents resulting in two or more days' absence from work lost time accidents. This last designation was based on the law prescribing that accidents of that duration only, shall be reported to this Department.

In addition to these discrepancies the length of time lost was calculated on varying bases. Some plants counted as lost time, each day elapsing from the date the man was injured to the date on which he returned to work; others deducted from that time Sundays, holidays, and other days on which the plant was not in operation; and still other plants made all their calculations of time lost on a flat basis of twenty-five days to a month.

This state of affairs is not a new discovery. It has been met with before by other investigators. It can not be expressed more concisely than in a statement in Bulletin 276 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics:

"Some establishments attempt to take account of all accidents no matter how trivial. Others exclude those of a minor character and take account of only such as cause loss of a specified amount of time. It is obvious that the accident showing of a plant may be completely altered by a change in the definition of accident and that in the absence of a uniform definition all comparisons between the accident data of different establishments become almost worthless. The precise definition is not so important, but it is necessary that a uniform definition be everywhere observed."

This Department is, at the present time, engaged in preparing for general distribution simple directions for keeping uniform accident records according to the recommendations of the committee appointed by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions as contained in the Bulletin just referred to. These directions will be written in simple language and so free

from technical terms that they may be adopted by any firm and readily applied by persons having no training in statistical methods. Anyone wishing to install this uniform system of record keeping, before the bulletin containing these instructions is issued, may obtain specific directions for this purpose by writing to this Department.

Sick or injured workers were cared for under widely different conditions. Three plants provided complete hospitals; twelve provided dispensaries varying from well appointed and organized places for treatment to rather meagerly equipped rooms; ten plants supplied, on the grounds, first aid only, in seven this was given in the office and in the remaining three it was given in the department in which the accident or illness occurred.

In none of the plants was there any attempt made to give formal health instruction. Any instruction in these matters was given personally by the doctor or the nurse when the worker applied for treatment. Medical treatment was limited almost exclusively to emergencies. Some plants operating employees' relief departments gave more than emergency medical aid but in no instance did the plant physician take over the entire care of the employees in their homes. Seven plants, however, employed a system of home visiting of absentees. These home visits were made in one plant by a welfare worker and in the other six by nurses.

From this, it may be seen that medical care in the plants visited was a matter of secondary consideration. In fact, except where physicians were employed in connection with the work of employees' relief departments, their association with the plant was almost exclusively because of the necessity for surgical care following work accidents. This surgical care was given by different methods. One plant located close to a general hospital sent all its injured workmen to this hospital. Two plants employed full time physicians; four plants employed part time physicians; eight plants had, each, one special physician to whom they sent their injured workers or whom they called to the plant in an emergency; and the remaining ten plants left the choice of the physician to the individual worker, permitting him to call his own family physician or to choose one of several physicians designated by the company's workmen's compensation insurance carrier.

In addition to care given by licensed physicians most of the plants offered their injured workers some form of first aid. This was sometimes by a trained nurse, sometimes by a trained first aid man, and sometimes by an untrained fellow worker or the injured man himself. In many instances the only treatment rendered was this first aid care given by competent or incompetent persons as happened to be the case.

A remarkable instance was uncovered in this survey, of the very decided advantage of giving prompt and adequate attention to all injuries.

One of the plants had, for a great many years, a well equipped hospital with facilities for adequate medical and surgical attention within the plant confines. In addition to this service it had a large

number of splendidly trained first aid men in all departments of the works. These men administered first aid to their injured fellows and if, in their opinion, the wound was slight no further treatment was given. Something more than a year previous to the time the plant was visited all first aid cabinets then in use were removed from the plant, and boxes containing only a few simple remedies were substituted. At the same time orders were given that all injuries were to be seen in the plant hospital as soon as possible after their occurrence. If first aid was given it was to be regarded literally as such, and all injured persons, no matter how apparently trivial their wounds, were to be sent to the hospital at the earliest possible moment. Since the issuing of this order the number of accidents treated each month at the hospital has consistently increased to approximately twice the number of cases seen a month, before the order. At the same time the number of lost time accidents per hundred employes has decreased, being in some months less than one-half the number it was during the corresponding month in the year previous. The days lost per hundred employes have also decreased but not quite to the same extent. This demonstration, more than anything else noted in the entire survey showed the necessity for and the advantage of prompt and adequate care of all industrial accidents.

With regard to the keeping of records of medical and surgical treatment, practically the same condition was found as in the keeping of records of accidents and of time lost as the result of accidents. Some plants kept very excellent records of all cases treated, others kept records of the treatment of only the major cases, and still others kept no records of any treatment.

Different plants are interested in different phases of the care of their employes. No matter where their interests lie, however, no useful conclusions can be reached unless accurate records are kept from which these conclusions may be reached. Record keeping merely for the sake of record keeping is worse than a waste of time but record keeping in order that past experience may be studied and past mistakes avoided is the very first step in progress towards efficient and economical management.

During this study inquiry was made as to the causes of the continued high rate of accidents occurring in the plants visited. The answers to this question naturally varied, but the replies most frequently received were:—lack of interest by the head of the company in the safety movement; lack of interest by the subforemen in the same subject; great labor turnover; inattention, inexperience, and general heedlessness of a certain class of workers; and persistent chance takers.

The results of this survey may be summed up in the following recommendations:

1. That in each plant an accurate record of all accidents occurring be kept; such record to cover the cause, method of prevention, treatment, time lost, and cost of each accident.
2. That prompt and adequate attention be given to all injuries received during the course of employment.

3. That special care be taken in the instruction of new employes in the performance of their duties with a view to increasing their interest in their work as well as to teaching them the hazards of their employment.
4. That the personal good health and the personal safety of each individual worker be stressed as vital points in the success of every industry.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THOMAS v. STATE INSURANCE FUND.

ACCIDENT—BURDEN OF PROOF.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT.
NO. 171—JANUARY TERM 1924.

Sadler, J.

Lester L. Thomas was employed as a carpenter to aid in the building of a highway bridge, and, on October 22, 1921, helped in the handling of large stones required in the construction work. Nineteen days later he died of heart disease, and a claim for an allowance was made by his widow before the Workmen's Compensation Board, on the ground that his collapse was due to the strain which he suffered in moving the heavy material during the course of his employment. His health prior to the date mentioned was fair, and the contention is made that the unusual service in which he assisted caused his breakdown.

The referee, to whom the case was submitted, found the employe had not "suffered violence to the physical structure of his body while in the course of employment," and refused to make an award. An appeal resulted in an order directing that the claim be reconsidered, and further testimony taken. This was done, but ultimately the same conclusion was reached as before, and the findings were approved by the board and the court of common pleas. It is insisted that the evidence justified a different determination, and that there was some medical testimony which indicated the physical effort demanded by the work performed hastened the death, upon which the claim is based. Had the referee and board so found, and granted compensation, the judgment might have been sustained (*Watkins v. Pittsburg Coal Co.*, 278 Pa. 463; *Hornetz v. P. & R. C. & I. Co.*, 277 Pa. 40; *Wolford v. Geisel M. & S. Co.*, 262 Pa. 454), since one of the witnesses testified that the carrying of the weighty load probably injured the already weakened heart. (See *Fink v. Sheldon Axle & Spring Co.*, 270 Pa. 476). There was evidence, however, to the contrary, and it was accepted as true. It is established definitely that the revisory powers of this court are limited to a review of the testimony of record, with the sole purpose of ascertaining whether any evidence appears which justifies a finding made, and, if so, whether the law has been properly applied: *Flucker v. Carnegie Co.*, 262, Pa. 113; *Kuca v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.*, 268 Pa. 163; *Stahl v. Watson Coal Co.*, 268 Pa. 452; *Tracey v. Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.*, 270 Pa. 65.

In the present case, one doctor testified that the overexertion caused the condition which resulted in the death of Thomas. Two other physicians said it "could" have been produced by the undue strain, but not that it "probably" resulted from this cause. The expert for the defendant gave evidence directly to the opposite. This raised a question of fact to be passed upon primarily by the referee and the compensation board, subject to review by the common pleas.

The dispute was decided adversely to the claimant, and it is not for this court to set aside the conclusion which was reached under such circumstances; and there is nothing on the record to suggest the necessity for a further hearing. Before a case of this kind will be sent back for reconsideration, it must appear that relevant matters, essential to a proper determination of the case, have not been sufficiently inquired into.

If the facts had justified a conclusion that there was no other plausible explanation of the death than that of the heart strain, due to the carrying of the stones, then compensation could have been allowed (*Watkins v. Pittsburgh Coal Co.*, supra), but where there is testimony, as here, showing a weakened organic condition, which possibly may have been aggravated, the burden is on the claimant to meet the measure of proof required by law, and show that the so-called "accident" was the "probable" cause of the death; *McCauley v. Imperial Woolen Co.*, 261 Pa. 312; *Fink v. Sheldon Axle & Spring Co.*, supra. The facts have been found against the appellant, and this court cannot interfere.

The judgment is affirmed.

MANLEY V. LYCOMING MOTORS CORP.

BOARD'S RIGHT TO EXTEND TIME FOR APPEAL

SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
NO. 27 OCTOBER TERM 1923

Keller, J.

The only question involved in this appeal is whether the Workmen's Compensation Board, upon cause shown, may grant a claimant who has been disallowed compensation, but failed to appeal from such decision, a rehearing of his petition after the ten days allowed for taking an appeal have expired. If it may, the judgment of the lower court must be affirmed.

In disposing of the question it must be borne in mind that the Workmen's Compensation Board is not a court and a proceeding under the act creating it is not "litigation" to which established rules and principles of common law practice are applicable: *Gairt v. Curry Coal Mining Co.*, 272 Pa. 494, 498. If the necessary authority has been conferred upon the board, it is not restricted in its action by terms or return days, but may grant a rehearing when the interests of justice require it, within such general limitation as may be imposed by the act. And it is the duty of courts to con-

strue the act liberally, as respects the claimant's right to compensation, having in mind the benevolent and humanitarian purpose of its enactment: *Gairt v. Curry Coal Mining Co.*, supra. p. 498; *Blake v. Wilson*, 268 Pa. 469, 474; *Callihan v. Montgomery*, 272 Pa. 56, 59; *Clark v. Clearfield Opera House Co.*, 275 Pa. 244, 246.

Keeping this purpose in mind we are of the opinion that express authority to grant a rehearing in such case is given the board in section 426 of the Act as amended by the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 642, p. 665, which provides: "The board, upon petition of any party and upon cause shown, at any time before the court of common pleas of any county of this Commonwealth to whom an appeal has been taken under the provisions of section 427 of this article shall have final action thereon, may grant a rehearing of any petition upon which the board has made an award or disallowance of compensation or other order or ruling, or has sustained or reversed any action of a referee. If the board shall grant a rehearing of any petition from the board's action on which an appeal has been taken to and is pending in, the court of common pleas of any county of this Commonwealth under the provisions of section 427 of this article, the board shall file in such court a certified copy of its order granting such rehearing and it shall thereupon be the duty of such court to cause the record of the case to be remitted to the board."

The appellants contend that this section limits the board, in its grant of a rehearing, to cases which have been appealed to the court of common pleas, but we place no such narrow construction upon it. It does not read, "Whenever an appeal has been taken to the court of common pleas of any county, and is still pending, the board may, upon petition of any party, upon cause shown grant a rehearing, etc. The clause relating to an appeal has no such restrictive meaning. It means rather, as it says, that such rehearing may be granted by the board, upon petition and cause shown, *at any time*, except that if an appeal has been taken to the court of common pleas under section 427, the rehearing must be granted before final action has been taken by such court thereon. This construction is strengthened by the last sentence of the section above quoted. If the whole section is limited, in its scope, to cases in which appeals have been taken to, and are pending in the courts of common pleas, there would be no necessity for inserting the conditional clause, but the duty of the board to file in such court a certified copy of its order granting a rehearing and of the court thereupon to remit the record would apply in all cases. The fact that it was thought necessary to make the distinction is persuasive evidence that the right to grant a rehearing, for cause shown, applies to cases not appealed as well as those where an appeal is pending.

A fair reading of the section, having in mind its evident purpose, is to authorize a rehearing, at any time, upon petition and cause shown—that is, when justice requires,—of any petition upon which the board has made an award or disallowance of compensation, with this qualification, that if an appeal has been taken to common pleas, the rehearing must be granted before final action by that court, and in that event, the board shall file in such court a certified copy of its order granting a rehearing and thereupon the court must cause the record to be remitted to the board. The action, thus au-

thorized, was taken by the board in *Carlin v. Coxe Bros., & Co.* 274 Pa. 38, where at first, it disallowed compensation to the claimant because the causal connection between the accident and the employe's death had not been sufficiently established. Subsequently, on petition and over the protest of the employer, the board ordered a rehearing and allowed compensation and the Supreme Court approved this action. The cases from Illinois and Texas cited by appellants are of no weight because the compensation acts of those states do not confer the authority on the board given by our amendment of 1919.

But appellants assert that where a claimant has not appealed from the award or disallowance of the referee, the board has made no award or disallowance, and hence section 426 does not apply; but this is sticking in the bark. The referee is simply the agent of the board; his findings and awards or disallowances are not made direct to the parties but are filed with the Workmen's Compensation Bureau (Sec. 404) in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board, and copy thereof served by it upon the parties in interest; and the referee's report and award, unappealed from, is considered the action of the board, just as the entry of judgment by the prothonotary for want of an affidavit of defense is on behalf of the court, or the report of an auditor to which no exceptions have been filed is considered as the action of the court. This is clearly the case, for by section 414 (amendment of 1919) it is provided that the board may either refer claim petitions to a referee or hear them itself, except that hearings where the parties agree on the facts, but fail to agree on the compensation payable thereunder (sec. 411) and on petitions for commutation, (sec. 412) must be had before the board.

What then is the period of limitation, if any, under the act, within which the board may grant such a rehearing? We think it may be determined by analogy from the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the right of the board to grant a review in other cases. In *Gairt v. Curry Coal Mining Co.* supra, the claimant was injured on March 10, 1917, and a compensation agreement entered into on May 4, 1917. On July 29, 1918, the compensation authorities made an order that the agreement fixing compensation for total disability should terminate as of July 9, 1918, and payments ceased as of that date. Between December 2, 1918, and March 24, 1919, three separate petitions were presented by the claimant asking for review and modification of said order of July 29, 1918, all of which were refused. No appeal was taken by the claimant from any of said orders. On October 10, 1919, he presented a petition to reinstate the original agreement, and on April 24, 1920, the board acting thereon found that the claimant was totally and permanently disabled and made an order reinstating the compensation agreement as of July 9, 1918. In passing upon the right of the board to review its order after such a lapse of time the Supreme Court said: "The relevant legislation clearly contemplates that, after a compensation agreement has been filed or an order for compensation made, persons affected may apply for review and modification during the time the agreement or order has to run"; and the court approved these extracts from the opinion of the chairman of the board in that case: "A disability

agreement contemplates a total payment of compensation to the claimant for a period of 500 weeks....When a workmen is injured and a compensation agreement is entered into, it is within the minds of the parties or at least the law imputes the intention to the parties, that such an agreement may run 500 weeks, if the injury develops total disability for that length of time; so that, when the board, either of itself, or by one of its referees, relieves the employer of such payment, it merely suspends that payment or that obligation, waiting further developments of injuries." In *Hughes v. American International Shipbuilding Co.*, 270 Pa. 27, it was held that the limitation of one year imposed by section 315 of the act upon claims for compensation did not apply to cases where compensation agreements or claim petitions had been filed. And in *Chase v. Emery Mfg. Co.* 271 Pa. 265, 269, the court said: "There is no limitation on the right of review", probably intending thereby, within the limit of 500 weeks contemplated for total disability. "But, if it should be held that the petition for rehearing must be presented within the period fixed by law for compensation with respect to the particular disability suffered, then in this case it would be 175 weeks (for the loss of one hand, sec. 306, c) and the petition would still be in time.

The facts of this case fully warrant the action of the board upon the rehearing of the case. At the original hearing the claimant was not represented by counsel; the foreman to whom he had immediately reported the injury to his hand and who had communicated such report to the employer was not present as a witness; there was some doubt at the time whether the abscess then on claimant's hand was caused by the injury or was tuberculosis in character. At that stage of the disability it was difficult to determine. Some of the physicians diagnosed the abscess as tubercular and testified that, if so, it was of longer standing than the date of the alleged accident. The referee reluctantly disallowed the claim on the ground that it had not been sufficiently established that the disability was due to the accident. After the order of disallowance the hand grew worse, was operated on about a year after the hearing, and on July 3, 1922, about a year and three months after the claim was dismissed, was amputated, and it was found from a bacterial test of the diseased tissue at the time of amputation and of the claimant's sputum, that he was not tubercular. The surgeon who saw the injured hand two days after the accident and who subsequently performed the amputation testified that he was now satisfied there was a direct connection between the injury and the disability, necessitating the amputation of the hand; that in his opinion there was neither a tubercular or syphilitic involvement, but that the disability resulting in the loss of claimant's hand followed and was caused by the injury to the palmar surface of his hand, as testified to by him and the foreman.

We are satisfied that our construction of section 426 as above is warranted by the language used and is in accord with the general scheme of the act as amended in 1919, and the decisions of the Supreme Court construing it. We find, in the other sections of the act as amended, the utmost liberality extended the claimant in every other contingency; and under their authority, relief has been

granted in very many cases by way of review, long after the time for appealing from the order or decision complained of had expired. A few cases have already been referred to. Others may be found in *Miller v. Pittsburgh Coal Co.* 77 Pa. Superior Ct. 51; *Parlovich v. Phila. & R. C. & I. Co.* 76 Pa. Superior Ct. 86; *Dime T. & S. D. Co., v. Phila. & R. C. & I. Co.*, 78 Pa. Superior Ct. 124; *Sarnis v. Phila. & R. C. & I. Co.*, 80 Pa. Superior Ct. 228; *Stinger v. Rinold Bros.*, 80 Pa. Superior Ct. 420. The amendment of 1919, generously gives opportunity to a claimant on reversal of an award in his favor to present additional evidence in support of his claim; *Kuca v L. V. Coal.* 269 Pa. 163; and section 426 unquestionably authorizes a rehearing, even when an appeal is pending in the common pleas. Is it unreasonable that opportunity for relief should be provided in the act for the claimant who has been disallowed compensation, but is unable to demonstrate the injustice of the order until after the ten days allowed for an appeal have expired? To so hold could only militate against the claimant, for it is admitted that the employer can always, for cause shown, secure a review of an award of compensation; whereas, if disallowed, the only party seeking a rehearing would be the claimant. The circumstances justifying a rehearing would, of course, have to be exceptional, and the board can be trusted to see that the privilege is not abused.

Judgment affirmed at the cost of the appellants.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS

Tataro v. Davis & Savine

Suspension of Compensation

Morrison, Commissioner

Claimant was awarded compensation by Referee Bosler February 18, 1922, defendant appealed but the Board, April 8, 1922, dismissed the appeal and an agreement for payment of compensation was executed between claimant and defendant. Claimant filed petition for review September 22, 1922, which was heard by Referee Bosler November 2, 1922, and the petition refused, whereupon the claimant appealed and the case was argued before the Board in December, 1922. The case was referred to Commissioner Jarrett, who ordered a hearing de novo and further directed claimant "to report to Dr. Walter H. Blakeslee, of Philadelphia, and follow his instructions in a further investigation of his condition." The case was called for hearing de novo February 8, 1923, and continued to be heard by Chairman Houck, and on April 11, 1923, a further hearing was had and the case again referred to Commissioner Jarrett.

With this history the case reached the present Workmen's Compensation Board. Accompanying the record is a letter from claimant's counsel, dated April 25, 1923, in which he requests that no opinion be filed for the present on the ground that the insurance carrier for the defendant and counsel for claimant were endeavoring to work out an adjustment whereby the claimant could return to his people in Italy. Under date of July 3rd, claimant's counsel informs the Board by letter: " * * this case was disposed of, temporary

ily at least, by the insurance company advancing to the claimant about \$650 compensation from the date compensation was suspended by Referee Bosler, making total payments in this case amounting to \$1500. This disposition of the case was brought about by the claimant's desire to return to Italy. Commissioner Jarrett was advised of this proposed disposition of the case."

Writing under date of March 10, 1924, claimant's counsel repeats this information and declares that his client (the claimant) has received approximately \$1500, and further adds "The Insurance Company, of course, understood that the claimant could come in at any future time if disability has not terminated and file a petition to reopen the case, in view of the fact that a final receipt was taken when the \$650 was paid."

The matter at issue was whether the referee was justified in suspending compensation pending claimant's stay in a hospital for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not medical attention would improve the condition of his arm, there being witnesses who alleged the man was hysterical, sullen, unwilling to take the advice of doctors or to do anything to restore function to his injured arm.

As this is an appeal by claimant, and his counsel declares that the settlement above referred to has removed all ground of appeal, and as the insurance carrier has voluntarily paid compensation not required by the referee's decision, in other words, compensation dating from the time of the suspension, the Board hereby dismisses the appeal. That the claimant may not be prejudiced, this action of the Board is taken with the understanding that a final receipt was executed when the \$650 compensation was paid, claimant having the opportunity of petition to review said final receipt and reopen the case if just cause be shown.

Harker v. State Insurance Fund Independent Contractor

Houck, Commissioner.

This is an appeal by the defendant from the Referee's award of compensation. The facts in the main are not disputed. The claimant, who was a farmer, was the owner of an automobile truck. He and the defendant entered into an agreement by which the claimant was to haul sand from the defendant's quarry at so much per ton, depending upon the place where the sand was to be delivered. The defendant had similar agreements with a number of other persons and no profit was made by the defendant on the hauling. The defendant simply added the cost of the hauling to its bill for the sand and paid over to the claimant and the other persons who did the hauling the amount charged for the hauling. The claimant very seldom worked a full day and the only supervision which the defendant exercised over him was to direct him where delivery was to be made. Of course, the claimant could have no way of knowing where to deliver the sand unless he was instructed by the defendant. On one

occasion, he hauled sand to the Russett Coal Company and on his return trips he hauled from this Coal Company to his own customers, who had no connection whatever with the defendant. The claimant was injured while delivering a load of the defendant's sand, and he now claims compensation. The defendant resists the claim on the ground that the claimant was not an employe but an independent contractor.

The testimony in the case does not establish the relation of employer and employe. The claimant agreed to haul the sand at so much per ton and furnish his own truck with which to do the hauling, and used the truck at times on his return trips to do hauling on his own account which had no connection whatever with the defendant. These facts taken in connection with the fact that the defendant made no profit on the hauling, show conclusively, in our opinion, that the claimant was an independent contractor and not an employe of the defendant. It follows that the claimant is not entitled to compensation and the Referee's award must be reversed.

Compensation is, accordingly, disallowed.

Stanley v. J. S. Rogers Co.

Proof of Marriage

Walnut, Chairman.

Nellie Stanley claims compensation for the death of her husband, John H. Stanley, on February 12, 1923. She exhibited a marriage certificate showing that they had been married by a religious ceremony on December 25, 1917, and the evidence was that they cohabited together and were known as man and wife from the time of the marriage until Stanley's death in 1923. At the time of the marriage he had another wife living but the claimant testified that he told her that he was divorced. It was not until December 15, 1919, that the divorce was actually granted and after it was granted there was no second marriage ceremony performed.

The evidence indicated that the claimant and her husband were reputed to be man and wife. In 1918 he was called for military service and during the time he was in service the claimant received from the Government \$20 a month as his wife. They had an account at a grocery store which he paid, and in 1920, after the divorce was granted, they had an account at the local bank and it stood in the names of John and Nellie Stanley. There was no question but that the man treated the claimant as his wife and that they both acted as man and wife both before and after the granting of the divorce.

The Referee has found that the claimant is entitled to compensation and after reading the testimony we have no doubt that his conclusion is correct. The case falls within the doctrine of Bergdoll's Estate, 7th Dist. Rep. 137, and we do not feel bound to follow Hunt's Appeal, 86 Pa. State, 294, and the other decisions cited by the defendant's counsel in his brief. We prefer to follow the later cases of Thewlis's Estate, 217 Pa. State 307, and Knecht vs. Knecht, 261 Pa. State, 410. In Thewlis's Estate, the Supreme Court said:

"That marriage may be established by long continued cohabitation and reputation is too well settled to require citation of authority. See *Richard v. Brehm*, 73 Pa. 140; and while there is a presumption of continuance as to a relation illicit in its inception, under such circumstances as existed in *Hunt's Appeal*, 86 Pa. 294, where the interval during which it might have become lawful was but two months (December 13, 1873, to February 16, 1874, or in *Grimm's Estate*, 131 Pa. 199, where it was but one week), the doctrine of those cases is not to be extended to one like the present, where in good faith the parties continue to live together as husband and wife, after the complete removal of the only obstacle in the way of a valid marriage, and so for many years continuously proclaim themselves to the public until the relation ceases by the husband's death."

This part of the opinion in *Thewlis's Estate* is quoted with approval by the Supreme Court in the later case of *Knecht vs. Knecht*.

We cannot go into the merits of the divorce between the claimant's husband and his first wife. It may be that the claimant was to blame, but the man obtained his divorce by legal methods and the divorce made it possible for him to form a legal relation with the claimant. This he did by subsequently treating her as his wife, by living with her as his wife, and by publicly acknowledging her as such. This established his marriage to her as validly as if another marriage ceremony had been performed, and it is therefore our duty to recognize the Woman's claim to compensation.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law and award of the Referee are therefore affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIES.

The following table shows the number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, each month, by fatal and non-fatal classification for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and to June 1, 1924.

A FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | | 1921 | | | | 1922 | | | | 1923 | | | | 1924 | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|
| | NON-FATAL | | TOTAL | | NON-FATAL | | TOTAL | | NON-FATAL | | TOTAL | | NON-FATAL | | TOTAL | | NON-FATAL | | TOTAL | |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 | | | | | |
| February | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 | | | | | |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 | | | | | |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 24,881 | 25,232 | 323 | 22,531 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,986 | 32,430 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 | | | | | |
| May | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 172 | 12,582 | 12,754 | 222 | 15,653 | 15,875 | 212 | 15,989 | 16,201 | | | | | |
| June | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 | | | | | |
| July | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,082 | | | | | |
| August | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,012 | 60,789 | | | | | |
| September | 208 | 13,419 | 13,627 | 166 | 10,877 | 11,043 | 116 | 9,572 | 9,688 | 226 | 17,384 | 17,610 | 157 | 13,940 | 14,097 | | | | | |
| October | 1,037 | 69,491 | 70,528 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,952 | 74,886 | | | | | |
| November | 241 | 14,752 | 14,993 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | | | | | |
| December | 1,278 | 81,242 | 82,521 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,535 | 855 | 65,402 | 66,257 | 1,276 | 99,145 | 100,421 | 1,276 | 99,145 | 100,421 | | | | | |
| Totals | 238 | 14,892 | 15,130 | 160 | 11,196 | 11,356 | 124 | 10,263 | 10,387 | 221 | 17,749 | 17,970 | 221 | 17,749 | 17,970 | | | | | |
| | 1,516 | 99,135 | 100,651 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | | | | | |
| | 224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 145 | 11,454 | 11,599 | 117 | 11,871 | 11,988 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | | | | | |
| | 1,740 | 114,191 | 115,931 | 1,275 | 92,215 | 93,490 | 1,096 | 87,536 | 88,633 | 1,713 | 135,946 | 137,059 | 1,713 | 135,946 | 137,059 | | | | | |
| | 193 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,445 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | | | | | |
| | 1,933 | 129,172 | 131,105 | 1,439 | 103,456 | 104,895 | 1,234 | 99,843 | 101,077 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | | | | | |
| | 187 | 15,528 | 15,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | | | | | |
| | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,625 | 115,756 | 117,381 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 168,220 | 170,323 | 2,093 | 168,220 | 170,323 | | | | | |
| | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,465 | 11,619 | 200 | 14,824 | 15,024 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | | | | | |
| | 2,318 | 153,668 | 156,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,579 | 131,274 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | | | | | |
| | 210 | 13,783 | 13,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,786 | 14,981 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | | | | | |
| | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,860 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | | | | | |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund has always endeavored to make compliance with the Workmen's Compensation Law of Pennsylvania the most simple procedure possible. The first requirement of any prospective policyholder is to fill out an application form for compensation insurance. This form is supplied by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund at its home office, or at any of its branch offices. From the data shown on this application form, the labor performed by the prospective policyholder is classified according to the Insurance Department's Manual of Classification and Rates. Premium is thus computed and invoice mailed to the person making application.

The law, creating the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, provides that before a policy can be issued by the Fund, the premium must be paid. For this reason policies of insurance cannot be issued until the premium thereon is paid. Policies of insurance by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund are issued covering the calendar year only, which means that all policies of insurance with the Fund automatically expire December 31st of each year. This does not mean, however, that prospective policyholders taking out insurance in the Fund any time after January first of any one year will be required to pay the full yearly premium for this insurance, as a plan is in operation, approved by the Insurance Department, whereby policyholders are required to pay only for the fractional part of the year during which their policy is in force. In the case of risks other than minimum premium risks, an estimate of payroll is required from the time of application to the end of the calendar year.

The payrolls used in issuing policies are known as estimated payrolls. The law, creating the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, requires every policyholder to keep a true and accurate record of the number of his employes and the wages paid; and to furnish to the Fund, upon demand, a sworn statement of these facts. About December 15th of each calendar year, the Fund forwards to all policyholders, a form known as a report of actual payroll. Each policyholder is required to enter upon this form the actual amount of wages paid under each of the classifications of labor into which his various operations have been classified according to policy issued to him. It is on the basis of this actual payroll that the cost of each policyholder's insurance for each year is determined. If the figures shown on this report are higher than those which the policyholder used in making an estimate of his payroll, there, of course, will be an invoice sent to him by the Fund, showing the amount of additional premium which he will be required to pay. If, on the other hand, the total of the actual wages expended are lower than the estimate, the Fund will return to him its check representing the difference between his estimated premium and his actual premium.

The payroll accounts of all policyholders are subject to verification by auditors of the State Fund. The auditors are continually calling upon policyholders, not only for the purpose of verifying the payroll records, but for the purpose of explaining to the policyholder the

necessity and advantage of accurately reporting their actual payroll figures. Without an actual record of all money paid out as wages, there is a possibility of policyholders not expending as much as they estimate and, consequently, no one would know the amount of this overpayment, nor how much of the estimated premium should be returned to the policyholder. On the other hand, in the case of larger risks, which are subject to the so-called Experience Rating Plan, there is a possibility that if the accident losses under the policy have been heavy, and the full amount of wages paid out is not reported, the rate used in underwriting this risk will automatically increase. This does not mean that the rate will increase while they are policyholders of the State Fund, but the same increase would follow if they were insured with any other compensation insurance carrier in Pennsylvania. Compensation insurance rates, approved by the Insurance Department, are based on the total payroll under each classification of labor in Pennsylvania together with the total losses incurred under these same classifications. It naturally follows that if the cost of accidents has increased and there has not been a corresponding increase in the payroll, there is an indication that the rate governing a given classification will automatically increase. Even if a policyholder in the Fund might save a few dollars by not reporting his total payroll, such saving would be more than used up in the course of a year or two in paying actual premium, due to an increase in the rate.

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund is not operated for the purpose of profit. The money paid into the Fund each year as premium by all policyholders is held in a separate account. From this account, payment is made of all compensation and medical expense, together with operating costs for the year and proper reserve and surplus set aside. The amount remaining after these amounts have been deducted is distributed to all policyholders in the form of dividends. Substantial dividends have been paid to policyholders each year since the Fund was established in 1916.

REHABILITATION

Sixty-one disabled persons were returned to suitable remunerative employment by the Bureau of Rehabilitation during May at an average monthly wage rate of \$102.28 for each person.

The total monthly earnings of disabled persons, returned to suitable industrial activity during May alone, will aggregate \$6,239, or \$74,868 in one year, more than is expended from State appropriations to operate the Bureau of Rehabilitation for all purposes during a calendar year. The value of the product represented by the annual payroll of those 61 disabled persons returned to suitable employment during one month's activity of the Bureau probably exceeds the entire biennial expenditure from State appropriation by the Bureau of Rehabilitation.

Coincident with the monetary earnings and industrial production of the disabled persons returned to employment must be considered the elimination of charitable relief for such disabled persons, or their dependency on relatives.

There were 4,362 disabled persons on the rolls of the Bureau on June 1st. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-eight had definitely registered with the Bureau. The disabilities registered include 972 hands, 432 arms, 1,085 legs, 74 cases of loss of more than one member, 184 cases of impaired vision or total blindness, and 7 deaf.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation to June 1st, had aided financially in the procuring of 341 artificial appliances necessary for disabled persons to return to work; and had financially aided 217 disabled persons during training to fit them for employment.

A comparison of the activities of the Bureau during May, 1923, and May, 1924, is indicated in the following table:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in obtaining artificial appliances |
|------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| May, 1923, | 118 | 74 | 47 | 54 | 5 |
| May, 1924, | 67 | 51 | 61 | 28 | 5 |

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
MAY, 1924.

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | | Persons asked for by employers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture, ----- | 231 | 220 | 190 | 300 | 185 | 180 | 159 | 161 |
| Bldg. Trades, ----- | 1,076 | 1,658 | 765 | 1,753 | 852 | 1,232 | 708 | 1,121 |
| Machinery & Metals, ----- | 1,071 | 3,323 | 613 | 4,207 | 734 | 2,911 | 595 | 2,605 |
| Clerical, ----- | 276 | 426 | 84 | 223 | 87 | 221 | 79 | 199 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns, ----- | 1,261 | 1,308 | 641 | 967 | 735 | 949 | 627 | 808 |
| Mine & Quarry, ----- | 165 | 415 | 127 | 408 | 84 | 327 | 73 | 320 |
| Transportation, ----- | 590 | 505 | 170 | 466 | 204 | 228 | 161 | 276 |
| Sales, ----- | 122 | 184 | 92 | 170 | 68 | 125 | 66 | 115 |
| Common Labor, ----- | 3,896 | 8,573 | 2,736 | 11,175 | 2,911 | 8,187 | 2,644 | 7,928 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 790 | 1,057 | 584 | 822 | 615 | 818 | 565 | 735 |
| Total, ----- | 9,218 | 17,729 | 6,011 | 20,531 | 6,475 | 15,338 | 5,677 | 14,260 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | | | | 23 | 45 |
| April (5 wks.), ----- | 12,982 | | 9,392 | | 9,866 | | 8,940 | |
| March (4 wks.), ----- | 10,465 | | 7,658 | | 7,476 | | 6,899 | |
| Feb'y (4 wks.), ----- | 10,639 | | 5,925 | | 6,062 | | 5,458 | |
| May 1922 (4 wks.), ----- | | 19,279 | | 8,964 | | 8,523 | | 7,527 |
| May 1921 (4 wks.), ----- | | 42,168 | | 6,218 | | 5,976 | | 5,572 |

WOMEN

| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Food, ----- | 58 | 15 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 16 |
| Clerical, ----- | 654 | 695 | 115 | 267 | 124 | 244 | 82 | 200 |
| Clothing & Textile, ----- | 158 | 53 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 56 | 14 | 26 |
| Day Workers, ----- | 996 | 1,565 | 658 | 1,475 | 635 | 1,249 | 633 | 1,243 |
| Domestic Service, ----- | 311 | 544 | 452 | 968 | 212 | 374 | 163 | 257 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns, ----- | 1,127 | 613 | 416 | 763 | 364 | 403 | 232 | 347 |
| Machine & Factory, ----- | 227 | 142 | 25 | 187 | 27 | 111 | 25 | 98 |
| Prof'l & Trained, ----- | 246 | 45 | 14 | 43 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| Sales, ----- | 175 | 124 | 23 | 88 | 27 | 50 | 21 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 78 | 170 | 41 | 148 | 30 | 162 | 28 | 161 |
| Total, ----- | 4,020 | 3,876 | 1,783 | 4,009 | 1,463 | 2,622 | 1,273 | 2,344 |
| Retentions, ----- | | | | | | | 1 | 16 |
| April (5 wks.), ----- | 3,449 | | 2,294 | | 1,855 | | 1,621 | |
| March (4 wks.), ----- | 2,524 | | 1,647 | | 1,352 | | 1,134 | |
| Feb'y (4 wks.), ----- | 2,387 | | 1,449 | | 1,164 | | 995 | |
| May 1922 (4 wks.), ----- | | 4,069 | | 2,301 | | 1,856 | | 1,624 |
| May 1921 (4 wks.), ----- | | 2,618 | | 1,690 | | 1,232 | | 1,074 |

The classified summary report of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the Bureau of Employment for the month of May, 1924, shows in its parallel columns that in this month compared with the month of May, 1923, the general business recession is reflected in the decreases in every occupation in the number of applications from men, and in the decreases in every occupation in the number of men and women ordered by employers and in the number of placements of men and women. The shrinkage in the number of applications from men is over 40 per cent; the shrinkage in the number of men and women ordered by employers is nearly 60 per cent; the shrinkage in the number of men and women placed is over 50 per cent.

So far as the employment of men is concerned, when a comparison of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the month of May, 1924, is made with those of the preceding month, decreases are found in the number of applications in every occupation except mines and quarry and transportation, and decreases are found in every occupation in the number of men ordered by employers and in the number of placements. A comparison of the two consecutive months shows a shrinkage of 25 per cent in the number of applications from men; of over 30 per cent in the number of orders for men from employers; and of nearly 35 per cent in the placement of men. The decreases in the number of applications from men, in the month of May, 1924, compared with the same month in the previous year and with the preceding month, are an encouraging sign. They indicate that in practically all occupations there is no turnover of labor and that men are working at least part time.

Concerning the employment of women during the month of May, 1924, in comparison with the preceding month, there is an increase in the number of applications in every occupation except day workers, domestic service and miscellaneous. This increase approximates 18 per cent. In every occupation there are decreases in the number of women ordered by employers and in the number of women placements. The shrinkage in the number of women ordered by employers and in the number of women placements is 25 per cent. The increase in the number of applications from women indicates that during this month women sought employment in order to relieve the partial unemployment of the men.

On May 15, 1924, the following Cooperative State Employment Offices were opened:

1. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Young Men's Christian Association Building,
Allentown, Penna.
H. C. Lilly, Superintendent.
2. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Young Men's Christian Association Building,
DuBois, Penna.
W. A. Rounsley, Superintendent.
3. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Young Men's Christian Association Building,
Lancaster, Penna.
Mark N. Wickert, Superintendent.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The report of the Section of Private Employment Agencies for the month of May, 1924, sets forth the following facts:

There were during this month 20 complaints concerning fees in which 16 decisions were made in favor of the complainants and 4 decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$58.50.

In the month of April, 1924, there were 15 complaints concerning fees and 44 similar complaints in the preceding month. In the month of May, 1923, there were 9 complaints concerning fees as compared with 20 complaints during the present month.

One hundred and thirty-one investigations were made during the month by the investigators of the Section, in which 15 violations of the law were discovered, followed by 3 prosecutions. In May, 1923, 194 investigations were made in which 6 violations of the law were discovered.

Twelve licenses were issued in May, bringing into the State Treasury in fees the sum of \$600.00. On May 31, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was 343, which brought into the State Treasury \$17,150.00. On May 31, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was 325, which brought into the State Treasury \$16,250.00.

In May, 1924, 3 licenses were surrendered, 2 were revoked, and the locations of 7 private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there were 4 complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$193.56. During the preceding month there were 2 similar complaints, involving the sum of \$165.50, and during the month of March, 1924, there was 1 complaint, involving the sum of \$33.75. In the month of May, 1923, there were 9 such complaints which involved the sum of \$329.81.

REPORT OF SECTION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

May, 1924.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|--|
| I. FEES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 29 | | |
| Decisions made in favor of agent | 4 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$15.00 | |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 16 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$43.00 | |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | | |
| Total investigations | 131 | | |
| Violations of law discovered | 15 | | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 3 | | |
| III. LICENSES: | | | |
| Number issued in month | 12 | | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | \$600.00 | |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 343 | | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury Since October 1, 1923 | | \$17,150.00 | |
| Total number surrendered | 3 | | |
| Total number revoked | 2 | | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | | |
| Total refusals | 2 | | |
| Change in location of licensed agencies | 7 | | |
| IV. WAGES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 4 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints | | \$193.56 | |

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The Bureau of Industrial Relations, which was organized April 1, 1924, and which took over the work of the recently abolished Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, has been active in five strikes in which two coal companies, two street railway companies and one textile company were involved. The two street railway companies and the textile company have reached settlements, but settlement in the two coal companies is pending.

At the Vinton Colliery Company, Vintondale, and at the Gulf Coal and Coke Company, Marion Center, strikes were caused by a reduction in wages which the miners refused to accept. The companies issued eviction notices, but the time for eviction was extended, and the miners vacated the houses without having to be put out by the sheriff.

The strike at the North American Lace Company was caused by the discharge of three employes. There was a disagreement over the cause of the discharge of the men. One hundred and fifty employes were directly affected; and at the time, it looked as though the strike would spread to other firms. The strike was settled April 22nd, but the three discharged employes were not reinstated.

The Scranton Street Railway strike was caused by 630 transportation, maintenance and shop men demanding an increase in wages of seventeen cents per hour and the elimination of the swing shift. The strike was in force from April first to April fifth. It was settled by the question of increase of wages being arbitrated; and while the swing shift was not eliminated, extra compensation is to be paid for it.

The Pittsburgh Street Railway strike affected 3200 platform men. Had it been prolonged, it would have affected 8800 additional employes. The strike began at midnight on May 9th, and ended at three o'clock in the afternoon of May 12th. The platform men asked for an increase in wages from 67 cents per hour to 75 cents per hour with certain working conditions. The company refused the increase purely on the ground of being unable to pay it. The services of the Bureau of Industrial Relations was sought, and through mediation the two parties to the controversy were brought together in conferences, and finally an agreement was reached whereby the present contract is continued for a period of two years with concessions by the company in working conditions.

While the cost of a strike is always more or less of an open question, the average loss to the company in daily fares was \$66,000, and the loss to the men in one day of ten hours was \$21,440 in wages.

UNION WAGE SCALES.

The Union Wage Scale data are being gathered by six inspectors of the Bureau of Inspection working in cooperation with the Bureau of Industrial Relations in the following cities: Allentown, Altoona,

Chester, DuBois, Erie, Easton, Hazleton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Johnstown, Meadville, New Castle, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Sharon, Warren, Washington, Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre, and York.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS April, May 1924.

| Firm | Nature of Dispute | Crafts | Number Affected | Cause of Dispute | Date Began | Date Ended | Result |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------------|---|------------|------------|--|
| Vinton Colliery Co., Vintondale, Pa. (Cambria Co.) | Strike | Miners | | Reduction of wages. | * | | Pending. |
| Gulf Coal & Coke Co., Marion Center, Pa. (Indiana Co.) | Strike | Miners | | Reduction of wages. | * | | Pending. |
| Seranton Street Railway Co., Seranton, Pa. | Strike | Transportation, maintenance and shop men. | 630 | Demand increase of 17 cents per hour—elimination of swing shift. | April 1, | April 5 | Wages to be arbitrated, swing shift was not eliminated but extra compensation paid for it. |
| North American Lace Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | Strike | Weavers and menders | 90 males 60 females | Discharge of three employees. | * | April 22 | Strikers returned to work but discharged employees were not re-employed. |
| Pittsburgh Street Railway Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Strike | Platform men | 3,200 | Increase of wages from 67 cents to 75 cents and working conditions. | May 9. | May 12 | Present contract to continue for two years with addition of concessions by the Company in working conditions and purchase of uniforms. |

* Strike began prior to April, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

On May 29, 1924, the Industrial Board held its first meeting since the Administrative Code went into effect. The new Board consists of the following members: Dr. Royal Meeker, chairman; Mrs. Samuel Semple, Titusville; Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Philadelphia; T. G. Gillepsie, Pittsburgh; and David Williams, Allentown. The meeting was largely devoted to clearing up the cases which remained on the calendar of the old Board and formulating new policies and methods of procedure for the carrying on of the work of the new Board.

The following items are some of the most important of those considered by the Board at this meeting:

NEW RULINGS.

CHILD LABOR.

For a period of more than a year the Department has been investigating the employment of minors on bending machines operated by power; in brick manufacturing plants in the operation known as "pugging;" and on paper ruling machines in the printing industry. Tentative rulings pertaining to these occupations had been drafted after consultation with representatives of the industries affected. The tentative rulings were published in order to invite criticism, and were presented to the Industrial Board for approval at the last meeting.

The rules are as follows:

RULE M-40.

"That the employment of minors under eighteen (18) years of age in the brick making industry upon horizontal or vertical pug mills is prohibited.

RULE M-41.

"That the employment of minors under sixteen (16) years of age upon paper ruling machines is prohibited.

RULE M-42.

"That the employment of minors under eighteen (18) years of age on bending machines operated by power is prohibited".

BOILERS

There has been considerable discussion from time to time in reference to the ages to be given to particular horizontal return tubular lap seam boilers when the exact age is not known. The necessity for determining the age arises from the fact that the Boiler Standards require the pressure of such boilers to be reduced to fifty pounds when they are thirty years old.

Acting upon the advice of the Boiler Board of Examiners, the Secretary of Labor and Industry adopted, and the Industrial Board approved the following rule:

"That such cases shall be decided upon the evidence contained in the inspection reports as may be on file in the Department.

"That if the owner or user of the boiler objects to the age estimated by the inspector and cannot furnish proof that such age is incorrect the factor of safety to be used shall be five and one-half ($5\frac{1}{2}$)."

The following ruling pertaining to boilers was approved:

"All boilers having a grate area of not more than one square foot, or a heating surface of not more than fifteen (15) square feet and carrying a steam pressure of not more than one hundred (100) pounds per square inch shall have a water feed system that will permit of the boilers being fed while they are under pressure."

HEAD AND EYE PROTECTION

In order that the Pennsylvania Head and Eye Standards will agree with the National Standards, Rule 152, Paragraphs (f) and (g) were amended to read as follows:

Paragraph (f). "Test for Class Protective. Moderate reduction lenses or helmet windows shall transmit not more than one per cent of radiant energy of any wave length less than 365 millimicrons and not more than 50 per cent of the total radiant energy from a 200 watt gas filled tungsten filament electric incandescent lamp operating as commercially rated (approximately 0.8 watt per spherical candle). Cover glasses shall be provided to protect the lenses and shall be reasonably free from flaws and of uniform thickness.

Paragraph (g). "Test for Glass Protective. Large reduction lenses or helmet windows shall transmit not more than one per cent of radiant energy of any wave length less than 405 millimicrons and not more than one per cent of the visible light and not more than 30 per cent of the total radiant energy incident upon them from a 200 watt gas filled tungsten commercially rated (approximately 0.8 watt spherical candle). Cover glasses shall be provided to protect the lenses and shall be reasonably free from flaws and of uniform thickness."

SCAFFOLDS

On account of the fact that several fatal accidents have occurred due to the upsetting of painters swinging scaffold by the wind the following new paragraph has been added to Rule 168 of the Scaffold Standards.

"Rule 168, Paragraph (i) (A. I.) Ropes or hooks shall be used and fastened to the platform of the scaffold and to the building in such a manner and at such intervals as to prevent the scaffold from swinging away from the building. Likewise fenders shall be provided to prevent the scaffold from swinging against the building."

INTERPRETATIONS.

The following interpretation by the Secretary of Labor and Industry of the requirements of the Boiler Standards as they relate to the location of the blow-off valves and direction of pitch of Unaflo Boilers was approved by the Industrial Board.

“That Unaflo Type boilers shall be pitched toward the rear and the blow-off located at the rear.”

“That in the case of all other types of boilers the blow-off shall be located in accordance with Paragraphs 308 of the Standards.”

RULINGS IN SPECIFIC CASES.

The rulings of the Secretary of Labor and Industry on the following subjects were approved by the Industrial Board.

Petitions Pertaining to Boiler Standards.

Petitioner: Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to install two sub-standard locomotive fire box boilers previously used in Ohio.

Ruling: Petition denied.

Petitioner: Kistler Leather Co., Olean, New York.

Petition: Request permission to remove H. R. T. boiler from Elkins, W. Va., to Johnsonburg, Pa.

Ruling: Petition denied.

CRANES

Petitioner: Erie Steel Construction Co., Erie, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to install a crane without providing the head clearance required by the Crane Standards.

Ruling: Petition granted.

ELEVATORS.

Petitioner: Otis Elevator Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to erect elevator of the automatic electric push button type without emergency release switches.

Ruling: That the use of emergency release switches in connection with automatic electric push button elevator is not required. That in connection with dual control elevators the emergency release switch should be installed in such a manner as to be ineffective when the control of the elevator is changed from the car switch to the automatic button control.

PRINTING STANDARDS.

- Petitioner: American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Petition: Request relief from the orders of the Bureau of Inspection requiring installation of exhaust systems for the removal of lead and gas fumes from linotype machines.
- Ruling: Petition granted.

ELEVATORS

The final draft of the revised elevator standards is now being prepared and will be forwarded to the elevator committee for final action. It is expected that these standards will be finally adopted by the Industrial Board at their July meeting.

CRANES

The approval of the revised crane standards was given by the Industrial Board.

These standards have been in the process of revision since early 1922. The members of the committee which assisted the Department in this work are:

John A. Oartel, Chief of the Safety Bureau, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh.

John A. Northwood, Safety Engineer, Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa.

W. J. Hart, Safety Engineer, Jones and Laughlin Company, Pittsburgh.

David Petty, Electrical Engineer, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Philadelphia.

John W. Pollock, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

S. Buckley, Niles-Bemet-Pond Company, Philadelphia.

Herbert Gledhill, Shepart Crane and Hoist Co., Philadelphia.

H. J. Bricker, Northern Engineering Company, Philadelphia.

Frank W. Kramer, Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa.

BOILERS

The Boiler Board of Examiners met in special session on June 4, 5, and 6, 1924, for the purpose of revising the Boiler Standards to make them conform to the revised standards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The draft of the revised standards is now being printed for presentation to public hearings.

MACHINE STANDARDS.

A study of the accident experience of the Commonwealth has disclosed the necessity for revising the machine standards of the Department. It has been determined that the present standards are unnecessarily rigid in some respects and that some very important points are not covered at all.

A committee to assist the Department in this work is being constituted and the names will be announced as soon as acceptances have been received.

TEXTILES.

At the end of 1923, a study of the accidents occurring in the Textile Industry indicated that the safe-guarding of machine hazards in this industry required complete revision. A committee of representatives was appointed to assist the Department in drafting suitable safety standards.

The committee is as follows:

Representing the Department of Labor and Industry:

Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of Labor and Industry, Chairman.

Cyril Ainsworth, Secretary, Industrial Board.

Representing Insurance Carriers:

Gregory C. Kelly, General Manager, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau, Philadelphia.

Representing Textile Manufacturers:

Colonel Millard D. Brown, Continental Mills, Inc., Philadelphia.

Charles Stead, Folwell and Company, Philadelphia.

Representing Textile Workers:

Arthur McDonnell, Philadelphia.

Wm. F. Spaeth, Philadelphia.

This committee has held two meetings and has done an enormous amount of work in record time. A tentative draft of the standards has been prepared for presentation to public hearings, the dates of which will be announced later.

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS

During the month of May, 1924, there were 4,558 building permits issued in fifteen cities in Pennsylvania, entailing an expenditure of approximately \$18,775,000. This is 79 permits fewer than were issued for the same month of the year, 1923. The estimated expenditure for May, 1923, exceeded that of May, 1924, by \$508,947. This large difference is due chiefly to expenditures in Philadelphia where the 1923 expenditure surpassed that of 1924 by almost \$2,000,000.

The number of permits for the first five months of 1924 surpass those for the same period of 1923 by 801 although the estimated cost is almost \$3,000,000 less this year than last year.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

| (1) | May 1924. | | | May 1923. | | | Jan. to May, Inclusive 1924 | | Jan. to May, Inclusive 1923 | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Per- mits. (2) | Opera- tions. (3) | Estimated Cost. (4) | Per- mits. (5) | Opera- tions. (6) | Estimated Cost. (7) | Permits. (8) | Estimated Cost. (9) | Permits. (10) | Estimated Cost. (11) |
| Allentown, ----- | 114 | 168 | \$501,975 | 114 | 137 | \$352,115 | 483 | \$2,503,300 | 445 | \$2,766,620 |
| Altoona, ----- | 275 | 287 | 389,556 | 253 | 259 | 365,763 | 898 | 1,637,721 | 837 | 1,619,302 |
| Bethlehem, ----- | 71 | *71 | 278,581 | 69 | 69 | 226,235 | 223 | 681,580 | 199 | 744,362 |
| Bradford, ----- | 43 | *43 | 37,913 | 46 | *46 | 44,930 | 120 | 419,298 | 91 | 102,864 |
| Erie, ----- | 261 | 261 | 611,534 | 311 | *311 | 386,994 | 899 | 2,339,547 | 865 | 1,829,402 |
| Harrisburg, ----- | 80 | 100 | 297,425 | 111 | 122 | 297,050 | 446 | 3,605,665 | 445 | 4,296,175 |
| Hancaster, ----- | 123 | 135 | 176,350 | 144 | 189 | 495,925 | 487 | 2,580,305 | 446 | 1,535,460 |
| Philadelphia, ----- | 1,735 | 2,731 | 10,940,375 | 1,566 | 2,238 | 12,709,660 | 6,767 | 61,459,005 | 6,989 | 66,898,220 |
| Pittsburgh, ----- | 945 | 945 | 3,325,016 | 811 | 811 | 3,017,904 | 3,255 | 14,701,494 | 2,963 | 14,418,580 |
| Reading, ----- | 355 | 358 | 383,677 | 405 | 456 | 591,975 | 1,279 | 2,949,327 | 1,419 | 2,675,905 |
| Scranton, ----- | 231 | *231 | 762,090 | 210 | *210 | 351,852 | 775 | 2,189,725 | 626 | 1,711,760 |
| Uniontown, ** ----- | 29 | 29 | 89,880 | 17 | 17 | 93,575 | 156 | 937,880 | 125 | 650,485 |
| Wilkes-Barre, ----- | 202 | *202 | 500,058 | 159 | *159 | 254,777 | 694 | 1,766,522 | 489 | 1,213,214 |
| Williamsport, ----- | 140 | 140 | 205,382 | 149 | 175 | 34,942 | 484 | 550,427 | 369 | 609,682 |
| York, ----- | 254 | 254 | 274,607 | 272 | 272 | 150,279 | 862 | 1,018,879 | 739 | 1,215,755 |
| Total, ----- | 4,558 | 5,955 | \$18,775,029 | 4,637 | 5,531 | \$19,283,976 | 17,833 | \$99,400,775 | 17,032 | \$102,217,786 |

NOTE: * Number of Operations not reported.

** No permits issued for alterations except when new outside walls are added.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Employment in manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania shows a decrease of 4.4 per cent in May as compared with the month of April. If the last months are taken into account the falling off will be seen to be between 8 and 10 per cent.

The metal industries and the textile products show the largest declines in nearly all instances. In fact, there are only ten industries in all those covered that show an increase in employment. The most marked decline is seen in shipbuilding of the metal manufacturers which shows a sharp drop of 19 per cent. Other metal industries showing noticeable declines are automobiles, electrical machinery, iron and steel forgings, blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills. In nearly every one of these industries mentioned a still greater curtailment in operations is indicated by the fact that the average weekly earnings also declined.

Under textile products sharp declines are seen in carpets and rugs, woolens and worsted and dyeing and finishing textiles, and these reductions in working forces are likewise accompanied by reductions in earnings indicating a still greater curtailment in the operations of the plants.

The losses in average weekly earnings indicate generally, reductions in working hours rather than cuts in wage rates. In the 669 firms reporting only 24 reported increases in wage rates affecting 343 wage earners, while 6 firms reported decreases in rates of pay affecting 746 wage earners.

The foods and tobacco group shows a falling off in employment but an increase in the average weekly earnings.

Building materials and chemicals and allied products show no important changes except chemicals and drugs which shows a decline of almost 10 per cent in employment due very largely to the losses of one or two of the large firms.

SAFETY CONFERENCE

A report of the proceedings of the Safety Conference held in the House of Representatives, March 26, 1924, is now ready for distribution. The edition is small and will not be distributed generally, but any person who wishes to receive a copy should make application to the Department of Labor and Industry, Keystone Building, 18 South Third Street, Harrisburg.



EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of plants Reporting (2) | Number of wage earners —week ended | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | May 15, 1924 (3) | April 15, 1924 (4) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 669 | 249,023 | 260,353 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: ----- | 247 | 139,803 | 148,462 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 17 | 5,112 | 5,517 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 12,411 | 12,253 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 22 | 4,484 | 4,859 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 21 | 8,700 | 9,023 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 55 | 9,782 | 9,712 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 15 | 3,444 | 3,507 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 12 | 14,527 | 14,938 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 4,477 | 4,747 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 43 | 47,547 | 51,995 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 8 | 2,153 | 2,076 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 28 | 21,006 | 22,646 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 5,820 | 7,189 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: ----- | 169 | 43,975 | 45,520 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 3,174 | 3,470 |
| Clothing ----- | 26 | 3,375 | 3,370 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,309 | 4,353 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 3,040 | 3,094 |
| Silk goods ----- | 45 | 12,812 | 13,404 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 6,749 | 7,139 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 9,776 | 9,911 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 740 | 779 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: ----- | 68 | 17,078 | 17,575 |
| Bakeries ----- | 20 | 4,544 | 4,620 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 19 | 5,093 | 5,260 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 12 | 1,927 | 2,016 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,514 | 5,679 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: ----- | 53 | 17,745 | 17,782 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 13 | 2,249 | 2,280 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,410 | 7,303 |
| Glass ----- | 23 | 7,723 | 7,859 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 363 | 360 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: ----- | 26 | 8,275 | 8,529 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 15 | 1,335 | 1,478 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 6 | 729 | 739 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 6,211 | 6,312 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: ----- | 106 | 22,147 | 22,485 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,313 | 2,279 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 2,067 | 2,085 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 22 | 5,318 | 5,297 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 212 | 249 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,614 | 4,961 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 12 | 3,446 | 3,519 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 3,158 | 3,137 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,019 | 958 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA

| Per cent Change (5) | Total weekly wages—week ended | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | May 15, 1924 (6) | April 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | May 15, 1924 (9) | April 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| — 4.4 | \$6,389,794 | \$6,829,926 | — 6.4 | \$25.66 | \$26.23 | — 2.2 |
| — 5.8 | 3,853,900 | 4,196,552 | — 8.2 | 27.57 | 28.27 | — 2.5 |
| — 7.3 | 146,797 | 158,767 | — 7.5 | 28.72 | 28.78 | — 0.2 |
| + 1.3 | 330,231 | 331,548 | — 0.4 | 26.61 | 27.06 | — 1.7 |
| — 7.7 | 94,249 | 108,588 | —13.2 | 21.02 | 22.35 | — 6.0 |
| — 3.6 | 247,081 | 252,741 | — 2.2 | 28.40 | 28.01 | + 1.4 |
| + 0.1 | 277,287 | 284,575 | — 2.6 | 28.52 | 29.30 | — 2.7 |
| — 1.8 | 107,663 | 110,790 | — 2.8 | 31.26 | 31.59 | — 1.0 |
| — 4.1 | 407,651 | 427,281 | — 4.6 | 28.45 | 28.60 | — 0.5 |
| — 5.7 | 117,383 | 134,717 | —12.9 | 26.22 | 28.38 | — 7.6 |
| — 8.6 | 1,307,992 | 1,478,259 | —11.5 | 27.51 | 28.43 | — 3.2 |
| + 3.7 | 56,271 | 52,533 | + 7.1 | 26.14 | 25.30 | + 3.3 |
| — 4.6 | 607,160 | 647,851 | — 6.3 | 28.10 | 28.61 | — 1.8 |
| —19.0 | 154,135 | 208,902 | —26.2 | 26.48 | 29.06 | — 8.9 |
| — 3.4 | 890,262 | 949,484 | — 6.2 | 20.24 | 20.86 | — 3.0 |
| — 8.5 | 74,936 | 90,848 | —17.5 | 23.61 | 26.18 | — 9.8 |
| + 0.1 | 64,116 | 64,593 | — 0.7 | 19.00 | 19.17 | — 0.9 |
| — 1.0 | 88,680 | 93,600 | — 5.3 | 20.58 | 21.50 | — 4.3 |
| — 1.7 | 70,259 | 78,872 | —10.9 | 23.11 | 25.49 | — 9.3 |
| — 4.4 | 239,922 | 254,281 | — 5.6 | 18.73 | 18.97 | — 1.3 |
| — 5.5 | 131,854 | 145,651 | — 9.5 | 19.54 | 20.40 | — 4.2 |
| — 1.4 | 200,466 | 201,878 | — 0.7 | 20.51 | 20.37 | + 0.7 |
| — 5.0 | 20,029 | 19,761 | + 1.4 | 27.07 | 25.37 | + 6.7 |
| — 2.8 | 367,225 | 370,668 | — 0.9 | 21.50 | 21.09 | + 1.9 |
| — 1.6 | 123,466 | 123,154 | + 0.3 | 27.17 | 26.66 | + 1.9 |
| — 3.2 | 107,094 | 108,118 | — 0.9 | 21.03 | 20.55 | + 2.3 |
| — 4.4 | 55,636 | 56,586 | — 1.7 | 28.87 | 28.07 | + 2.9 |
| — 2.9 | 81,029 | 82,810 | — 2.2 | 14.70 | 14.58 | + 0.8 |
| — 0.2 | 508,628 | 514,830 | — 1.2 | 28.66 | 28.95 | — 1.0 |
| — 1.4 | 54,170 | 58,593 | — 7.5 | 24.09 | 25.70 | — 6.3 |
| + 1.5 | 211,164 | 206,637 | + 2.2 | 28.50 | 28.29 | + 0.7 |
| — 1.5 | 233,161 | 239,333 | — 2.6 | 30.19 | 30.53 | — 1.1 |
| + 0.8 | 10,133 | 10,267 | — 1.3 | 27.91 | 28.52 | — 2.1 |
| — 3.0 | 231,344 | 237,642 | — 2.7 | 27.96 | 27.86 | + 0.4 |
| — 9.7 | 34,860 | 36,863 | — 5.4 | 26.11 | 24.94 | + 4.7 |
| — 1.4 | 21,536 | 21,249 | + 1.4 | 29.54 | 28.75 | + 2.7 |
| — 1.6 | 174,948 | 179,530 | — 2.6 | 28.17 | 28.44 | — 0.9 |
| — 1.5 | 538,435 | 560,750 | — 4.0 | 24.31 | 24.94 | — 2.5 |
| + 1.5 | 47,620 | 49,740 | — 4.3 | 20.59 | 21.83 | — 5.7 |
| — 0.9 | 48,646 | 51,901 | — 6.3 | 23.53 | 24.89 | — 5.5 |
| + 0.4 | 137,853 | 138,901 | — 0.8 | 25.92 | 26.22 | — 1.1 |
| —14.9 | 4,568 | 5,894 | —22.5 | 21.55 | 23.67 | — 9.0 |
| — 7.0 | 82,087 | 90,914 | — 9.7 | 17.79 | 18.33 | — 2.9 |
| — 2.1 | 90,218 | 94,961 | — 5.0 | 26.18 | 26.99 | — 3.0 |
| + 0.7 | 98,922 | 102,517 | — 3.5 | 31.32 | 32.68 | — 4.2 |
| + 6.4 | 28,521 | 25,922 | +10.0 | 27.99 | 27.06 | + 3.4 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation January to June Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contract- ing. | | Chemicals and Allied Products. | | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | | Clothing Manufacture. | | Food and Kindred Products. | | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods. | | Liquors and Beverages. | | Lumber and its Re- manufacture. | | Paper and Printing Industries. | | Textiles. | | Laundries. | | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. | | COAL MINES | | | | Transportation and Public Utilities. | | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal. | | Tobacco and its Prod- ucts. | | Miscellaneous Indus- tries. | | Hotels and Restaurants. | | Mercantile Establish- ments. | | Jobbers and Ware- houses. | | Municipalities. | | Total. | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----|------------|-------|--------|-----|---|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----|
| | (2) | | (3) | | (4) | | (5) | | (6) | | (7) | | (8) | | (9) | | (10) | | (11) | | (12) | | (13) | | (14) | | (15) | | (16) | | (17) | | (18) | | (19) | | (20) | | (21) | | (22) | | (23) | | (24) | |
| | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | | |
| Machinery, | 2 | 279 | 1 | 85 | 2 | 282 | 203 | 1 | 216 | 192 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 611 | 1 | 423 | 2 | 503 | 39 | 14 | 4,199 | 2 | 240 | 4 | 444 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 48 | 77 | 1 | 229 | 32 | 116 | 21 | 44 | 38 | 8,460 | | | | | | | | |
| Boilers, | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 5 | 98 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, | | 33 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 29 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 29 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 29 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 29 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 84 |
| Transmission, | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 110 |
| Elevators, | 4 | 67 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 6 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 32 | 23 | 6 | 27 | 395 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cranes & Derricks, | 9 | 275 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 1,022 | 3 | 56 | 31 | 3 | 76 | 40 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 79 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 140 | 52 | 5 | 155 | 53 | 2,899 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cars & Engines, | 11 | 135 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 232 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 27 | 1,436 | 52 | 3,109 | 39 | 3,218 | 105 | 2,016 | 1 | 110 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 30 | 242 | 10,504 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, | 6 | 173 | 40 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 84 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 22 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 451 | 26 | 1 | 20 | 32 | 1,527 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 79 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 140 | 52 | 5 | 155 | 53 | 2,899 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tram Vehicles, | 1 | 74 | 15 | 14 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 70 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 56 | 6 | 454 | 6 | 51 | 1 | 53 | 10 | 2 | 75 | 14 | 981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hand Trucks, | | 106 | 53 | 206 | 9 | 79 | 35 | 3 | 51 | 67 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 4 | 1,065 | 42 | 33 | 1 | 291 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 9 | 47 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 2,223 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Craft, | 1 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| Hoisting Objects, | 6 | 1,476 | 314 | 3 | 940 | 177 | 537 | 172 | 55 | 479 | 238 | 244 | 16 | 6 | 6,183 | 3 | 2,843 | 2 | 1,637 | 5 | 1,242 | 203 | 35 | 4 | 364 | 137 | 1 | 560 | 1 | 183 | 3 | 193 | 34 | 18,228 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hand Tools, | | 715 | 112 | 213 | 38 | 269 | 2 | 65 | 9 | 1 | 283 | 65 | 1 | 71 | 1 | 3 | 2,662 | 4 | 1,544 | 1,558 | 551 | 125 | 8 | 111 | 57 | 1 | 205 | 35 | 110 | 12 | 8,807 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity, | | 25 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 213 | 6 | 76 | 3 | 111 | 11 | 81 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 571 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Explosives & Explosions, | 1 | 47 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 105 | 54 | 458 | 44 | 138 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 122 | 893 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ex & Corrosive Substances, | 5 | 212 | 2 | 137 | 1 | 119 | 33 | 1 | 72 | 37 | 6 | 29 | 69 | 2 | 83 | 16 | 1,692 | 2 | 187 | 1 | 129 | 7 | 193 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 73 | 1 | 68 | 1 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 50 | 47 | 3,257 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falling Objects, | 14 | 711 | 1 | 75 | 2 | 217 | 11 | 89 | 32 | 7 | 119 | 61 | 50 | 2 | 14 | 1,701 | 6 | 300 | 2 | 105 | 5 | 265 | 1 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 14 | 1 | 104 | 1 | 33 | 8 | 75 | 56 | 4,141 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quar- ries), | | 3 | 3 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 113 | 3,312 | 95 | 3,540 | 5 | 107 | 1 | 106 | 18 | 2 | 400 | 1 | 121 | 2 | 465 | 92 | 5 | 214 | 93 | 9,153 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Run of Persons, | 28 | 1,363 | 7 | 193 | 4 | 331 | 98 | 281 | 1 | 99 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 181 | 1 | 159 | 229 | 21 | 15 | 2,060 | 6 | 1,092 | 4 | 576 | 12 | 1,029 | 1 | 106 | 18 | 2 | 400 | 1 | 121 | 2 | 465 | 92 | 5 | 214 | 93 | 9,153 | | | | | | |
| Run upon or Striking Moving Objects, | 2 | 694 | 72 | 205 | 57 | 143 | 55 | 9 | 2 | 77 | 1 | 67 | 111 | 9 | 3 | 1,256 | 1 | 1,036 | 418 | 1 | 378 | 35 | 17 | 132 | 40 | 1 | 222 | 61 | 1 | 57 | 12 | 5,151 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown Causes, | 7 | 250 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 110 | 25 | 1 | 101 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 64 | 26 | 1 | 35 | 6 | 6 | 762 | 7 | 630 | 7 | 364 | 370 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 144 | 1 | 18 | 132 | 1 | 23 | 10 | 130 | 48 | 3,305 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, | 98 | 6,097 | 27 | 1,278 | 27 | 3,075 | 775 | 8 | 2,006 | 4 | 744 | 4 | 155 | 15 | 2,101 | 7 | 1,261 | 7 | 1,436 | 1 | 115 | 143 | 25,083 | 268 | 15,016 | 203 | 12,468 | 191 | 8,615 | 17 | 1,665 | 175 | 19 | 1,793 | 7 | 531 | 16 | 2,183 | 4 | 577 | 40 | 1,171 | 1,109 | 88,276 | | |

NOTE: F.=FATAL, N. F.=NON-FATAL.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

(1) Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to June Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contracting (2) | Chemicals and Allied Products (3) | Clay, Glass and Stone Products (4) | Clothing Manufacture (5) | Food and Kindred Products (6) | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods (7) | Liquors and Beverages (8) | Lumber and its manufacture (9) | Paper and Printing Industries (10) | Textiles (11) | Laundries (12) | Metals and Metal Products (13) | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities (16) | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal (17) | Tobacco and its Products (18) | Miscellaneous Industries (19) | Hotels and Restaurants (20) | Mercantile Establishments (21) | Jobbers and Warehouses (22) | Municipalities (23) | Total (24) |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anthracite (14) | Bituminous (15) | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery, ----- | 25,681 | 18,273 | 24,591 | 3,624 | 22,842 | 6,111 | 7,043 | 62,608 | 21,687 | 32,826 | 1,835 | 257,027 | 16,454 | 42,022 | 6,978 | 7,942 | 1,120 | 11,497 | 1,000 | 12,460 | 1,537 | 3,121 | 588,879 |
| Boilers, ----- | 6,083 | 40 | 6,064 | ----- | 2 | ----- | 22 | 6,021 | 42 | 20 | 10 | 6,592 | 264 | 64 | 6,115 | ----- | ----- | 14 | ----- | 28 | ----- | 5 | 31,386 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 1,640 | 2,374 | 24 | 25 | 425 | 600 | 750 | 676 | 314 | 70 | 21 | 7,921 | 7,232 | 2,508 | 1,016 | 157 | ----- | 486 | 2 | 75 | ----- | 745 | 27,061 |
| Transmission, ----- | 99 | 120 | 13,451 | 56 | 6,124 | 75 | ----- | 6,270 | 105 | 163 | 34 | 18,560 | 12,396 | 377 | 6,103 | 6,151 | ----- | 56 | ----- | 39 | 18 | ----- | 70,197 |
| Elevators, ----- | 25,526 | 202 | 18,306 | 517 | 6,469 | 6,166 | 34 | 298 | 6,117 | 148 | 10 | 15,500 | 36,331 | 306 | 6,083 | 121 | 24 | 6,456 | 12,268 | 30,362 | 404 | 189 | 171,837 |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 67,183 | 6,728 | 6,363 | ----- | 6,390 | 135 | 10 | 247 | 159 | 66 | ----- | 155,830 | 20,212 | 1,149 | 20,119 | 3,356 | 4 | 251 | ----- | 289 | 69 | 42 | 288,602 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 72,991 | 6,721 | 22,476 | 83 | 360 | 4,624 | 65 | 828 | 6,899 | 4 | ----- | 203,786 | 385,950 | 312,611 | 731,914 | 9,302 | 33 | 6,552 | 13 | 1,463 | 150 | 6,546 | 1,773,321 |
| Motor Vehicles ----- | 39,531 | 833 | 413 | 120 | 7,352 | 112 | 112 | 557 | 6,333 | 371 | 107 | 15,144 | 428 | 6,392 | 223,265 | 6,447 | 70 | 19,796 | 6,118 | 8,640 | 908 | 37,262 | 380,311 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 7,088 | 245 | 212 | ----- | 585 | 7 | 75 | 13,701 | 25 | 42 | 42 | 778 | 276 | 6,979 | 44,482 | 71 | ----- | 1,125 | 6,000 | 6,926 | 144 | 13,341 | 102,164 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 1,447 | 652 | 2,292 | 191 | 1,042 | 382 | 22 | 660 | 1,093 | 6,607 | 12 | 41,406 | 588 | 773 | 10,690 | 126 | 49 | 6,519 | 679 | 698 | 6,247 | 145 | 82,293 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 6,524 | 6,018 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 14 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,055 | ----- | 101 | 6,165 | 74 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,027 | ----- | ----- | 31,018 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 62,363 | 5,449 | 28,695 | 2,250 | 7,682 | 2,549 | 889 | 8,326 | 3,412 | 3,932 | 155 | 133,545 | 51,116 | 37,151 | 48,257 | 3,266 | 524 | 31,718 | 3,615 | 15,641 | 8,339 | 20,619 | 479,544 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 20,438 | 2,577 | 3,967 | 365 | 4,511 | 12,927 | 90 | 12,276 | 643 | 6,741 | 30 | 69,461 | 40,101 | 23,313 | 6,553 | 1,418 | 73 | 1,424 | 718 | 10,338 | 359 | 1,064 | 219,987 |
| Electricity, ----- | 328 | 6,100 | 1,440 | 35 | 77 | 20 | ----- | 92 | 6,031 | 25 | 6,000 | 27,381 | 37,217 | 19,180 | 66,937 | 53 | ----- | 69 | 7 | 32 | 4 | 6,014 | 177,048 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 6,810 | 68,107 | 6,403 | 6 | 7,320 | 10 | 22 | 6,036 | 86 | 63 | ----- | 25,739 | 344,859 | 288,377 | 7,280 | 18,298 | ----- | 163 | 114 | 6,068 | 50 | 176 | 785,987 |
| Poison & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 32,286 | 15,437 | 7,346 | 404 | 6,923 | 471 | 114 | 305 | 737 | 14,806 | 104 | 118,386 | 15,645 | 7,968 | 44,040 | 6,288 | ----- | 18,964 | 6,896 | 6,475 | 99 | 24,776 | 328,579 |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 94,823 | 7,079 | 15,204 | 77 | 1,257 | 441 | 80 | 2,797 | 716 | 648 | 20 | 109,760 | 39,893 | 19,365 | 33,467 | 6,631 | 67 | 7,260 | 217 | 7,417 | 6,411 | 49,500 | 403,130 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 41 | ----- | 18,530 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 40 | 748,218 | 666,621 | ----- | 31,753 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 18 | 1,465,221 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 193,704 | 45,578 | 33,351 | 1,445 | 4,167 | 7,110 | 12,715 | 15,118 | 8,448 | 3,835 | 312 | 121,867 | 49,374 | 39,405 | 88,612 | 7,483 | 282 | 20,242 | 8,005 | 19,777 | 1,471 | 33,789 | 716,090 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 19,118 | 1,038 | 1,969 | 683 | 1,678 | 624 | 163 | 12,784 | 6,729 | 1,083 | 147 | 31,431 | 15,223 | 4,679 | 9,904 | 314 | 184 | 1,514 | 444 | 8,750 | 900 | 6,686 | 126,075 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 50,697 | 6,843 | 7,130 | 358 | 9,098 | 197 | 6,059 | 3,208 | 454 | 6,551 | 73 | 48,092 | 48,953 | 49,006 | 12,793 | 12,397 | 56 | 19,303 | 6,355 | 1,750 | 6,397 | 64,016 | 359,786 |
| Total, ----- | 734,501 | 200,434 | 218,207 | 10,242 | 94,304 | 42,561 | 28,256 | 152,822 | 70,030 | 78,091 | 8,912 | 1,414,581 | 1,870,730 | 1,528,353 | 1,380,782 | 121,648 | 2,486 | 152,439 | 52,451 | 143,255 | 33,567 | 268,654 | 8,608,516 |

(1) Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.





COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

HARRISBURG

July 25, 1924.

Dear Reader:

The accompanying report showing the accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the first six months of this year, together with a tabulation of the number of days lost, starts a new service which the Department hopes to render each month to the industries of this State.

By means of these tabulations, those who are interested in reducing industrial accidents may be able to ascertain accident causes which are producing the largest number of fatalities and lost time accidents. The table giving the estimated days lost will be an aid in determining the class of accidents which produce the most serious results. It is to be regretted that the department cannot tabulate these figures on the man-hour basis, but can only present these relative figures which will show the number occurring from month to month.

A comparison with the number of accidents reported to the

A comparison with the number of accidents reported to the department for the first six months of 1923 shows a reduction of 167 fatalities, 10,869 non fatalities, or a total of 11,036 accidents in 1924 over last year. It is impossible to tell whether this reduction has been due to increased safety activities or a decrease in industrial activity. It is hoped the former has been largely instrumental in accomplishing this reduction. There is, however, ample opportunity for improvement and it is hoped that these figures will be used to call attention to the hazards which are causing the greatest number of accidents. Constant efforts to eliminate them will be productive of beneficial results.

The department shall be pleased to learn if these tabulations will be of service to the industries and should also like to receive any suggestions as to how they can be made more helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Royal M. S. Keiser

Secretary of Labor and Industry.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

AUGUST

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 8.

Harrisburg, Penna.
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1924

Dr. Edward Baldwin Joachim

Dr. Edward Baldwin Joachim, late director of the Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery of the Department of Labor and Industry, was overcome by heat while at work at his desk, June 23, 1924, and died at the Harrisburg Hospital about forty-eight hours later.

Dr. Joachim was born August 6, 1869. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the Degree of D. D. S., in June, 1892. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the Bradford County bar.

He was connected with the Department of Labor and Industry for nearly ten years. His knowledge of the law was invaluable; and his passing is a distinct loss to the Department of Labor and Industry and to the many personal friends associated with him in his work. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

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INSPECTION

The tabulation of inspection reports indicates a falling off in the month of June as compared with May and the same month a year ago. The number of orders issued, however, has remained practically constant.

The report of the Boiler Section also shows a falling off in the number of reports received, except in those of internal inspections made by the State inspectors. The difference in the total and the number made by State inspectors, 2,235, represents inspections made by representatives of casualty companies. There can be no comparison between the inspections by State inspectors with the same month last year, as the Boiler Section did not commence on its present basis until about the first of November.

The balance of the section reports show only normal variations, and no special comment can be made.

The question of child performers has been coming strongly to the front since school vacations began and has emphasized the importance of having this point cleared up fully by either the courts or the legislature. However, from reports received at this office, it would appear that there has been vast improvement in the exploitation of children in professional stage work.

Tabulations of the work of the various sections follow:

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Regular inspections, ----- | 5,093 | 5,277 | 8,497 |
| Special inspections, ----- | 1,890 | 2,501 | 1,939 |
| Visits, ----- | 1,961 | 2,452 | 1,596 |
| Total inspections and visits, ----- | 8,944 | 10,250 | 12,032 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 1,311 | 1,435 | 1,122 |
| Prosecutions ordered, ----- | 20 | 28 | 24 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 963 | 1,209 | 741 |

BOILERS.

| | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Total inspections reported, ----- | 3,622 | 3,860 | 3,720 | |
| Internal inspections, ----- | 2,406 | 2,111 | 2,560 | |
| External inspections, ----- | 1,222 | 1,749 | 1,160 | |
| Internal by State inspectors, ----- | 165 | 123 | 363 | App'd. State |
| External by State inspectors, ----- | 27 | 37 | | |
| Miniature boilers inspected, ----- | 77 | 96 | | |
| Pennsylvania standard boilers built, ----- | 203 | 251 | 417 | |
| Operating certificates issued, ----- | 1,246 | 727 | 381 | |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 26 | 14 | 111 | |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 319 | 364 | 1,206 | |
| Boilers condemned, ----- | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Boilers suspended, ----- | 3 | 2 | 12 | |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected, ----- | | 1 | 2 | |
| Hydrostatic tests, H. R. T. Lap | | | | |
| Seam Boilers, ----- | | 10 | 8 | |

ELEVATORS.

| | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total inspections reported, ----- | 553 | 674 | 535 |
| Inspections by State inspectors, ----- | 234 | 263 | 289 |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 228 | 197 | 248 |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 322 | 283 | 392 |
| Plans received (sets), ----- | 33 | 27 | 33 |
| Plans approved (sets), ----- | 33 | 27 | 34 |

BUILDINGS.

| CLASSIFICATION OF PLANS APPROVED. | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fire escapes, ----- | 44 | 50 | 46 |
| Theatres, ----- | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| Buildings, ----- | 68 | 106 | 79 |
| Bakeries, ----- | 4 | 10 | 12 |
| Wash and toilet rooms, ----- | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Exhaust systems, ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Machinery guards, ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 132 | 182 | 149 |
| New plans received, ----- | 154 | 209 | 180 |
| Revised plans received, ----- | 81 | 70 | 56 |
| | 235 | 279 | 236 |

Motion Picture Projectionist Licensure.

| | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 12 | 14 | 3 |
| Number of licenses issued—examination, ----- | 24 | 31 | 23 |
| Number licenses issued—reexamination, ----- | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Licenses issued, approved portable proj., ----- | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Licenses renewed, approved portable proj., ----- | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Provisional licenses issued, ----- | 2 | 6 | 15 |
| Apprentice certificates issued, ----- | 43 | 34 | 27 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed, ----- | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Duplicate licenses issued, ----- | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Total licenses issued, ----- | 86 | 116 | 76 |
| Applicants failing to qualify, ----- | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Buildings approved for motion pictures, ----- | 17 | 19 | 2 |
| Unlicensed projectionists reported, ----- | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Film fires reported, ----- | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Film fires investigated, ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Film destroyed (feet), ----- | 4,400 | 4,000 | ----- |
| Projectionists' licenses revoked, ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 |

PROSECUTIONS.

| | June 1924 | May 1924 | June 1923 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| LAW VIOLATED. | | | |
| Child labor, ----- | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| Female labor, ----- | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Guarding machinery, ----- | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Fire and panic, ----- | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Department regulations, ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 20 | 27 | 25 |

SURVEY COVERING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHILD LABOR ACT IN SCHUYLKILL, LACKAWANNA, AND LUZERNE COUNTIES.

In March, 1923, The Department of Labor and Industry, investigating some sensational reports of minors of school age being employed in the mines of the State, began a survey in Schuylkill County covering the enforcement of the Child Labor Act in and around the mines.

In July, a check-up was made by the Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction which revealed an improved condition in regard to technical violations of the Child Labor Act but, showed much evidence of carelessness on the part of employers in accepting proof of age of minors and in issuing certificates to minors.

Later, through the Department of Public Instruction, a circular letter was sent to all officers in the State who are authorized to issue employment certificates to minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age, calling their attention to the absolute necessity of obtaining the exact date of birth of the minor for the proper and efficient enforcement of the Child Labor Act; that the school record of itself could not be accepted as sufficient evidence of the date of birth, and that the first evidence of age required by the Child Labor Act is the birth certificate or transcript of the birth certificate.

In the early part of this year a joint survey was made by the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Mines, covering the employment of minors and the enforcement of the Child Labor Act in Schuylkill, Lackawanna, and Luzerne Counties. Many mills, factories, mercantile establishments, collieries, washeries, and general offices were visited, as well as the public school offices where certificates were issued; and all records pertaining to the issuing and filing of certificates and "follow-up" work were examined. This survey showed the following:

MINES.

In more than one hundred collieries visited, the survey showed that the Child Labor Act was being rigidly enforced in the anthracite coal field. Almost all of the collieries were refusing to employ boys under sixteen years of age, and were demanding age certificate cards for boys between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. Only five boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age were found employed, and proper certificates were on file for them.

There were a few cases of boys having stolen or forged the age certificates required, but there were not many of such cases, and the boys were discharged. One flagrant violation was discovered in the case of Edward Domanski, who lived near Centralia, Pennsylvania, and who died January 11, 1924, of injuries sustained in a mine. He had been working under a birth certificate which stated that he was born in 1906. Subsequent investigation showed that the date on the certificate had originally been 1908, and had been changed by some interested person.

Mine operators have taken a stand against the employment of minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years for two reasons: first, the law requires the boys to attend continuation school and to have a forty-five minute lunch period. As the collieries suspend work only thirty minutes at noon, the employment of minors entails a financial loss; second, the mine operators have issued orders, holding the foreman personally responsible for the employment of boys under age. The result has been almost the cessation of the employment of minors.

MILLS, FACTORIES, MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

About fifty mills, factories, and mercantile establishments were visited, and while there was always a demand for a working certificate before employing a minor, there was general laxity in the manner of getting it and in the "follow-up" work of the issuing officer. There seemed to be a great deal of ignorance on the part of the employer with reference to the age certificate card—only about five establishments were asking for this card for minors between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

OFFICES OF THE ISSUING OFFICERS.

Six out of thirty officers, authorized to issue age certificates and general employment certificates were issuing them in accordance with the requirements of the law, and were keeping full records and files of certificates issued. All records in all the other offices were found to be in a "hit and miss" condition, it being quite impossible to ascertain the number of certificates issued in the district covered.

In all places visited the employers and issuing officers, with few exceptions, showed a decided willingness to cooperate with all State departments in carrying out the provisions of the Child Labor Act. The issuing officers were willing to make any changes in their methods of keeping records that would tend toward a more uniform system of keeping such records throughout the State.

MACHINERY ACCIDENTS

A tabulation of all industrial accidents caused by machinery and reported to the Department of Labor and Industry during the first four months of 1924, is presented below. These accidents cover 19 fatal and 4,989 non fatal cases, and represent 8.23 per cent of all accidents reported to the Department during this period.

The metals and metal products industries led by reporting 6 fatal and 2,729 non fatal accidents. Other industries reporting a large number of accidents were lumber and its remanufacture, 4 fatal, 395 non fatal; textiles, 2 fatal, 364 non fatal; clay, glass and stone products, 1 fatal, 186 non fatal; building and contracting, 1 fatal, 158 non fatal; and clothing no fatal and 203 non fatal accidents.

In view of the fact that the tabulation shows 5 fatal and 1,902 non fatal accidents occurring at the point of operation, it was considered advisable to make a detailed analysis of these accidents. This analysis of accidents at the point of operation shows that 2

fatal and 151 non fatal accidents were caused by abrasives, which include all kinds of grinding and polishing machines. One fatal and 188 non fatal accidents were caused by saws, 1 fatal, 245 non fatal by winding and twisting machinery, 483 non fatal by cutting tools, 292 non fatal by presses, and 168 non fatal by rolls.

Kickbacks, throw or thrust of tools or work were responsible for 4 fatal and 676 non fatal accidents. Of this number 3 fatal and 122 non fatal accidents occurred in connection with saws, 1 fatal and 55 non fatal in connection with shears, 138 non fatal in connection with cutting tools, 73 non fatal in connection with rolls, 61 non fatal in connection with presses, and 46 in connection with hammers.

Belts and pulleys were the cause of 3 fatal and 109 non fatal, gears and sprockets of 2 fatal and 159 non fatal accidents, while flying particles from the point of operation were the cause of 1 fatal and 794 non fatal accidents.

As the metal and metal products industries contributed more than one-half (6 fatal and 2,729 non fatal) of the total number of reported machinery accidents, (19 fatal and 4,989 non fatal) it was considered advisable to make a detailed analysis of the machines in connection with which these accidents occurred so that the degree of hazard might be ascertained. This analysis shows that cutting tools (planers, lathes, drills, shapers) caused 828 non fatal, abrasives (grinding and polishing machines) 1 fatal and 410 non fatal, shears 1 fatal and 206 non fatal, presses 314 non fatal, rolls 235 non fatal, hammers 164 non fatal, and saws 124 non fatal accidents. The greatest number of accidents occurred at the point of operation upon these machines; namely, 2 fatal and 936 non fatal; while flying particles from the point of operation caused 1 fatal, 634 non fatal, kickbacks 1 fatal, 413 non fatal, breaking of the machine 1 fatal, 81 non fatal, other moving parts of machine 153 non fatal, and feed rolls 61 non fatal accidents.

The following tables will be of interest to those in charge of safety work.

Table I gives the total number of machinery accidents reported by cause in each particular line of industry.

Table II analyzes all these accidents with reference to the type of machine and the line of industry in which they occurred.

Table III analyzes these machinery accidents and gives the type of machine and the class of industry in which they occurred.

Table IV analyzes the accidents on table I, under the heading of kickbacks, throw or thrust of tool or work in connection with type of machine and the class of industry involved.

Table V is an analysis of the machinery accidents reported from the metals and metal products industries, showing the type of machine involved and the point on the machine at which the accident occurred.

TABLE I—MACHINERY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

| CAUSE | Building and Contract- ing. | Chemicals and Allied Products. | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | Clothing Manufacture. | Food and Kindred Products. | Leather, Rubber & Composition Goods. | Liquors and Beverages. | Lumber and its Re- manufacture. | Paper and Printing Industries. | Textiles. | Laundries. | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. | Quarries and Mines other than Coal. | Tobacco and Its Prod- ucts. | Miscellaneous Industries. | Hotels and Restaur- ants. | Mercantile Establish- ments. | Jobbers and Ware- houses. | TOTAL. |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| Point of Operation ----- | 46 | 18 | 62 | 107 | 54 | 65 | 4 | F-1 180 | 134 | F-2 146 | 9 | F-2 936 | 5 | 23 | 60 | 12 | 33 | 8 | F-5 1,902 |
| Feed Rolls, Aprons and Offbearing Con- veyors. | 3 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 2 | F-3 9 | 31 | 16 | 3 | 61 | 5 | 70 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | F-4 150 |
| Kickbacks, Throw or Thrust of Tool or Work. | 26 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 96 | 13 | 30 | 1 | 413 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 7 | 1 | F-4 676 |
| Flying particles from Point of Operation - Work. | 27 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 23 | 0 | 634 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 1 | F-1 794 |
| Breaking of Machine (Emery Wheel Ex- plosion). | 3 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | F-1 139 |
| Belts and Pulleys ----- | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 40 | F-1 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F-3 109 |
| Gears and Sprockets ----- | 10 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 28 | 1 | 59 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | F-2 159 |
| Revolving Projections, Set Screws, Keys, Chucks. | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | F-2 100 |
| Other Moving Parts ----- | 8 | 3 | 17 | 37 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 24 | 40 | 0 | 153 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 384 |
| Other Causes Connected with Machine Op- eration. | F-1 19 | 8 | F-1 96 | 19 | 9 | 11 | F-1 0 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 5 | 277 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 2 | F-3 508 |
| Burns—not 0 or 2, ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| TOTAL ----- | F-1 158 | F-1 54 | F-1 186 | 203 | F-1 133 | 132 | F-1 11 | F-4 395 | F-1 279 | F-2 364 | 26 | F-6 2,729 | F-1 21 | 48 | 145 | 22 | 71 | 12 | F-16 4,989 |

TABLE I—MACHINERY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

| CAUSE | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| CAUSE OF ACCIDENT | Building and Contracting. | Chemicals and Allied Products. | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | Clothing Manufacture. | Food and Kindred Products | Leather, Rubber & Composition Goods. | Liquors and Beverages. | Lumber and its Re-manufacture. | Paper and Printing Industries. | Textiles. | Laundries. | Metals and Metal Products. | Quarries and Mines other than Coal. | Tobacco and Its Products. | Miscellaneous Industries. | Hotels and Restaurants. | Mercantile Establishments. | Jobbers and Ware-houses. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating Machine—Includes Setting up Work. ----- | 121 | F-1 46 | 143 | 172 | 102 | 120 | 9 | F-4 360 | F-1 221 | F-2 263 | 19 | F-3 2,339 | 13 | 35 | 127 | 21 | 62 | 11 | F-11 4,244 |
| Adjusting, Changing Tools (Dies) ----- | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 94 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | F-2 162 |
| Repairing, Testing or Inspecting ----- | 4 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | F-2 112 |
| Throwing Belt on or Off ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F-2 28 |
| Oiling or Cleaning ----- | 6 | 4 | 17 | 7 | F-1 12 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 37 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | F-2 188 |
| Operating another Machine ----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F-4 30 |
| All Others ----- | F-1 21 | 1 | F-1 9 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 107 | F-1 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | F-4 225 |
| TOTAL ----- | F-1 158 | F-1 54 | F-1 186 | 203 | F-1 133 | 132 | F-1 11 | F-4 395 | F-1 279 | F-2 364 | 26 | F-6 2,729 | F-1 21 | 48 | 145 | 22 | 71 | 12 | F-19 4,989 |

Note:— F. Indicates FATAL ACCIDENTS and are not included in other totals.

TABLE II—MACHINERY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

| TYPE OF MACHINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|-----------|------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | "ALL MACHINERY" | | | | | | | | | | | | (20) |
| | | | | | | | | | Building and Contract- ing. | Chemicals and Allied Products. | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | Clothing Manufacture. | Food and Kindred Products. | Leather, Rubber & Composition Goods. | Liquors and Beverages. | Lumber and its Re- manufacture. | Paper and Printing Industries. | Textiles. | Laundries. | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. |  | Quarries and Mines other than Coal. | Tobacco and Its Prod- ucts. | Miscellaneous Industries. | Hotels and Restaur- ants. | Mercantile Establish- ments. | Jobbers and Ware- houses. |
| Cutting Tools ----- | | 38 | 10 | 45 | 14 | 33 | 28 | 0 | 143 | 40 | 23 | 0 | 828 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 1,257 | |
| Presses ----- | | 6 | 10 | 40 | 16 | 25 | 29 | 4 | 19 | 96 | 7 | 7 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 590 | |
| Abrasives ----- | | 15 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 410 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 548 | |
| Winding and Twisting ----- | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 151 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 273 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | F-1 | |
| Rolls ----- | | 4 | 6 | 29 | 3 | 20 | 44 | 1 | 6 | 63 | 28 | 10 | 235 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 535 | |
| Saws ----- | | 23 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | F-4 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 124 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 2 | F-1 | |
| Portable Tools ----- | | 27 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 342 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 421 | |
| Shears ----- | | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 206 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | F-1 | |
| Hammers ----- | | 4 | F-1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 216 | |
| Miscellaneous ----- | | 21 | F-1 | F-1 | 7 | 10 | 5 | F-1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 46 | F-1 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 17 | 2 | F-8 | |
| Screen-Mixing, ----- | | 13 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 203 | |
| TOTAL ----- | | F-1 158 | F-1 54 | F-1 186 | 203 | F-1 133 | 132 | F-1 11 | F-4 395 | F-1 279 | F-2 364 | 21 | F-6 2,729 | F-1 21 | 48 | 145 | 22 | 71 | 12 | F-19 4,989 | |

Note:— F- Indicates FATAL ACCIDENTS and are not included in other tota's.

| TYPE OF MACHINE | POINT OF OPERATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building and Contracting | 46 | 18 | 62 | 107 | 54 | 65 | 4 | 180 | 134 | F-2 | 146 | 9 | F-2 | 5 | 23 | 60 | 12 | 33 | 8 | F-5 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,902 |
| Clay, Glass and Stone Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing Manufacture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Kindred Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather, Rubber & Composition Goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquors and Beverages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and its Re-manufacture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Printing Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laundries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals and Metal Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarries and Mines other than Coal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco and Its Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercantile Establishments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobbers and Ware-houses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note:— F- Indicates FATAL ACCIDENTS and are not included in other totals.

TABLE IV—MACHINERY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

| TYPE OF MACHINE | "KICKBACKS, THROW OR THRUST OF TOOL OR WORK" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-------|
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | |
| Building and Contracting | 26 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 3 | F-3 96 | 13 | 30 | 1 | F-1 413 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 7 | 1 | F-4 676 | |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clay, Glass and Stone Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing Manufacture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Kindred Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather, Rubber & Composition Goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquors and Beverages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and Its Re-manufacture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Printing Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laundries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals and Metal Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarries and Mines other than Coal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco and Its Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merchandise Establishments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobbers and Ware-houses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note:— F- Indicates FATAL ACCIDENTS and are not included in other totals.

TABLE V—METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS—MACHINERY ACCIDENTS
Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-April-1924

| TYPE OF MACHINE | Point of Operation | Feed Rolls, Aprons & Offbearing Conveyors | Kickbacks, Throw or Thrust of Tool or Work | Flying Particles from Point of Operation | Breaking of Machine (Emery Wheel Explosion) | Belts and Pulleys | Gears & Sprockets | Revolving Projections Set Screws, Keys Chucks | Other Moving Parts | Other Causes Connected with Machine Operation | Burns — Not 0 or 2 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Rolls, ----- | 74 | 26 | 61 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 10 | 235 |
| Hammers, ----- | 61 | 3 | 43 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 164 |
| Presses, ----- | 151 | 6 | 36 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 36 | 34 | 2 | 314 |
| Cutting Tools, ----- | 298 | 11 | 87 | 188 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 59 | 88 | 2 | 828 |
| | | | F-1 | | | | | | | | | F-1 |
| Shears, ----- | 70 | 5 | 51 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 27 | 0 | 206 |
| | F-1 | | | | | | | | | | | F-1 |
| Abrasives, ----- | 101 | 1 | 35 | 208 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 1 | 410 |
| Saws, ----- | 54 | 3 | 35 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 124 |
| Screen-Mixing, ----- | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 27 |
| Winding and Twisting | 21 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 32 |
| | F-1 | | | | | | | | | | | F-1 |
| Portable Tools, ----- | 82 | 0 | 52 | 140 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 5 | 342 |
| | | | | F-1 | F-1 | F-1 | | | | | | F-3 |
| Miscellaneous, ----- | 11 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, ----- | F-2 936 | 61 | F-1 413 | F-1 634 | F-1 81 | F-1 40 | 59 | 54 | 153 | 277 | 21 | F-6 2,729 |

Note:— F- Indicates FATAL ACCIDENTS and are not included in other totals

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation is shown in the following first two tables. The first table gives a comparative statement by month for the last five years and shows, as well, the cumulative totals for each period. The second table is a statement of the 1924 accidents segregated into the three large groups in industry.

The third table shows the number of agreements and awards and the amount of money involved for compensation for the first six months of 1924.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | | 1921 | | | | 1922 | | | | 1923 | | | | 1924 | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|
| | NON-FATAL | | FATAL | | NON-FATAL | | FATAL | | NON-FATAL | | FATAL | | NON-FATAL | | FATAL | | NON-FATAL | | FATAL | |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,518 | | | | | |
| February | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,518 | | | | | |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 | | | | | |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 24,881 | 25,232 | 323 | 22,531 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,986 | 32,430 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 | | | | | |
| May | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 172 | 12,582 | 12,754 | 222 | 15,653 | 15,875 | 213 | 15,989 | 16,201 | | | | | |
| June | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 | | | | | |
| July | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,082 | | | | | |
| August | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,012 | 60,789 | | | | | |
| September | 208 | 13,419 | 13,627 | 166 | 10,877 | 11,043 | 116 | 9,572 | 9,688 | 226 | 17,334 | 17,610 | 157 | 13,940 | 14,097 | | | | | |
| October | 1,037 | 69,491 | 70,528 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,952 | 74,886 | | | | | |
| November | 241 | 14,752 | 14,993 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,499 | | | | | |
| December | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,521 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,535 | 855 | 65,402 | 66,257 | 1,276 | 99,115 | 100,421 | 1,109 | 88,276 | 89,385 | | | | | |
| Totals | 2,538 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1924 SHOWN BY GROUP.

| Month (1) | All Accidents | | | Industrial Accidents | | | Mine Accidents | | | Transportation and Public Utilities Accidents | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Total (2) | Fatal (3) | Non- Fatal (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Non- Fatal (7) | Total (8) | Fatal (9) | Non- Fatal (10) | Total (11) | Fatal (12) | Non- Fatal (13) |
| Totals, --- | 89,385 | 1,709 | 88,276 | 51,360 | 404 | 50,956 | 28,005 | 471 | 27,534 | 10,020 | 234 | 9,786 |
| January, --- | 15,513 | 233 | 15,280 | 8,672 | 87 | 8,585 | 5,025 | 104 | 4,921 | 1,816 | 42 | 1,774 |
| February, --- | 14,993 | 181 | 14,812 | 8,299 | 53 | 8,246 | 5,017 | 76 | 4,941 | 1,677 | 52 | 1,625 |
| March, --- | 16,201 | 212 | 15,989 | 9,091 | 76 | 9,015 | 5,450 | 94 | 5,356 | 1,660 | 42 | 1,618 |
| April, --- | 14,082 | 151 | 13,931 | 8,342 | 61 | 8,281 | 4,258 | 57 | 4,201 | 1,482 | 33 | 1,449 |
| May, --- | 14,097 | 157 | 13,940 | 8,237 | 63 | 8,174 | 4,139 | 62 | 4,077 | 1,721 | 32 | 1,689 |
| June, --- | 14,499 | 175 | 14,324 | 8,719 | 64 | 8,655 | 4,116 | 78 | 4,038 | 1,664 | 33 | 1,631 |

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND COMPENSATION INVOLVED FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1924.

| Month (1) | Number of Cases | | | | Compensation Involved | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) | Fatal Com- pensation Awarded (6) | Fatal Com- pensation Paid (7) | Perm. Dis- ability Comp. Awarded (8) | Disability Compensation Paid (9) | Total Compensation Paid (10) |
| Totals, ----- | 1,061 | 1,796 | 38,660 | 41,517 | \$3,130,512 | \$1,744,270 | \$1,668,012 | \$3,670,560 | \$5,414,830 |
| January, ----- | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 | 550,146 | 280,936 | 366,397 | 471,038 | 751,974 |
| February, ----- | 168 | 300 | 6,559 | 7,027 | 444,727 | 209,185 | 237,874 | 575,626 | 784,811 |
| March, ----- | 206 | 311 | 7,425 | 7,942 | 618,985 | 307,470 | 269,781 | 664,723 | 972,193 |
| April, ----- | 161 | 292 | 5,817 | 6,270 | 491,406 | 362,096 | 241,863 | 600,748 | 962,774 |
| May, ----- | 174 | 290 | 7,417 | 7,881 | 573,042 | 358,607 | 262,024 | 691,212 | 1,049,819 |
| Jun., ----- | 150 | 262 | 6,307 | 6,719 | 453,206 | 226,046 | 270,073 | 667,213 | 833,259 |

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DECISIONS

LERCH v. BUSHKILL AMUSEMENT CO.

Hospital services, including surgeon's fee in private hospital.

Court of Common Pleas, Northampton County No. 58 December Term 1923.

This is an appeal from a decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The claimant was injured while in the employ of the defendant, and was at once taken to the private hospital of Dr. Paul Correll, at Easton. He had a fractured leg and other severe injuries, and required immediate surgical attention. These services were properly rendered, and the claimant, because of the nature and extent of his injuries, was placed in a separate room, with a special nurse in attendance. Dr. Correll is the sole proprietor of this hospital. It is private, and receives no state or public aid in its maintenance. It is maintained by him for the care and treatment of his own patients. He in person rendered the surgical services necessary in this case, and by means of his hospital facilities, and through the nurses and other attendants in his employ, he brought the claimant back to health.

After the claimant's discharge, Dr. Correll rendered a bill to the employer for \$565.25, of which sum \$100 was for his own surgical and medical services, and the balance, \$465.25 for hospital services and supplies. The Referee ordered the compensation agreement modified by limiting the hospital charges to the first thirty days of claimant's disability, which he found to be \$329.61, but he allowed the charge of \$100 to stand. Upon review by the Compensation Board, this item of \$100 was stricken off. There was no dispute as to the hospital bill proper. The question before us upon appeal is therefore, whether the employer is liable for the personal charge of the owner or proprietor of a private hospital for professional services rendered, in the absence of any express agreement to that effect.

Section 306 (e) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, stands amended by the Act of June 26th, 1919, P. L. 642, so that the law now imposes upon the employer the duty to furnish to the employe, additional to the benefits specified in the Act of 1915, "hospital treatment, services and supplies," for the period of the first thirty days after disability begins. "The cost for such hospital treatment, service and supplies shall not in any case exceed the prevailing charge in the hospital for like services to other individuals."

The Act speaks of three separate hospital benefits, viz. hospital "treatment," hospital "service," and hospital "supplies." No charge shall be made for these benefits, which necessarily means either, any, or all of them, which would exceed the "prevailing charge" in that particular hospital if the patient were some individual other than a beneficiary under the Compensation Act. "Treatment" refers to and can mean only such surgical or medical aid and attention which the employe-patient may require. It is not contended in this case that the charges for either treatment, services or supplies, as specified

in Dr. Correll's bill, exceed the prevailing charges to other individuals in this hospital. The contention is that Dr. Correll may make no charge for "treatment" whatever, because such treatment was given in a hospital.

This contention is based upon the two cases of *Yost v. Cox*, 8 Departmental Reports, 1011 (1922) which was appealed to the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, (reported in 19 Schu. Leg. Rec. 121), and *O'Hara v. John Wanamaker*, 8 Departmental Reports, 1849.

An examination of both these cases will show that the hospitals in question were public, not private, hospitals. The physicians who there rendered bills were staff physicians and, as pointed out in the *Yost* case, they gave their services for the hospital and not in their individual capacity. Furthermore, it was the rule of the hospital "not to charge ward patients for operations performed and subsequent attention given by its surgeon in chief." It is also pointed out that the hospital was paid its charges "for hospital *treatment* services and supplies," and the Referee says: "The services rendered by Dr. Householder to the claimant cannot be divorced from the hospital treatment, since his own testimony was that he operated for the hospital. In other words, his service, as chief of staff, was rendered gratuitously to the hospital and also to the patient, the claimant and must have been so regarded by the hospital when it rendered its bill to him for treatment, services and supplies." The *O'Hara* case is in all essential respects similar to the *Yost* case, and follows it.

The case at bar is quite dissimilar to those cases in its salient facts. Dr. Correll is not a staff physician or surgeon of a public hospital. His services were not rendered to the hospital, but were individual in character. Lerch was not a mere ward patient, but even if he had been, it is not the rule of this hospital, or Dr. Correll, not to charge such patients for operations and subsequent attention. It was not regarded by the hospital, when the bill was rendered, that the hospital "treatment," as distinguished from "service" and "supplies," should be gratuitous either to the hospital or to the patient. The bill as rendered, including the item of \$100 for "treatment," does not exceed the "prevailing charge" to other individuals. The situation is fundamentally no different than it would be if Dr. Correll had taken the patient into his own private home for treatment and care.

The Act does not prohibit a charge for treatment in a hospital, either public or private. It merely limits the rate of such charge. The cost, not only for service and supplies, but also for treatment, shall not exceed the prevailing charge. This provision implies that a charge may be made, and the regulation of the amount or rate is predicated upon such implication.

The first and most important requirement where a person is severely injured is surgical or medical treatment, hospital service and supplies are incidental, and secondary in importance. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the legislature intended, when this amendatory Act was passed, that the employer's implied contract to pay at the prevailing rates for what was necessary to relieve and heal an injured employe, should exclude the first and most essential requisite for this purpose. In the *Yost* and *O'Hara* cases the contract was

with the hospital as such, an institution. There was no contract between the employer and the surgeon who made the claim. Here the contract is between the employer and Dr. Correll. His hospital is merely a building properly equipped in which he operates, and a means by which he brings his patients back to health. Here the nurses whom he hires render their services, and the supplies for which he pays are furnished, for both of which he admittedly is entitled to charge the employer during the period fixed by the Act. Why must he be denied payment for the most important part, his own services?

The cases above cited do not hold that the hospital, as an institution, may not make a charge for treatment. Indeed, the bill which was presented by the hospital and allowed in the Yost case included treatment. The staff surgeon's bill for services which was disallowed was simply an additional bill for treatment. These cases recognize that the hospital, as an institution, may make such charge. There is no Correll hospital as an institution separate from and independent of Dr. Correll Himself. So far as it may be an institution, as distinguished from a building or plant, it is Dr. Correll. Here the hospital, as a hospital, made no charge for treatment. It was Dr. Correll who made the charge. There is no duplication of charge, one by the hospital and another by the surgeon. If a public hospital may include a charge for treatment in its bill, why may not the proprietor of a private hospital do so? We cannot agree to the proposition that hospital treatment, if given in a private hospital must be gratuitous. The Act does not require it.

Now, May 19th, 1924, the appeal is sustained, and the claim of Dr. Paul Correll, as fixed by the Referee, is allowed.

BY THE COURT.

ROBERT A. STOTZ,
J.

METCUSKY v. PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL & IRON
CO.

DISFIGUREMENT, HELD "NOT USUALLY INCIDENT TO THE
EMPLOYMENT" AT COAL MINING.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS SCHUYLKILL COUNTY NO. 487
MAY TERM 1924 KOCH, J.

Upon a hearing de novo the Workmen's Compensation Board found that the claimant was injured on the first of July, 1921, through an explosion of gas which burnt his face, head and arms. It resulted in serous and permanent disfigurement of the claimant's face and produced an unsightly appearance. The claimant was in the defendant's employ as a coal miner when he received his injury. He received compensation for the resulting disability and now seeks compensation for facial disfigurement. The Workmen's Compensation Board found the disfigurement as a fact, saying that it consists of "scarring over the whole face, excepting the forehead, deformity of both ears and nose; that the disfigurement is serious and permanent and of such a character as to produce an unsightly appear-

ance and is not such as is usually incident to the claimant's employment." The board awarded compensation to the claimant for an additional period of seventy-five weeks at the rate of \$12.00 per week.

The claimant appeared before the board, and his appearance there and the testimony of physicians are sufficient to warrant the board's findings of fact.

The workmen's Compensation law, as amended 20th May, 1921, P. L. 967, makes a new cause of injury compensable, to wit, "for serious and permanent disfigurement of the head or face of such a character as to produce an unsightly appearance, and such as is not usually incident to the employment." The law allows to such a claimant "sixty per centum of the wages, not to exceed one hundred and fifty weeks."

The defendant contends that the injury, which claimant received, cannot be classed as unsightly, and that his disfigurement is incidental to the mining region. In his brief, the defendant's counsel says, "Every mining town you will visit, you will find some men disfigured through burns and many disfigured through the infiltration of coal dirt in the face and hands leaving blue marks more unsightly than the burns on Metcusky."

The writer of this opinion has never seen Metcusky, but he has seen many of such description as defendant's brief mentions.

Counsel's brief mentions two different kinds of facial disfigurement, both of which resulted from accident. In the one the face shows plainly the ugly result of burns, and in the other it shows the result of a premature explosion of a powder blast. In the latter case the face is peppered black and blue with particles of fine coal which became permanently lodged in or under the skin. Facial disfigurement caused by burns and premature explosions in coal mines results from accidental injury. It is "not usually incident to the employment" of miners. However, it is incidental to such only who have met with some form of accident, and it is by no means confined to burns and premature explosions of powder blasts. Losing an eye in any other manner results in a more or less serious and permanent disfigurement so as to produce an unsightly appearance, but that unsightly disfigurement is "such as is not usually incident to the employment." Where one continues to work too long in a match factory, in which phosphorous is used, he gradually suffers from decay of his teeth and necrosis of his jaw; such decay and necrosis are therefore incident to that employment; they are unavoidable; the results are from the gradual accumulation of phosphorous in the system, and they may also cause more or less disfigurement. Whereas in the other cases already mentioned, the unsightly appearance is the result of an accident. Where a disfigurement or disease usually or naturally results from normal condition of work, there it is "incident to the employment." In coal mines dust sometimes becomes lodged in the respiratory system of the miners and results in anthracosis, miners' asthma or consumption, all of which are incidental to the employment. The same happens to rockmen, and marble cutters, and workmen in nail factories. The result is not accidental; the result is purely incidental. Working with white lead in time causes painter's colic. Persons working in damp places contract rheumatism. Men and animals employed about the smelting works of quick

silver are subject to salivation and other injurious results, and the same is true in mines where there is native mercury in the ores and the atmosphere is contaminated with mercurial fumes. That the vapors of mercury penetrate through the minutest openings is well known to workmen at quick silver furnaces. Thus workmen often suffer from occupational diseases, or those which are "usually incident to the employment", but in the case before us the result follows an accident.

It is clear to us that the disfigurement of the claimant is such as is not usually incident to the employment in which he was engaged when he was originally injured, and from which injury his disfigurement resulted. See *Simon v. Maryland Battery Service Co.*, 276 Pa. 273.

And Now, June 16th, 1924, the award of the Compensation Board is affirmed, and it is ordered that judgment be entered in the claimant's favor for the sum of Nine Hundred (\$900.00) dollars, being for seventy-five weeks at the rate of Twelve (\$12.00) per week.

BY THE COURT

ATTEST: Robert J. Bostock, Prothy.

AND NOW June 16, 1924, an exception is allowed the defendant and bill is sealed.

BY THE COURT

Richard H. Koch, J. C. P. (SEAL)
Robert J. Bostock, Prothy.

STATE INSURANCE FUND

Compensation insurance rates used by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund in the underwriting of policies are the rates promulgated by the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau under the direct supervision of the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania. The compensation insurance rates are consequently the same for every insurance carrier in Pennsylvania, excepting that the State Fund is able to offer a 10 per cent reduction from the rates as published.

These rates are based on the payrolls, and relative hazards of each classification contained in the Pennsylvania Compensation Manual of compensation insurance rates, which includes all operations of labor performed in Pennsylvania. The State Fund, as well as all other compensation insurance carriers in Pennsylvania, is required, under the law, to report to the Insurance Department, each year, the amount of payroll covered and premium fixed under each individual policy of insurance issued. Such report must indicate the classifications used in underwriting the policy, together with a detailed statement of all accidents, showing compensation and medical costs. From the data shown on these reports, the Rating Bureau calculates the rates to be used in underwriting all policies of insurance issued in Pennsylvania, subject to the approval of the Insurance Department.

The base rates apply to all employers of labor in Pennsylvania, excepting those subject to schedule rating or experience rating. The rule governing the schedule rating of policies requires that the operations of the employer be housed in a fixed permanent location, which includes all operations of machinery in manufacturing. The payroll of all policyholders subject to schedule rating must be at least \$10,000 per year, with a compensation insurance premium of at least \$50.00. Employers of labor meeting those requirements are rated under the Pennsylvania Industrial Compensation Rating Schedule. This schedule contains a list of points of operation and dangerous places, together with approved methods of guarding. A charge is placed against each point of operation and other dangerous place, not guarded in accordance with the schedule. Inspectors attached to the Rating Bureau visit every plant subject to schedule rating in Pennsylvania, and carefully check each point of operation and other dangerous place, according to the rating schedule. From the data thus obtained a schedule rate is promulgated by the Rating Bureau.

In order that all policyholders in the State Fund may receive the greatest benefit possible under this rating plan, the State Fund has in its employ a corps of carefully trained safety inspectors, under the supervision of a safety engineer. These safety inspectors visit the plants of all policyholders in the State Fund and give information and advice as to the proper guarding of all dangerous points of operation, so that when the inspector from the Rating Bureau makes his inspection, on which the rate will be based, the plant may be in the best possible condition. Policyholders in the State Fund should feel free to request this service, as it is operated entirely for their benefit.

Experience rated risks are those which are not conducted in a fixed permanent location and include such operations as contracting and building, and road construction. The rule governing the experience rating of policies requires that the premium of a policyholder during the five-year period preceding should have been at least \$1,000. Experience rates are determined by the Rating Bureau on reports of payrolls covered and claims paid by all compensation insurance carriers in Pennsylvania. Experience rating gives credits to those employers, subject to it, who have kept accidents to a minimum and imposes charges upon those employers who have not, by careful operation, prevented accidents.

The State Fund is continually cooperating with its policyholders in order that they may obtain the lowest rate possible for compensation insurance.

REHABILITATION

The Bureau of Rehabilitation returned 62 disabled residents of Pennsylvania to suitable remunerative employment during June. The average monthly wage rate for each disabled person returned to work was \$102.85.

An earning power of \$6,377 per month or \$76,524 per year was established by disabled persons assisted by the Bureau during June. If the employment status of these 62 disabled persons were to continue in effect during an average period of only five succeeding years,

the wealth thus created for the Commonwealth by the efforts of the Bureau during June, would be the production represented by a payroll of \$382,620.

During June, the Bureau assisted financially in providing seven artificial appliances, necessary for disabled persons to return to work. Twenty-eight disabled persons were aided financially during training courses to fit them for employment.

There were 4,441 disabled persons on the rolls of the Bureau July 1, 1924, of whom 3,314 had registered or requested the assistance of the Bureau, and 2,514 registered cases had been closed. Cases are closed finally only by death, permanent removal from the State, or by non-susceptibility of disabled person to rehabilitation. Other cases frequently require further consideration and are being constantly reopened. For reporting purposes, however, a disabled person is considered rehabilitated when placed "in a remunerative occupation."

Fifty-eight of the 3,314 registered cases were unassigned on July 1, 1924, and the remainder were distributed among district branch offices of the Bureau as follows: Altoona 316; Dubois 379; Harrisburg 218; Philadelphia 712; Pittsburgh 792; Pottsville 416; and Wilkes-Barre 423.

The value of the rehabilitation service to native Pennsylvanians is indicated by the fact that 1,839 of the 3,314 disabled registrants of the Bureau were born in this Commonwealth.

Comparative figures of the work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation during June of the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 are presented in the following table:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in ob- taining arti- ficial appliances |
|------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| June, 1921 | 100 | 92 | 46 | 49 | 11 |
| June, 1922 | 64 | 51 | 24 | 36 | 4 |
| June, 1923 | 88 | 57 | 102 | 52 | 15 |
| June, 1924 | 79 | 56 | 62 | 28 | 7 |

EMPLOYMENT

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

JUNE, 1924

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | | Persons asked for by employers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture | 226 | 168 | 191 | 273 | 168 | 125 | 148 | 115 |
| Building Trades | 931 | 1,271 | 571 | 1,240 | 635 | 987 | 505 | 875 |
| Machinery & Metals | 1,104 | 2,735 | 468 | 3,007 | 564 | 2,384 | 447 | 2,039 |
| Clerical | 367 | 413 | 80 | 191 | 88 | 203 | 74 | 185 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns | 1,163 | 1,191 | 527 | 813 | 596 | 855 | 513 | 717 |
| Mine & Quarry | 87 | 244 | 45 | 191 | 51 | 205 | 48 | 202 |
| Transportation | 354 | 301 | 156 | 177 | 158 | 166 | 138 | 136 |
| Sales | 138 | 108 | 90 | 81 | 77 | 73 | 70 | 66 |
| Common Labor | 3,231 | 6,464 | 1,962 | 9,478 | 2,132 | 6,223 | 1,893 | 6,007 |
| Miscellaneous | 953 | 910 | 579 | 684 | 626 | 715 | 563 | 627 |
| Total | 8,554 | 13,805 | 4,669 | 16,135 | 5,095 | 11,937 | 4,399 | 10,969 |
| Retentions | | | | | | | 21 | 54 |
| May (4 wks) | 9,218 | | 6,011 | | 6,475 | | 5,677 | |
| April (5 wks) | 12,933 | | 9,392 | | 9,866 | | 8,940 | |
| March (4 wks) | 10,405 | | 7,658 | | 7,476 | | 6,899 | |
| June 1923 (5 wks) | | 23,738 | | 14,803 | | 14,466 | | 12,626 |
| June 1921 (5 wks) | | 51,645 | | 6,477 | | 6,414 | | 5,798 |

WOMEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Food | 150 | 40 | 46 | 40 | 57 | 39 | 46 | 38 |
| Clerical | 574 | 516 | 68 | 187 | 94 | 153 | 64 | 123 |
| Clothing & Textile | 270 | 30 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 6 |
| Day Workers | 1,029 | 1,139 | 530 | 1,019 | 528 | 863 | 525 | 850 |
| Domestic Service | 423 | 536 | 363 | 734 | 227 | 323 | 172 | 241 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns | 949 | 464 | 330 | 576 | 315 | 273 | 281 | 237 |
| Machine & Factory | 164 | 112 | 14 | 132 | 15 | 92 | 14 | 81 |
| Prof'nl & Trained | 194 | 54 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 40 | 23 | 24 |
| Sales | 163 | 130 | 36 | 109 | 78 | 64 | 37 | 58 |
| Miscellaneous | 230 | 109 | 56 | 85 | 50 | 62 | 42 | 58 |
| Total | 4,146 | 3,130 | 1,481 | 2,927 | 1,405 | 1,928 | 1,220 | 1,730 |
| Retentions | | | | | | | 1 | 13 |
| May (4 wks) | 4,020 | | 1,763 | | 1,463 | | 1,273 | |
| April (5 wks) | 3,449 | | 2,324 | | 1,853 | | 1,621 | |
| March (4 wks) | 2,524 | | 1,647 | | 1,352 | | 1,134 | |
| June 1922 (5 wks) | | 4,544 | | 2,572 | | 2,138 | | 1,910 |
| June 1921 (5 wks) | | 3,201 | | 1,647 | | 1,323 | | 1,145 |

The classified summary report of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the Bureau of Employment for the month of June, 1924, reveals in its parallel columns that in this month, compared with the corresponding month in 1923, the general lull in business and industry is reflected in the decrease in the number of applications from men in every occupation except agriculture, transportation and sales; in the decrease in every occupation except agriculture and sales in the number of men and women ordered by employers; and in the number of placements into employment of men and women. The decline in the number of applications from men is over 38 per cent; the decline in the number of men and women ordered by employers is slightly over 60 per cent; and the decline in the number of men and women placed into permanent employment is over 44 per cent.

Concerning the employment of men, when a comparison of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the month of June, 1924, is made with those of the previous month, decreases are found in the number of applications in every occupation except machinery and metals, clerical and sales; decreases are found in every occupation except sales in the number of men ordered by employers; and in every occupation except agriculture, and sales decreases are found in the number of placements. A comparison of the activities of the State Employment Offices in June, 1924, with those of May in the same year, shows a reduction of over 7 per cent in the number of applications from men, a reduction of over 22 per cent in the number of orders for men from employers, and a reduction of nearly 22 per cent in the number of men placed into employment. The decreases in the number of applications from men in the month of June, 1924, compared with the corresponding month of 1923, and with the preceding month of this year, are an encouraging index. They indicate that in all occupations except agriculture, machinery and metals, and sales, there is no serious turnover of labor and that men are working at least part time.

In regard to the employment of women, in the month of June, 1924, compared with the previous month there is an increase in the number of applications in every occupation except clerical, hotel and institution, machine and factory, and sales. This increase is slightly above 3 per cent. In every occupation except agriculture and sales, there are reductions in the number of women ordered by employers, and in every occupation except agriculture, domestic service, hotel and institution, and sales, there are decreases in the number of women placed into employment. The shrinkage in the number of women ordered by employers is over 17 per cent and the reduction in the number of women placements is slightly more than 4 per cent. The increase in the number of applications from women in June, 1924, shows that during this month women continued to seek employment in order to relieve the partial unemployment of the men.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of June, 1924, reveals the following facts:

There were during this month 20 complaints concerning fees in which 16 decisions were made in favor of the complainants and 4 decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$59.10.

In the month of May, 1924, there were 20 such complaints and 15 similar complaints in the preceding month. In the month of June, 1923, there were 10 complaints concerning fees, as compared with 20 complaints during the present month.

One hundred and thirty-two investigations were made during the month by the investigators of the Division, in which one violation of the law was discovered, followed by a prosecution. In June, 1923, 149 investigations were made in which 3 violations of the law were found.

Twelve licenses were issued in June, bringing into the State Treasury the sum of \$600.00. On June 30, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was

355, which brought into the State Treasury \$17,750.00. On June 30, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was 330, which brought into the State Treasury \$16,500.00.

In June, 1924, 2 licenses were surrendered, and the locations of 3 private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there was one complaint concerning wages, involving the sum of \$25.60. During the previous month there were 4 similar complaints, involving the sum of \$193.56, and during the month of April, 1924, there were 2 such complaints, involving the sum of \$165.50. In the month of June, 1923, there were no wage complaints.

JUNE, 1924.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|--|
| I. FEES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 20 | | |
| Decisions made in favor of agency | 4 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$17.40 | |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 16 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | 41.70 | |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | | |
| Total investigations | 132 | | |
| Violations of law discovered | 1 | | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 1 | | |
| III. LICENSES: | | | |
| Number issued in month | 12 | | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | 600.00 | |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 355 | | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | 17,750.00 | |
| Total number surrendered | 2 | | |
| Total number revoked | 0 | | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | | |
| Total refusals | 1 | | |
| Change in location of licensed agencies | 3 | | |
| IV. WAGES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 1 | | |
| Amount of money involved in this complaint | | 25.60 | |

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

The following matters of interest were acted upon by the Industrial Board at its meeting on July 8, 1924.

GENERAL RULINGS.

WOMEN'S LAW.

In March 1916, the Industrial Board adopted a ruling which permits hotels and institutions to treat the day of rest in various ways. The rule is as follows:

"Rule W-1. Par. (b) That hotels and institutions employing not more than ten women shall be permitted to treat the day of rest in any of the following modes:

And that in larger hotels and institutions the same permission shall be granted to single departments, in which not more than ten women are employed, and where the work is specialized and not interchangeable with that of the other departments. (Laundry work excepted.)

Amendment to Rule W-1 (b)

Adopted Jan. 25, 1921

1. Give one complete day of twenty-four hours in each calendar week.
2. Give twenty-four hours consecutive rest, beginning at any hour on the one day to continue until a corresponding hour the following day.
3. Give complete day off on Sunday one week, and complete day off on week day the next week.
(Variation under plan of day in each week.)
4. Give alternate Sunday off with one-half week day. Totaling two full days in each fortnight.
5. When it works no injustice to the employes, give two half holidays per week, defining half day as five hours consecutive service."

Many requests have been received for an interpretation of this rule as it applies to small restaurants employing less than ten women, and the Department after due investigation agreed to extend the scope of this rule to include such restaurants. This interpretation was approved by the Industrial Board on July 8, 1924.

FIRE AND PANIC ACT.

The Department received a request for an interpretation of the requirements of the Fire and Panic Act covering the installation of procenium curtains as they apply to motion picture theatres which run prologues requiring stage scenery. The following interpretation was rendered by the Department and approved by the Industrial Board.

"That motion picture theatres which run prologues requiring stage scenery, etc., shall comply with the provisions of Section 2 of the Fire and Panic Act of 1909 as amended, including a procenium curtain as set forth in Paragraph 2 of Section 2 of the Act."

LAUNDRIES.

A fatal accident which occurred in a Philadelphia laundry as a result of an explosion of an ironing roll has caused the Department to draft the following tentative rule.

"Ironing rolls shall be constructed only of wrought iron or steel."

This ruling will be presented to the Industrial Board for approval at its meeting on September 9, 1924, and all persons desiring to criticise the rule should forward their comments to the Department before that date.

CONE PULLEYS.

As mentioned in previous bulletins the Department has been studying the question of the guarding of cone pulleys and the providing of mechanical belt shifters for shifting cone pulley belts. As a result of the study tentative rules have been drafted. The Industrial Board at its July 8, 1924, meeting approved the following rules for publication with a view to securing criticisms and suggestions.

“TENTATIVE RULES
FOR THE
GUARDING OF CONE PULLEYS

- (a) All cone pulley belts shall be provided with approved automatic belt shifters except when they are single ply belts two (2) inches or less in width or double ply belts one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches or less in width and in addition are endless or laced with leather thongs.
- (b) All cone pulleys driven by double ply belts more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width and single ply belts more than two (2) inches in width shall be provided with guards which will extend from the bottom to the top of the largest step of the cone. This guard will not be required when the design of the belt shifter is such that the “run in” or “nip point” of the belt and pulley is adequately guarded by the lower part of the shifter and the cone pulley is located more than three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) feet above the floor or working platform. If the cone pulley belts are laced with metal laces they shall be guarded to a height of six (6) feet from the floor or working platform regardless of the width of the belt or the design of the mechanical shifter.”

If criticism is received it will be referred to the committee which is being appointed to assist the Department in revising the Machine standards, in order that suitable rules for the guarding of cone pulleys can be incorporated in the revised standards.

RULINGS IN SPECIFIC CASES.

The rulings of the Secretary of Labor and Industry on the following subjects were approved by the Industrial Board.

PETITIONS PERTAINING TO WOMEN AND CHILD LABOR
LAWS.

- Petitioner: Springfield Telephone Company, Erie, Penna.
Petition: Request for permission to work without lunch period.
Ruling: Petition denied.
- Petitioner: The Sugar Bowl, Philipsburg, Penna.
Petition: Request for permission to employ women under twenty-one years of age after nine P. M.
Ruling: Petition Denied.
- Petitioner: The Venture Inn, Ridgway, Pa.
Petition: Request for permission to employ woman under twenty-one years of age after nine P. M.
Ruling: Petition denied.
- Petitioner: Mrs. Lotta J. Sprouls, Erie, Pa.
Petition: Request for permission to employ two girls seventeen and nineteen years of age until eleven P. M.
Ruling: Petition denied.
- Petitioner: J. W. Collins Co., Philadelphia, Penna.
Petition: Request for permission to reduce the lunch period to thirty minutes.
Ruling: Petition denied.

- Petitioner: American Steel and Wire Co., Williamsburg, Pa.
 Petition: Request for permission to employ minor seventeen years of age at quarry, greasing stone and dirt carts or driving mules.
 Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.
 Petitioner: Maxie Mazza, Easton, Penna.
 Petition: Request permission to employ minor fifteen years of age in a restaurant from nine P. M. to four A. M.
 Ruling: Petition denied.
 Petitioner: General Crushed Stone Co., Easton, Pa.
 Petition: Request for permission to employ minors sixteen to eighteen years of age as horse drivers in the quarry.
 Ruling: Petition denied.

PRINTING STANDARDS.

- Petitioner: Chas. W. Shafer, Nazareth, Pa.
 Petition: Request for permission to employ minor fifteen years of age until ten P. M.
 Ruling: Petition denied.
 Petitioner: E. A. Wright and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Petition: Request relief from order of Bureau of Inspection requiring guarding of Colt Armory type press when machine is being used in the printing and numbering of coupons of steel engraved bonds.
 Ruling: Petition granted.
 Petitioner: Harris and Partridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Petition: Request relief from orders of Bureau of Inspection requiring the guarding of the points of operation of three printing presses.
 Ruling: Petition denied.
 Petitioner: The Williamsport Sun, Williamsport, Pa.
 Petition: Request permission to install electric pots on linotypes without special ventilation apparatus.
 Ruling: Petition granted.

BOILERS.

- Petitioner: Lawrence Machinery Co., New York City.
 Petition: Request permission to transfer from New York to Pennsylvania a substandard locomotive boiler.
 Ruling: Petition denied.
 Petitioner: H. Mueller Mfg. Co., Decatur, Illinois.
 Petition: Request approval of type E. 5060 relief valve of the diaphragm type for use on hot water systems.
 Ruling: Petition granted.
 Petitioner: Reading Iron Co., Reading, Penna.
 Petition: Request permission to transfer sub-standard vertical tubular boiler from Gloucester, New Jersey to Pennsylvania.
 Ruling: Petition denied.
 Petitioner: General Equipment and Welding Co., Paterson, N. J.
 Petition: Request permission to sell in Pennsylvania sub-standard locomotives previously used on the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads.
 Ruling: Petition denied.

ELEVATORS.

Petition: H. B. Beard and Co., York, Penna.

Petition: Request permission to temporarily convert a hand elevator to a power elevator.

Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.

Petitioner: Joseph L. Neill, Uniontown, Penna.

Petition: Request permission to construct elevator pent house roof of combustible material.

Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.

Petitioner: H. Boesch, Reading, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to install sidewalk elevator inside of building.

Ruling: Petition granted.

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits issued during the month of June this year in fifteen cities in Pennsylvania show an increase of 494 over the number issued for the same month of 1923. The estimated expenditure for these building operations likewise shows an increase for June over 1923 of almost \$3,900,000.

When comparing the totals for the six month period for each year it is seen that 1924 exceeds 1923 by 1,317 permits and an estimated expenditure of over \$1,279,000.

This is the first time that the totals for 1924 surpass those of 1923.

Although the June figures for Philadelphia show an increase expenditure this year of over \$2,700,000 the total for the 6 month period is about \$2,610,000 below that of 1923.

Uniontown shows a decided gain this month in estimated expenditure being over \$800,000 more than June of 1923.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS FOR JUNE.

| Cities (1) | 1924 | | | | | | 1923 | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | New Buildings | | | Alterations | | | New Buildings | | | Alterations | | |
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Opera- tions (9) | Estimated Cost (10) | Per- mits (11) | Opera- tions (12) | Estimated Cost (13) |
| Allentown ----- | 62 | 99 | \$251,200 | 33 | 33 | \$48,410 | 76 | 104 | \$216,100 | 29 | 29 | \$98,000 |
| Altoona ----- | 91 | 96 | 318,568 | 142 | 142 | 16,368 | 68 | 70 | 163,001 | 183 | 133 | 64,230 |
| (1) Bradford ----- | 124 | 124 | 460,565 | 69 | 69 | 56,916 | 16 | 16 | 18,840 | 8 | 8 | 1,760 |
| Erie ----- | 43 | 51 | 87,775 | 16 | 19 | 19,225 | 96 | 96 | 151,139 | 74 | 74 | 92,490 |
| Harrisburg ----- | 45 | 45 | 189,750 | 58 | 58 | 28,655 | 75 | 90 | 278,200 | 13 | 16 | 42,900 |
| Lancaster ----- | 53 | 53 | 117,845 | 35 | 35 | 57,885 | 46 | 58 | 329,710 | 43 | 48 | 60,635 |
| McKeesport ----- | 824 | 1,287 | 10,036,865 | 737 | 753 | 1,072,015 | 37 | 37 | 61,075 | 25 | 25 | 27,625 |
| Philadelphia ----- | 604 | 604 | 2,634,631 | 305 | 305 | 512,007 | 686 | 1,063 | 7,763,405 | 648 | 679 | 607,470 |
| Pittsburgh ----- | 86 | 95 | 493,900 | 223 | 223 | 104,975 | 542 | 542 | 3,350,444 | 171 | 171 | 293,571 |
| Reading ----- | 8 | 8 | 64,875 | 8 | 8 | 3,430 | 88 | 102 | 293,650 | 213 | 213 | 119,875 |
| (2) Warren ----- | 48 | 48 | 183,608 | 46 | 46 | 9,589 | 102 | 102 | 107,654 | 63 | 63 | 5,700 |
| Williamsport ----- | 71 | 71 | 285,085 | 100 | 100 | 25,975 | 50 | 50 | 51,850 | 89 | 89 | 59,530 |
| York ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1) Information did not come in before going to press.

(2) No information for 1923.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

| Cities (1) | June 1924 | | | June 1923 | | | January to June, inclusive. | | | January to June, inclusive. | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | June 1924 | | | June 1923 | | | June 1924 | | | June 1923 | | |
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Estimated Cost (9) | Per- mits (10) | Estimated Cost (11) | Per- mits (12) | Estimated Cost (13) |
| Allentown | 95 | 132 | \$299,610 | 105 | 133 | \$314,100 | 583 | \$2,802,910 | 550 | \$3,080,720 | | |
| Altoona | 233 | 238 | 334,936 | 201 | 203 | 227,221 | 1,131 | 1,572,657 | 1,038 | 1,816,523 | | |
| Bethlehem | 48 | *48 | 242,500 | 43 | *13 | 975,910 | 271 | 924,080 | | 920,272 | | |
| (1)Bradford | | | | 24 | 24 | 30,000 | | | | 123,464 | | |
| Erie | 193 | *193 | 517,451 | 170 | *170 | 243,489 | 1,092 | 2,857,028 | 1,035 | 2,073,091 | | |
| Harrisburg | 50 | 70 | 107,000 | 88 | 105 | 321,100 | 505 | 3,772,605 | 533 | 4,617,275 | | |
| Lancaster | 103 | 103 | 218,405 | 89 | 106 | 390,345 | 590 | 2,798,710 | 535 | 1,915,803 | | |
| McKeesport | 88 | 88 | 175,730 | 62 | 62 | 88,700 | 404 | 1,487,283 | 327 | 870,102 | | |
| Philadelphia | 1,561 | 2,040 | 11,103,880 | 1,334 | 1,742 | 8,370,575 | 8,328 | 72,568,485 | 8,314 | 75,179,695 | | |
| Pittsburgh | 909 | *909 | 3,146,683 | 713 | *713 | 3,650,015 | 4,164 | 17,848,132 | 3,676 | 18,008,595 | | |
| Reading | 309 | 318 | 598,695 | 301 | 315 | 413,225 | 1,588 | 3,548,022 | 1,720 | 3,089,430 | | |
| Scranton | 195 | *195 | 461,325 | 174 | *174 | 266,470 | 970 | 2,651,050 | 800 | 1,978,230 | | |
| Uniontown | 23 | 23 | 898,950 | 16 | 16 | 89,990 | 179 | 1,836,330 | 141 | 746,475 | | |
| (1)Warren | 16 | 16 | 68,305 | | | | 72 | 370,985 | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 141 | *141 | 425,907 | 128 | *128 | 374,498 | 835 | 2,192,429 | 614 | 1,587,712 | | |
| Williamsport | 94 | *94 | 193,197 | 165 | *165 | 213,354 | 578 | 743,624 | 531 | 723,036 | | |
| York | 171 | 171 | 311,060 | 139 | 139 | 111,380 | 1,033 | 1,329,939 | 878 | 1,327,135 | | |
| TOTAL | 4,222 | 4,763 | \$10,040,314 | 3,728 | 4,214 | \$15,157,172 | 22,251 | \$119,333,344 | 20,934 | \$128,053,496 | | |

(1) Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

* Operations not given.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Employment in manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania for the month of June shows a continued decrease but slightly less than the month of May. May showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent while June shows a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

The metal industries and textile products again show the sharpest declines, the reductions being 5.3 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively. Carpets and rugs show a decided decline of 18 per cent during the month. One large firm in this industry closed down its plant entirely. Woolens and worsteds show a cut of 11 per cent in employment as well as a further cut in working hours. The furniture industry likewise shows a considerable decline in employment. Lack of orders in this industry is reported to be caused partly by the season and partly by the close buying of the dealers.

In comparison with these sharp declines two industries stand out with marked increases. Lumber and planing mill products shows an increase in employment of 25.8 per cent while rubber tires and goods shows an increase of 13.2 per cent due wholly to the tire end of the industry. The increased demand at this time for mill work for building operations has caused the sharp upward trend in employment and working hours in the planing mills.

Summing up the employment statistics we find that only five of the thirty-nine industries show increases in employment. The two mentioned above and the food industries, particularly confectionery and ice cream.

Total weekly wages show increases in only 6 industries, the greatest of these being rubber tires and goods with 12.9 per cent. The decreases in total weekly wages vary from 1.0 per cent to 26.2 per cent.

Average weekly earnings show a decrease of 5.1 per cent over all. This is attributed chiefly to the reductions in working hours per week. Increases in average weekly earnings are seen in only eight instances.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of Plants Reporting (2) | Number of wage earners—week ended | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | June 15, 1924 (3) | May 15, 1924 (4) | Per cent Change (5) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 660 | 235,697 | 246,041 | — 4.2 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | 245 | 130,867 | 138,216 | — 5.3 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 17 | 4,659 | 5,112 | — 8.9 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 12,355 | 12,411 | — 0.5 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 24 | 4,340 | 4,866 | —10.8 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 20 | 8,251 | 8,664 | — 4.8 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 55 | 9,507 | 9,722 | — 2.2 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 13 | 2,980 | 3,006 | — 0.9 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 10 | 13,707 | 14,092 | — 2.7 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 12 | 4,367 | 4,668 | — 6.4 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 42 | 42,688 | 46,696 | — 7.4 |
| Structural iron works, ----- | 8 | 2,140 | 2,153 | — 0.6 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 28 | 20,503 | 21,606 | — 5.1 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 5,370 | 5,820 | — 7.7 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 167 | 41,294 | 43,423 | — 4.9 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 10 | 1,940 | 2,365 | —18.0 |
| Clothing ----- | 25 | 3,198 | 3,396 | — 5.8 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,146 | 4,300 | — 3.8 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 2,922 | 3,040 | — 3.9 |
| Silk goods ----- | 46 | 13,051 | 13,081 | — 0.2 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 6,007 | 6,749 | —11.0 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 9,321 | 9,743 | — 4.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 709 | 740 | — 4.2 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 66 | 16,840 | 16,795 | + 0.3 |
| Bakeries ----- | 19 | 4,451 | 4,429 | + 0.5 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 19 | 5,281 | 5,093 | + 3.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 11 | 1,770 | 1,759 | + 0.6 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,338 | 5,514 | — 3.2 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 51 | 17,131 | 17,585 | — 2.6 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 13 | 3,607 | 3,686 | — 2.1 |
| Cement ----- | 13 | 5,842 | 5,860 | — 0.3 |
| Glass ----- | 22 | 7,319 | 7,676 | — 4.7 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 363 | 363 | 0 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 26 | 7,985 | 8,254 | — 3.3 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,278 | 1,336 | — 4.3 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 680 | 707 | — 3.8 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 6,027 | 6,211 | — 3.0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 105 | 21,580 | 21,768 | — 0.9 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 7 | 2,659 | 2,113 | +25.8 |
| Furniture ----- | 17 | 1,811 | 2,067 | —12.4 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 21 | 4,874 | 5,111 | — 4.6 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 200 | 212 | — 5.7 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,009 | 4,435 | — 7.6 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 12 | 3,431 | 3,446 | — 0.4 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 19 | 3,352 | 3,365 | — 0.4 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,154 | 1,019 | +13.2 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

| Total weekly wages—week ended | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| June 15, 1924 (6) | May 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | June 15, 1924 (9) | May 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| \$5,733,223 | \$6,305,484 | — 9.1 | \$24.32 | \$25.63 | — 5.1 |
| 3,369,834 | 3,802,452 | —11.4 | 25.75 | 27.51 | — 6.4 |
| 127,631 | 146,797 | —13.1 | 27.39 | 28.72 | — 4.6 |
| 349,651 | 330,231 | + 5.9 | 28.30 | 26.61 | + 6.4 |
| 93,049 | 102,234 | — 9.0 | 21.44 | 21.01 | + 2.0 |
| 223,183 | 246,081 | — 9.3 | 27.05 | 28.40 | — 4.8 |
| 261,423 | 277,285 | — 5.7 | 27.50 | 28.52 | — 3.6 |
| 90,901 | 93,520 | — 2.8 | 30.50 | 31.11 | — 2.0 |
| 375,580 | 401,400 | — 6.4 | 27.40 | 28.48 | — 3.8 |
| 100,907 | 121,618 | —17.0 | 23.11 | 26.05 | —11.8 |
| 1,032,802 | 1,265,720 | —18.4 | 24.19 | 27.46 | —11.9 |
| 55,932 | 56,271 | — 0.6 | 26.14 | 26.14 | 0 |
| 519,527 | 607,160 | —14.4 | 25.34 | 28.10 | — 9.8 |
| 189,248 | 154,135 | — 9.7 | 25.93 | 26.48 | — 2.1 |
| 807,580 | 870,044 | — 7.2 | 19.56 | 20.04 | — 2.4 |
| 46,192 | 53,069 | —13.0 | 23.81 | 22.44 | + 6.1 |
| 61,953 | 63,873 | — 3.0 | 19.37 | 18.81 | + 3.0 |
| 89,670 | 88,680 | + 1.1 | 21.63 | 20.58 | + 5.1 |
| 66,893 | 70,259 | — 4.8 | 22.89 | 23.11 | — 1.0 |
| 233,157 | 244,050 | — 4.5 | 17.87 | 18.66 | — 4.2 |
| 115,839 | 131,854 | —12.1 | 19.28 | 19.54 | — 1.3 |
| 177,266 | 198,230 | —10.6 | 19.02 | 20.35 | — 6.5 |
| 16,610 | 20,029 | —17.1 | 23.43 | 27.07 | —13.4 |
| 356,801 | 358,915 | — 0.6 | 21.19 | 21.37 | — 0.8 |
| 116,687 | 119,652 | — 2.5 | 26.22 | 27.02 | — 3.0 |
| 107,892 | 107,094 | + 0.7 | 20.43 | 21.03 | — 2.9 |
| 50,344 | 51,140 | — 1.6 | 28.44 | 29.07 | — 2.2 |
| 81,878 | 81,029 | + 1.0 | 15.34 | 14.70 | + 4.4 |
| 465,494 | 505,152 | — 7.9 | 27.17 | 28.73 | — 5.4 |
| 84,405 | 89,351 | — 5.5 | 23.40 | 24.24 | — 3.5 |
| 172,084 | 173,781 | — 1.0 | 29.46 | 29.66 | — 0.7 |
| 199,968 | 231,887 | —13.8 | 27.32 | 30.21 | — 9.6 |
| 9,037 | 10,133 | —10.8 | 24.90 | 27.91 | —10.8 |
| 218,421 | 230,889 | — 5.4 | 27.35 | 27.97 | — 2.2 |
| 33,407 | 34,875 | — 4.2 | 26.14 | 26.10 | + 0.2 |
| 19,555 | 21,058 | — 7.1 | 28.76 | 29.79 | — 3.5 |
| 165,459 | 74,956 | — 5.4 | 27.45 | 28.17 | — 2.6 |
| 515,098 | 533,435 | — 3.4 | 23.87 | 24.51 | — 2.6 |
| 48,052 | 43,643 | +10.1 | 18.07 | 20.65 | —12.5 |
| 40,689 | 48,646 | —16.4 | 22.47 | 23.53 | — 4.5 |
| 120,817 | 129,149 | — 6.5 | 24.79 | 25.27 | — 1.9 |
| 4,366 | 4,568 | — 4.4 | 21.83 | 21.55 | + 1.3 |
| 72,608 | 79,567 | — 8.7 | 17.71 | 17.94 | — 1.3 |
| 88,784 | 90,218 | — 1.6 | 25.88 | 26.18 | — 1.1 |
| 107,592 | 109,123 | — 1.4 | 32.10 | 32.43 | — 1.0 |
| 32,190 | 28,521 | +12.9 | 27.89 | 27.99 | — 0.4 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation January to July Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contract- ing. (2) | | Chemicals and Allied Products. (3) | | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. (4) | | Clothing Manufacture. (5) | | Food and Kindred Products. (6) | | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods. (7) | | Liquors and Beverages. (8) | | Lumber and its Re- manufacture. (9) | | Paper and Printing Industries. (10) | | Textiles. (11) | | Laundries. (12) | | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. (13) | | COAL MINES | | | | Transportation and Public Utilities. (16) | | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal. (17) | | Tobacco and its Prod- ucts. (18) | | Indus- tries. (19) | | Hotels and Restaurants. (20) | | Mercantile Estab- lishments. (21) | | Jobbers and Ware- houses. (22) | | Municipalities. (23) | | Total. (24) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---|-------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|---|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|---|--------|--|-------|--|-----|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|----------------|---------|--------|----|-------|
| | *F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | F | N F | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery, ----- | 2 | 337 | | | 95 | 3 | 237 | | | 321 | 2 | 275 | | | 214 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 726 | 1 | 400 | 2 | 581 | | 43 | 17 | 4,901 | 3 | 309 | 5 | 503 | 2 | 79 | 1 | 60 | | 85 | 1 | 276 | | 37 | | 143 | | 31 | 1 | 53 | 47 | 9,911 |
| Boilers, ----- | 1 | 6 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 54 | | 16 | | 8 | 1 | 13 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 5 | 116 | | | | |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | | 11 | | | 21 | | 4 | | 2 | | 8 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 94 | 1 | 32 | | 33 | | 20 | | 13 | | | | | | 9 | | 1 | | 2 | | | 12 | 2 | 312 | | | |
| Transmission, ----- | | 8 | | | 8 | 2 | 31 | | 3 | 2 | 10 | | 5 | | 9 | | 12 | | 9 | | 2 | 2 | 56 | 2 | 22 | | 23 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 11 | 219 | | | | |
| Elevators, ----- | 5 | 73 | | | 13 | 3 | 18 | | 18 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 9 | | 3 | | 12 | 1 | 11 | | 11 | | 1 | 2 | 73 | 6 | 28 | | 19 | 1 | 8 | | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 26 | | 6 | 31 | 456 | | |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 9 | 249 | 1 | | 19 | 1 | 42 | | | 1 | 29 | | 9 | | 1 | | 10 | | 12 | | 5 | | 22 | 1,180 | 3 | 64 | | 35 | 4 | 89 | 1 | 49 | | 1 | | 14 | | | | 15 | | 6 | | 4 | 42 | 1,954 | | | |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 13 | 158 | 2 | | 45 | 3 | 276 | | 3 | | 23 | | 8 | | 4 | 59 | 2 | 21 | | 1 | | 28 | 1,659 | 56 | 3,686 | 42 | 3,630 | 115 | 2,293 | 2 | 130 | | 2 | 1 | 23 | | | 2 | 1 | 60 | | 11 | 1 | 34 | 266 | 12,112 | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, ----- | 7 | 238 | | | 16 | | 38 | | 7 | 1 | 93 | | 6 | | 7 | 31 | 1 | 26 | | 21 | | 4 | 1 | 521 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 26 | 42 | 1,885 | 1 | 25 | | 4 | 3 | 92 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 177 | | 60 | 7 | 180 | 67 | 3,513 | | | |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 1 | 87 | 1 | | 16 | | 16 | | 1 | | 42 | | 1 | | 2 | 81 | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 35 | | 31 | 1 | 61 | 6 | 554 | | 8 | | | | 63 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | | 11 | 2 | 87 | 15 | 1,170 | | | |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | | 132 | | | 59 | 1 | 237 | | 9 | | 92 | | 42 | | 3 | | 61 | | 76 | 1 | 50 | | 2 | 4 | 1,241 | | 47 | | 45 | 1 | 353 | | 14 | | 3 | 1 | 41 | | 10 | | 57 | 1 | 26 | | 11 | 9 | 2,611 | | |
| Water Craft, ----- | 2 | 41 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | 7 | 1 | 12 | | 7 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 7 | 81 | | | | | | |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 6 | 1,851 | | | 382 | 3 | 1,150 | | 261 | 1 | 638 | 1 | 159 | | 64 | | 542 | | 275 | | 276 | | 21 | 7 | 7,142 | 4 | 3,335 | 2 | 1,852 | 5 | 1,496 | | 258 | | 36 | 4 | 423 | | 168 | 1 | 675 | 1 | 213 | 3 | 228 | 38 | 21,388 | | |
| Hand Tools, ----- | | 913 | | | 133 | | 217 | | 13 | | 206 | 2 | 76 | | 9 | 1 | 312 | | 71 | 2 | 82 | | 1 | 3 | 3,045 | 5 | 1,786 | | 1,768 | | 655 | | 153 | | 9 | | 141 | | 67 | 1 | 247 | | 39 | 1 | 135 | 15 | 10,258 | | |
| Electricity, ----- | 2 | 39 | 2 | | 19 | 1 | 21 | | 3 | | 8 | | 3 | | | 5 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | | | 235 | 6 | 90 | 4 | 117 | 11 | 107 | | 4 | | | | 6 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 655 | | | |
| Explosives & Explosions, -- | 2 | 66 | 12 | | 21 | 1 | 30 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | | 7 | | | 5 | 124 | 65 | 540 | 55 | 150 | 1 | 33 | 3 | 22 | | | | 12 | | 12 | 2 | 7 | | 3 | | 10 | 148 | 1,052 | | |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, .. | 6 | 289 | 3 | | 162 | 1 | 141 | | 36 | 1 | 100 | | 42 | | 7 | 39 | | 78 | 2 | 87 | | 12 | 16 | 1,942 | 5 | 220 | 1 | 144 | 7 | 234 | 1 | 25 | | | 3 | 91 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 37 | | 10 | 5 | 61 | 54 | 3,837 | | | |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 19 | 879 | 1 | | 53 | 2 | 253 | | 16 | | 97 | | 24 | | 7 | 1 | 176 | | 73 | | 54 | | 3 | 16 | 1,913 | 7 | 341 | 2 | 127 | 5 | 316 | 1 | 62 | | 6 | 1 | 102 | | 17 | 1 | 124 | 1 | 40 | 8 | 93 | 65 | 4,837 | | |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | | 6 | | | | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 132 | 3,907 | 115 | 4,065 | | | 5 | 121 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 255 | 8,161 | | | | |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 35 | 1,669 | 7 | | 229 | 4 | 386 | | 116 | | 37 | 1 | 115 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 206 | 1 | 182 | | 250 | | 21 | 17 | 2,376 | 6 | 1,279 | 4 | 629 | 12 | 1,145 | 2 | 118 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 465 | 1 | 142 | 2 | 544 | | 106 | 5 | 245 | 104 | 10,549 | | |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 3 | 934 | | | 87 | | 219 | | 69 | | 170 | | 61 | | 13 | 2 | 96 | 1 | 81 | | 131 | | 9 | 3 | 1,445 | 1 | 1,203 | | 473 | 1 | 442 | | 40 | | 20 | | 159 | | 47 | 2 | 273 | | 73 | 1 | 76 | 14 | 6,151 | | |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 10 | 311 | 2 | | 55 | 1 | 131 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 118 | | 21 | 1 | 7 | | 74 | | 31 | 1 | 39 | | 8 | 9 | 881 | 7 | 759 | 8 | 405 | 2 | 420 | 2 | 39 | | 4 | 2 | 175 | 1 | 20 | | 152 | 1 | 29 | 10 | 154 | 66 | 3,830 | | |
| Total, ----- | 123 | 8,596 | 33 | 1,510 | 30 | 3,616 | 1 | 891 | 12 | 2,361 | 5 | 851 | 4 | 184 | 16 | 2,469 | 8 | 1,491 | 8 | 1,616 | 1 | 136 | 159 | 28,993 | 310 | 17,705 | 240 | 14,120 | 218 | 10,160 | 20 | 1,159 | 1 | 191 | 22 | 2,129 | 7 | 628 | 20 | 2,621 | 5 | 686 | 51 | 1,397 | 1,294 | 103,193 | | | |

*NOTE: F.= FATAL, N.F. = NON-FATAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

(1) Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to July Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contract- ing (2) | Chemicals and Allied Products (3) | Clay, Glass and Stone Products (4) | Clothing Manufacture (5) | Food and Kindred Products (6) | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods (7) | Liquors and Beverages (8) | Lumber and Its Manufacture (9) | Paper and Printing Industries (10) | Textiles (11) | Laundries (12) | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts (13) | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities (16) | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal (17) | Tobacco and Its Prod- ucts (18) | Miscellaneous Industries (19) | Hotels and Restaurants (20) | Merchan- tile Establish- ments (21) | Jobbers and Ware- houses (22) | Municipalities (23) | Total (24) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anthracite (14) | Bituminous (15) | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery, ----- | 28,171 | 18,418 | 31,968 | 4,685 | 31,596 | 7,391 | 7,107 | 70,995 | 21,251 | 36,835 | 6,400 | 300,250 | 23,394 | 50,790 | 14,921 | 8,157 | 1,213 | 17,026 | 1,440 | 14,726 | 1,903 | 9,254 | 710,334 |
| Boilers, ----- | 6,113 | 40 | 6,961 | | 2 | | 22 | 6,621 | 42 | 20 | 10 | 6,067 | 324 | 67 | 6,284 | | | 22 | | 28 | | 5 | 31,731 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 2,518 | 2,388 | 24 | 25 | 456 | 628 | 764 | 721 | 314 | 70 | 21 | 9,337 | 7,256 | 2,550 | 1,064 | 220 | | 485 | 2 | 75 | | 798 | 29,753 |
| Transmission, ----- | 127 | 4,625 | 13,498 | 56 | 12,150 | 96 | | 6,270 | 122 | 163 | 34 | 18,677 | 12,426 | 398 | 6,103 | 6,182 | | 36 | | 39 | 18 | | 81,040 |
| Elevators, ----- | 31,627 | 226 | 18,402 | 541 | 6,510 | 6,202 | 34 | 298 | 6,138 | 246 | 10 | 15,710 | 36,364 | 300 | 6,171 | 121 | 24 | 18,382 | 12,278 | 30,401 | 6,470 | 189 | 196,910 |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 69,553 | 7,643 | 6,536 | | 6,158 | 115 | 10 | 316 | 112 | 94 | | 173,656 | 20,302 | 1,951 | 26,305 | 9,505 | 4 | 603 | | 291 | 83 | 63 | 325,681 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 85,296 | 12,800 | 23,211 | 83 | 129 | 4,634 | 65 | 903 | 12,986 | 1 | | 213,603 | 127,130 | 341,405 | 805,031 | 15,658 | 33 | 6,582 | 13 | 7,759 | 171 | 9,034 | 1,967,202 |
| Motor Vehicles ----- | 17,115 | 89 | 752 | 111 | 7,478 | 138 | 112 | 621 | 6,467 | 414 | 115 | 16,249 | 6,477 | 6,453 | 232,150 | 6,521 | 70 | 20,064 | 6,118 | 9,515 | 1,027 | 49,608 | 478,331 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 7,259 | 6,277 | 263 | 20 | 656 | 7 | 92 | 11,036 | 25 | 19 | 56 | 855 | 326 | 7,111 | 16,706 | 95 | | 1,407 | 6,006 | 7,023 | 148 | 13,618 | 112,048 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 2,162 | 717 | 8,677 | 191 | 1,184 | 151 | 22 | 811 | 1,239 | 6,610 | 12 | 13,881 | 622 | 808 | 12,277 | 161 | 49 | 6,379 | 683 | 882 | 6,332 | 190 | 94,661 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 12,662 | 6,018 | 10 | | | | | 11 | | | | 6,685 | | 101 | 6,165 | 86 | | 6,000 | | 6,027 | | | 43,108 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 68,020 | 6,286 | 30,829 | 2,554 | 15,265 | 8,872 | 982 | 9,211 | 3,891 | 4,101 | 211 | 158,181 | 62,861 | 10,002 | 51,896 | 3,913 | 526 | 32,701 | 1,231 | 17,469 | 8,891 | 21,739 | 552,934 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 22,184 | 2,968 | 1,334 | 113 | 1,890 | 13,026 | 90 | 13,534 | 707 | 12,837 | 30 | 76,078 | 30,122 | 25,492 | 8,148 | 1,725 | 90 | 1,855 | 799 | 10,802 | 384 | 8,242 | 259,577 |
| Electricity, ----- | 12,377 | 12,160 | 7,169 | 35 | 77 | 27 | | 92 | 6,015 | 25 | 6,600 | 33,550 | 37,332 | 25,241 | 67,274 | 53 | | 69 | 7 | 58 | 4 | 6,014 | 213,912 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 11,211 | 71,151 | 6,445 | 6 | 7,363 | 10 | 22 | 6,050 | 86 | 69 | | 32,021 | 112,861 | 351,691 | 9,114 | 18,336 | | 163 | 154 | 12,081 | 50 | 237 | 948,158 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 39,531 | 21,871 | 7,636 | 441 | 7,215 | 516 | 124 | 439 | 889 | 14,852 | 138 | 121,870 | 33,988 | 8,155 | 44,632 | 6,324 | | 19,186 | 7,029 | 12,531 | 132 | 30,907 | 378,568 |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 127,161 | 7,177 | 15,971 | 111 | 1,385 | 472 | 80 | 9,219 | 861 | 730 | 21 | 125,110 | 16,132 | 19,763 | 34,337 | 7,105 | 69 | 7,554 | 280 | 7,801 | 6,563 | 49,806 | 468,344 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 80 | | 18,681 | | | | | | | | | 80 | 879,869 | 796,089 | | 32,063 | | | | | | 40 | 1,726,902 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 210,625 | 16,217 | 31,169 | 1,995 | 1,811 | 7,299 | 12,786 | 15,569 | 8,919 | 1,220 | 319 | 18,289 | 51,562 | 10,202 | 90,443 | 13,620 | 6,324 | 21,583 | 8,301 | 20,376 | 1,671 | 34,310 | 803,863 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 27,383 | 1,196 | 2,110 | 718 | 2,628 | 657 | 229 | 13,000 | 6,901 | 1,203 | 117 | 13,145 | 16,855 | 5,226 | 10,527 | 339 | 238 | 1,879 | 551 | 15,355 | 1,014 | 6,975 | 148,524 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 69,332 | 12,382 | 7,325 | 6,668 | 15,414 | 316 | 6,690 | 3,371 | 599 | 6,235 | 85 | 1,237 | 50,901 | 55,443 | 25,414 | 12,515 | 86 | 19,732 | 6,385 | 1,951 | 6,481 | 102,177 | 476,070 |
| Total, ----- | 911,235 | 215,159 | 211,168 | 18,199 | 125,733 | 69,330 | 28,631 | 171,111 | 80,518 | 81,578 | 13,619 | 1,003,890 | 117,089 | 1,782,319 | 1,595,012 | 143,094 | 8,726 | 182,103 | 53,900 | 175,733 | 41,342 | 343,305 | 10,915,446 |

(1) Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

SEPTEMBER

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 9.

Harrisburg, Penna.
J. L. L. Kuhn, Printer to the Commonwealth
1924



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INSPECTION.

The summary of activities of the Bureau of Inspection for July shows a slight falling off in the number of inspections and visits due, in large part, to the vacation season. The number of orders issued, however, shows an increase over the previous month and is the result of grading of establishments which was inaugurated at the beginning of the year, and was designed to accomplish inspections in the most hazardous industries with a view to reducing the large number of accidents occurring there. This undoubtedly accounts in part for the reduced number of inspections as compared with last year, but it must be taken into consideration that the inspections made are those which require the greatest amount of time. The reduced force is also a factor in the lower number of inspections made.

The Boiler Section shows a satisfactory increase in the number of boilers inspected by State inspectors over the previous month. No comparison can be made with the same month of last year as the Boiler Section was not then organized on its present basis. The total receipts for the Boiler Section to July thirty-first were \$18,315.54.

The Elevator Section shows an average month and the receipts in the Elevator Fund show \$3,746.00.

The work of the various Sections is shown below in tables.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Regular Inspections, ----- | 4,829 | 5,093 | 7,525 |
| Special Inspections, ----- | 1,727 | 1,890 | 2,001 |
| Visits, ----- | 1,425 | 1,961 | 1,366 |
| Total, ----- | 7,981 | 8,944 | 10,892 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 1,243 | 1,311 | 987 |
| Prosecutions authorized, ----- | 30 | 20 | 36 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 1,106 | 963 | 684 |
| Orders complied with, ----- | 876 | 855 | 529 |

BOILERS.

| | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Total Inspections, ----- | 3,658 | 3,622 | 4,163 | |
| Internal Inspections, ----- | 2,126 | 2,400 | 2,742 | |
| External Inspections, ----- | 1,532 | 1,222 | 1,421 | |
| Internal Inspections by State Inspectors, -- | 201 | 165 | 8 | State |
| External Inspections by State Inspectors, -- | 38 | 27 | | |
| Miniature Boilers Inspected, ----- | 68 | 77 | | Appd. |
| Penna. Standard Boilers Built, ----- | 131 | 203 | 541 | |
| Operating Certificates Issued, ----- | 2,326 | 1,248 | 549 | |
| Total Defects, Dangerous, ----- | 38 | 26 | 93 | |
| Total Defects, Ordinary, ----- | 411 | 319 | 1,222 | |
| Boilers Condemned, ----- | 4 | 3 | 0 | |
| Boilers Suspended, ----- | 3 | 3 | 10 | |
| Fly Wheels & Pulleys Inspected, ----- | 53 | 0 | 4 | |
| Special Hydrostatic Tests H. R. T. Lap Seam Boilers, ----- | 2 | 0 | 2 | |

BUILDINGS.

| | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fire escapes, ----- | 37 | 46 | 43 |
| Buildings, ----- | 85 | 79 | 57 |
| Theatres, ----- | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Bakeries, ----- | 7 | 12 | 5 |
| Wash and Toilet Rooms, ----- | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Exhaust Systems, ----- | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Machinery Guards, ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, ----- | 138 | 149 | 117 |
| Plans Received (New), ----- | 185 | 180 | 147 |
| Plans Received (Revised), ----- | 78 | 56 | 64 |
| Total, ----- | 263 | 236 | 211 |

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST LICENSURE.

| | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PROJECTIONISTS: | | | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| Number of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 30 | 24 | 14 |
| Number of licenses issued by reexamination, ----- | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| OPERATORS OF APPROVED PORTABLE PRO- JECTORS: | | | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Provisional licenses issued, ----- | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Apprentice certificates issued, ----- | 31 | 43 | 32 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed, ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplicate licenses issued, ----- | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total licenses issued, ----- | 92 | 84 | 59 |
| Applicants failing to qualify for license, ----- | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Buildings, other than theatres, approved for motion pictures, ----- | 7 | 17 | 4 |
| Violations reported (projecting without license), ----- | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Film fires reported, ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Film fires investigated, ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Film destroyed (in thousand feet), ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ELEVATORS.

| | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Inspections by State Inspectors, ----- | 251 | 263 | 299 |
| Inspections by Approved Inspectors, ----- | 332 | 290 | 273 |
| Total Inspections, ----- | 583 | 553 | 572 |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 159 | 228 | 287 |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 228 | 322 | 301 |
| Number of sets of plans received, ----- | 39 | 33 | 36 |
| Number of sets of plans approved, ----- | 39 | 33 | 34 |

PROSECUTIONS.

| ACT: | July 1924 | June 1924 | July 1923 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Child Labor, ----- | 17 | 2 | 13 |
| Woman's, ----- | 4 | 6 | 14 |
| Factory, ----- | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Department, ----- | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Fire and Panic, ----- | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| School Cases, ----- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bakery, ----- | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mattress, ----- | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total, ----- | 30 | 20 | 36 |

**AN INDUSTRY REGULATED BY ITSELF--
THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL IN THE
LADIES GARMENT INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK CITY.**

(The material for this article was compiled from articles by Dr. George Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and from the annual reports of the Board.)

Through vicissitudes extending over a period of approximately thirty years and covering strikes, lockouts, insanitary factory conditions, the sweating system in workshops, home work in tenements, indifference on the part of many of the workers, destructive competition on the part of the employers, and ignorance and intolerance on the part of both, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York City found themselves in the midst of a great strike in the summer of 1910.

At a conference of the representatives of the employers and the Unions the subject of the insanitary workshops was brought up. The attorney for the Manufacturers' Association after acknowledging that the problem of sanitation in the industry belonged to the industry itself made the first constructive suggestion for the solution of the problem when he proposed "That both parties establish as a result of this conference a Board of Sanitary Supervision on which there shall be people representing the Public, who shall endeavor to establish a standard to which factories in this industry shall conform."

This proposition was adopted after some delay and in the latter part of October of that year the Joint Board of Sanitary Control composed of two representatives of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions, two representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and three representatives of the Public met for organization. Since that day the representatives of the workers and of the employers have been changed at various times as new members of both organizations became affiliated with the Board. The representatives of the Public, however, continue the same today as at the time the Board was organized. This is surely a tribute not only to the character of these three members, but also to the insight of the men who made the selection of the persons to represent the Public.

Three problems confronted this Board: to persuade the employers to recognize that increased efficiency of the workers is the result of good working conditions; to convince the workers that improved health conditions are the bases of an economic betterment for themselves; and to teach both employers and employees that the attainment of these ends rests with themselves alone.

The first year of the Board's existence was given over to preliminary investigation of the shops of its members; to the adoption of standards; to the devising of methods for controlling conditions in the shops; and to the laying of a foundation for general education in health work. None of these tasks was accomplished at once. Each year the experience of the past developed a wider program and led to more definite accomplishments.

The general outline of the plan of shop supervision calls for an inspection of the shop of each new employer member. The shop is then placed in one of the four following classes: Class A includes the shops in which no defects are found; Class B includes those in which defects of only minor importance are found; Class C is the group in which the defects are mainly those in fire protection; and Class D embraces those shops with a large number of defects. The Class D shops are inspected once a week, and as their defects are removed they are given a better classification. Class C shops are visited, if possible, every two weeks, and Class B and A shops are visited once a month, or as opportunity permits. At each visit the inspector interviews the employer and the chairman of the workers' committee, urging the correction of defects found in order that the shop may be advanced to a higher classification.

The Board has concentrated its efforts at service on the following four points:—the elimination of fire hazards, the improvement of sanitary conditions in the shops, instruction in the care of the health of the workers, and education in general especially as applied to shop practices and methods.

Since its organization, in great part through the efforts of the Board, fire hazards have been removed in a large number of shops. In the first years of its existence, the inspectors found inadequate, flimsy fire escapes, vertical ladders, fire escapes ending in places from which exit was impossible, obstructed shop exits, crowded workrooms with narrow aisles, frequently blocked with material or equipment, inflammable waste or supplies stuffed in boxes or heaped on piles in dangerous locations, and absence of adequate fire fighting equipment. If the hazard was such that the employer could not overcome it he was induced to move to new quarters which were safe.

In order to assist the employers in complying with the law requiring fire drills in certain establishments, a Fire Drill Division was organized, which supplied experienced drill masters to the member shops. Under their direction adequate fire drill systems were installed, acquainting the workers with all exits, how to use them to the best advantage, and with a proper, definite, and orderly plan of procedure in case of fire or panic. The New York State law, calling for a monthly fire drill in certain workshops, is universally complied with in the shops under the jurisdiction of the Board. The value of intelligent cooperative supervision is readily realized when the Board reports that "There are not 100 factories in the city, outside of ours, where proper fire drills are conducted."

The sanitary defects on which the inspectors lay the greatest stress are: unshaded lights; absence of first aid kits; the use of common drinking cups and common towels; shops without dressing rooms; shops with water-closet compartments improperly separated or improperly screened, not lighted, or in bad condition; shops with dirty walls or floors; and the absence of proper containers for rubbish.

During all the work of the Board the only means of changing these conditions have been through education or moral suasion by the inspector, threat of discipline from the Employers' Association, or in a few instances sanitary strikes by the Union.

The Board does not assume credit for all the great improvements in the sanitary conditions in the clothing industry since 1910. It feels that while its efforts have been a large contributing factor, the awakened interest in this subject by the State, the City, employers in general, the workers, and the public has aided in improving these conditions in all industries as well as the clothing industry.

Problems of organization during the first year left no time for any active campaign for specific health improvements. During the second year a survey including the physical examination of 800 workers was made. Plans were also proposed for the physical examination of all workers as a preliminary to employment, and the need of care for tuberculous workers and their elimination from the workshops were stressed.

Later one of the manufacturers' associations, allied in this movement, paid for the services of a nurse, selected and supervised by the Board, who visited all shops monthly, taught responsible employes the use of the first aid box and its contents, inspected the health conditions of the women workers, and gave individual and mass health talks in the shops.

A survey of health conditions in the garment industry by the United States Public Health Service in 1914 was furthered by the Medical Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

Certain unions established sick benefits for their members. A dental clinic was organized. A clinic for diagnosis and treatment was instituted. All these activities were under the care of the Medical Division and grew tremendously. In fact their expansion was so great that the work of the medical and dental clinics was finally taken over by a body organized for that purpose and known as the Union Health Center. The activities of this body are of such interest and importance that they will be given more in detail in a later number of **LABOR AND INDUSTRY**.

Through all the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control there is felt the inspiration, and the guidance of Doctor George M. Price, first, as representative of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union on the Board, then, as chairman of the Committee on Plan of Investigation, later, as chairman of the executive committee, and in 1913, as Director of the Board with full executive powers, in which capacity he serves today.

From its organization to the present time the Board has considered education as the cornerstone of its work. Its efforts have been expended on the employers and on the workers. Many conferences were held with individual manufacturers, with groups of manufacturers, and with representatives of the employers' organizations. In like manner interviews were held with the Union leaders,

and with the individual workers in the shops. Shop Sanitation Committees were formed. Classes were organized in which members of these committees were trained in their duties. Shop meetings were held, noonday lectures by the Director and the various inspectors of the Board were given on health, sanitation, safety, and fire prevention. Leaflets, bulletins, booklets, posters, and calendars were issued in English, Yiddish, and Italian. Exhibitions were prepared for meetings of workers. Pertinent articles were published in the trade journals of the manufacturers and in the publications of the Union.

The accomplishments of this organization have fully justified its creation. That it has averted many strikes in the fourteen years it has been serving the persons it represents can not be denied. The first general inspection in 1911 showed 1,243 shops under the jurisdiction of the Board, in 1922 this number had increased to 3,207. Instead of a system of intermittent inspection based on police authority, a system of regular, frequent visits of an advisory character has been instituted. The personal interviews with employers and with the workers, using educational instead of coercive methods have definitely demonstrated that conditions can be improved in other ways than by adding to the laws on our statute books.

At an anniversary dinner of the Board the work accomplished was commented upon by several of the officials of New York City. A few quotations from these addresses show well the esteem in which the work of this organization is held. The Health Commissioner said "The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is an unofficial Board of Health of the industry." The Fire Commissioner stated "We consider your Board as a sort of a Branch of the Fire Department." And a member of the Industrial Relations Commission summed it all up when he declared "The work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is one of the most fundamental things that has ever been undertaken by employer and employee."

In many ways this experiment in one of the most difficult of all industries to supervise and control has been most successful and suggestive. Similar experiments in other industries would be very valuable in bringing into closer cooperation the workers, the employers, and the public.

INFECTIONS SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

During the first six months of this year 3,989 accident reports have been received by the Department of Labor and Industry in which the disability was caused by infection. Inquiries concerning these reports show that in many cases, physicians, or first aid departments of industrial establishments, were not called upon to administer treatment until two or three days after the injury occurred. Seldom have infections been reported which have been the result of improper or careless treatment. In almost every case the investigation showed that the injured person had not reported promptly to the dispensary or had not received first aid treatment of any kind.

It is important therefore that the rules and regulations, which require the employe to report promptly to the dispensary any minor injury, be enforced. The duty and responsibility of the management

in this regard cannot be over estimated; and where a dispensary, or first aid department has been established, the person in charge should see that the employes obey this rule.

Observations in many establishments show that many first aid departments do not do enough missionary work in impressing upon the employes the seriousness of even minor injuries. This is a responsibility and duty which should not be neglected, as without doubt, the present large number of infections can be reduced.

If it were possible for every reader of this article to examine the fatal industrial accident reports showing that death was caused by infection resulting from a small scratch or break in the skin, they would understand the reason for the emphasis placed upon this matter.

It is unfortunate that so many deaths occur when a little care on the part of the injured person and on the part of those associated with him might avert them. Small cuts, scratches or abrasions of the skin need immediate and proper attention.

Fatal results, due to infection from even slight abrasions, may, at any time or under any conditions, occur, as was recently exemplified when death, due to such circumstances, invaded even the Executive Mansion of this Nation.

FALL OF PERSONS.

During the first four months of this year, 45 fatal accidents and 4,344 non-fatal accidents were reported to the Department of Labor and Industry under the cause "fall of persons". A more detailed analysis of these accidents is interesting and instructive for those engaged in accident prevention.

Fourteen fatal and 750 non-fatal accidents were due to fall of persons from scaffolds and ladders; 9 of these fatals and 325 of the non-fatals occurred in the building and contracting industries. Nine fatal and 130 non-fatal accidents were reported as the result of fall of persons from buildings; 8 of these fatals and 74 of the non-fatals also occurred in the building and contracting industries. Fall of persons from other elevations accounted for 6 fatals and 444 non-fatals.

As the result of falls on run-ways, floors and stairs, 5 employes were killed and 571 injured. Unprotected vats or floor openings caused 4 deaths and 148 non-fatal accidents.

It is particularly interesting to know that 4 deaths and 2,166 non-fatal accidents resulted from falls of persons on the level. In other words, almost 50 per cent of the accidents classified under the heading "fall of persons" resulted from such falls occurring on the level. These were no doubt due to tripping or stumbling over objects on the floor or working platform. This fact emphasizes the necessity of order and cleanliness being maintained at all times. Such condition will be far reaching in reducing the large number of accidents attributed to the cause "fall of persons."

Another interesting fact is that 22 of the 45 fatal accidents reported under this cause occurred in the building and contracting industries. This particular industry has already reported about 20 per cent of the total number of non-fatal accidents which occurred.

The record of fatal accidents, however, warrants consideration, and effort should be made to reduce the hazard in connection with scaffolds, ladders, and dangerous conditions on buildings in the process of erection.

COMPENSATION.

Yearly and monthly comparisons of the number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation are shown in the first table. The *Italic* figures are the cumulative totals for the preceding months of each year.

The second table shows the number of accidents reports received, the number of agreements approved, and the compensation awarded and paid in fatal cases, and the amount of compensation paid in disability cases for the various months of the year 1924. The grand totals are likewise shown.

The third table shows the number of members lost and the compensation awarded for these permanent injury cases.

The two separate tables that accompany the bulletin cover the number of accidents, reported to the Bureau, and the weighted time lost in days for those accidents for the first seven months of 1924. These are grouped under the class of industry by cause.

TABLE I.
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | NON- | | TOTAL | NON- | | TOTAL | NON- | | TOTAL | NON- | | TOTAL | NON- | | TOTAL |
| | FATAL | FATAL | | FATAL | FATAL | | FATAL | FATAL | | FATAL | FATAL | | FATAL | FATAL | |
| (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| February | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,550 | 10,721 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 20,881 | 21,232 | 323 | 22,531 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,986 | 32,430 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 |
| May | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 |
| June | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,083 |
| July | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,013 | 60,789 |
| August | 208 | 13,419 | 13,627 | 166 | 10,877 | 11,043 | 116 | 9,572 | 9,688 | 226 | 17,334 | 17,610 | 157 | 13,940 | 14,097 |
| September | 1,037 | 69,491 | 70,528 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,933 | 74,866 |
| October | 241 | 14,752 | 14,993 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,499 |
| November | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,521 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,535 | 855 | 65,402 | 66,257 | 1,276 | 99,445 | 100,421 | 1,109 | 88,276 | 89,385 |
| December | 238 | 14,892 | 15,130 | 160 | 11,196 | 11,356 | 124 | 10,263 | 10,387 | 221 | 17,740 | 17,970 | 185 | 14,917 | 15,102 |
| Totals | 1,516 | 99,135 | 100,651 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | 1,294 | 103,493 | 104,487 |
| January | 224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 145 | 11,454 | 11,599 | 117 | 11,871 | 11,988 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 |
| February | 1,740 | 114,491 | 115,931 | 1,275 | 92,215 | 93,490 | 1,096 | 87,536 | 88,639 | 1,713 | 135,346 | 137,059 | 1,713 | 135,346 | 137,059 |
| March | 193 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,442 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 |
| April | 1,932 | 129,172 | 131,105 | 1,439 | 103,456 | 104,895 | 1,234 | 99,843 | 101,077 | 1,886 | 150,830 | 152,736 | 1,886 | 150,830 | 152,736 |
| May | 187 | 13,528 | 13,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 |
| June | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,625 | 115,756 | 117,381 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 168,230 | 170,323 | 2,093 | 168,230 | 170,323 |
| July | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,665 | 11,819 | 260 | 14,824 | 15,084 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 |
| August | 2,318 | 158,668 | 160,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,579 | 131,274 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 |
| September | 210 | 13,783 | 13,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,786 | 14,981 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 |
| October | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,865 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

TABLE II.

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 233 | 144 | 15,136 | 15,513 |
| February ----- | 181 | 143 | 14,669 | 14,993 |
| March, ----- | 212 | 135 | 15,854 | 16,201 |
| April, ----- | 151 | 131 | 13,800 | 14,082 |
| May ----- | 157 | 108 | 13,832 | 14,097 |
| June ----- | 175 | 127 | 14,197 | 14,499 |
| July ----- | 185 | 139 | 14,778 | 15,102 |
| Total-1924 ----- | 1,294 | 927 | 102,266 | 104,487 |
| *Grand Total ----- | 21,762 | 5,426 | 1,560,049 | 1,587,237 |

AGREEMENTS APPROVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 |
| February ----- | 168 | 300 | 6,559 | 7,027 |
| March ----- | 206 | 311 | 7,425 | 7,942 |
| April ----- | 161 | 292 | 5,799 | 6,252 |
| May ----- | 174 | 290 | 7,417 | 7,881 |
| June ----- | 150 | 262 | 6,307 | 6,719 |
| July ----- | 135 | 231 | 5,389 | 5,755 |
| Total-1924 ----- | 1,196 | 2,027 | 44,031 | 47,254 |
| *Grand Total ----- | 17,215 | 12,278 | 551,589 | 581,082 |

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal Comp. Awarded (2) | Fatal Comp. Paid (3) | Disability Comp. Paid (4) | Total Comp. Paid (5) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| January ----- | \$550,146 | \$280,936 | \$471,038 | \$751,974 |
| February ----- | 444,727 | 209,185 | 575,626 | 784,811 |
| March ----- | * 618,985 | 307,470 | 664,723 | 972,193 |
| April ----- | 491,406 | 362,026 | 600,748 | 962,774 |
| May ----- | 572,042 | 358,607 | 691,212 | 1,049,819 |
| June ----- | 453,206 | 226,046 | 667,213 | 893,259 |
| July ----- | 466,672 | 288,725 | 496,713 | 785,438 |
| Total-1924 ----- | \$3,597,184 | \$2,032,995 | \$4,167,273 | \$6,200,268 |
| *Grand Total ----- | \$46,742,403 | \$16,952,735 | \$39,102,024 | \$56,054,759 |

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

TABLE III.
PERMANENT INJURIES*.

| | Loss of Legs | | Loss of Arms | | Loss of Hands | | Loss of Feet | | Loss of Eyes | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | No. (2) | Amt. Awarded (3) | No. (4) | Amt. Awarded (5) | No. (6) | Amt. Awarded (7) | No. (8) | Amt. Awarded (9) | No. (10) | Amt. Awarded (11) |
| 1924 (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 10 | \$25,462 | 7 | \$16,682 | 32 | \$64,395 | 21 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$134,789 |
| February | 7 | 16,900 | 5 | 12,900 | 24 | 45,915 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 |
| March | 5 | 11,071 | 9 | 19,869 | 18 | 36,346 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 |
| April | 13 | 32,030 | 5 | 12,183 | 20 | 40,195 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,146 |
| May | 9 | 22,570 | 7 | 17,100 | 16 | 33,179 | 13 | 24,000 | 56 | 82,382 |
| June | 12 | 28,456 | 8 | 19,383 | 13 | 27,300 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 |
| July | 7 | 17,548 | 3 | 7,740 | 17 | 34,632 | 11 | 19,152 | 42 | 64,426 |
| Total-1924 | 63 | \$154,037 | 44 | \$105,857 | 140 | \$281,962 | 92 | \$168,113 | 400 | \$616,589 |
| **Grand Total | 849 | \$1,760,445 | 644 | \$1,363,710 | 2,134 | \$3,731,431 | 1,148 | \$1,807,887 | 5,089 | \$6,818,352 |

PERMANENT INJURIES (Cont'd. *).

| | Loss of Fingers | | Loss of Phalanges | | Miscellaneous | | Total Amount Paid (20) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | No. (13) | Amt. Awarded (14) | No. (15) | Amt. Awarded (16) | No. (17) | Amt. Awarded (18) | |
| 1924 (12) | | | | | | | |
| January | 120 | \$42,227 | 115 | \$21,307 | 8 | \$19,535 | \$366,397 |
| February | 151 | 49,831 | 110 | 19,802 | 4 | 11,816 | 257,874 |
| March | 132 | 42,384 | 112 | 22,726 | 5 | 8,414 | 269,781 |
| April | 136 | 46,197 | 125 | 23,582 | 3 | 1,530 | 241,863 |
| May | 148 | 49,012 | 93 | 18,196 | 7 | 15,585 | 262,024 |
| June | 138 | 49,750 | 76 | 14,808 | 7 | 28,190 | 270,073 |
| July | 95 | 35,154 | 97 | 17,706 | 2 | 4,118 | 200,476 |
| Total-1924 | 920 | \$314,555 | 728 | \$138,147 | 36 | \$89,188 | \$1,868,488 |
| **Grand Total | 1,715 | \$587,444 | 1,401 | \$263,207 | 245 | \$868,292 | \$17,200,708 |
| | | | | | | | \$12,011,240 |

*Multiple losses separated respectively.

**Since the inception of the Act—Jan. 1, 1916.

The following is the table of Weights recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions used to calculate days lost.

| | Degree of disability in per cent of permanent total disability | Days lost |
|--|--|-----------|
| Death, ----- | 100 | 6,000 |
| Permanent total disability, ----- | 100 | 6,000 |
| Arm above elbow, dismemberment, ----- | 75 | 4,500 |
| Arm at or below, dismemberment, ----- | 60 | 3,600 |
| Hand, dismemberment, ----- | 50 | 3,000 |
| Thumb, any permanent disability of, ----- | 10 | 600 |
| Any 1 finger, any permanent disability of, ----- | 5 | 300 |
| 2 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 12½ | 750 |
| 3 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 20 | 1,200 |
| 4 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 30 | 1,800 |
| Thumb and 1 finger, any permanent disability of, ----- | 20 | 1,200 |
| Thumb and 2 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 25 | 1,500 |
| Thumb and 3 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 33⅓ | 2,000 |
| Thumb and 4 fingers, any permanent disability of, ----- | 40 | 2,400 |
| Leg above knee, dismemberment, ----- | 75 | 4,500 |
| Leg at or below knee, dismemberment, ----- | 50 | 3,000 |
| Foot, dismemberment, ----- | 40 | 2,400 |
| Great toe, or any 2 or more toes, any permanent disability of, ----- | 5 | 300 |
| 1 toe, other than great toe, any permanent disability of, ----- | 0 | ----- |
| 1 eye, loss of sight, ----- | 30 | 1,800 |
| Both eyes, loss of sight, ----- | 100 | 6,000 |
| 1 ear, loss of hearing, ----- | 10 | 600 |
| Both ears, loss of hearing, ----- | 50 | 3,000 |

RUTTAN V. BUDD WHEEL CORPORATION
MEDICAL SERVICES

OPINION BY WALNUT—CHAIRMAN

The claimant in this case had his hand burned by a washing compound of alcohol and phosphoric acid. The date of the accident was March 19, 1923. An agreement was entered into, under which compensation payments were made for a considerable period of time. They were still being made on October 19, 1923, the date of the hearing before the referee. After entering into the agreement, the claimant on September 6, 1923, filed petition to modify this agreement, by including therein a provision for the payment for certain medical services rendered the claimant. The facts advanced to support this application were briefly the following:

The claimant's hand was burned; he was taken to the First Aid Hospital conducted by the employer, where his hand was dressed by a nurse; he was directed to return the next day for a second dressing, which he did; he came back for another dressing upon the third day at which time he noticed that his hand was getting worse. He thereupon inquired for a Doctor and was informed that there was a Doctor connected with the Plant, but that he was in another department. The claimant being concerned over the condition of his hand, went to the Hahnemann Hospital and had his hand treated twice. He was going for more treatment, but was invited to come back to the Plant for proper medical treatment. He went to the Plant on Friday, some five days after the accident and was examined by Dr. McIlvaine of the Defendant Company, who sent him to the Samaritan Hospital Dispensary Department. The Claimant went to the Samaritan Hospital four times, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, but his hand did not improve. It was getting constantly worse. The claimant reported that fact to the nurse. Both of his hands were, according to his statement, "Very offensive," and he thought there were symptoms of blood poisoning. The claimant thereupon went to Dr. Steven W. Tunnell, who began his treatment on Friday, March 30th, and continued the treatment for a matter of three months.

During the early part of this period, the claimant visited the Doctor two or three times a day to have his hands dressed. Under this treatment the hands commenced to improve. The Doctor testified that when the claimant first came to see him on March 30th, both hands were in very bad shape "The wounds were gangrenous." The man was absorbing poison. "The patient was seen about three times a day for the first times, and drainage was established by removing some of the gangrenous tissue so that the poisons could drain out and that carried up to the end of the first two weeks or ten days."

The Doctor stated that proper medical treatment of a case of this sort could not be secured in the dispensary of a hospital and in his opinion the claimant had not been receiving proper medical attention prior to the time that he himself took the case.

From the record it would appear that the claimant's condition at the time he went to Doctor Tunnell was serious and required close and expert attention; it would further appear from the record that

he was not getting such attention; that his hands not only were not improving, but a serious condition of infection had set in. Accepting the record as it stands, we are convinced that the claimant was entirely justified in seeking medical attention other than that furnished by his employer. It would appear that if he had not done so, he stood a fair chance of losing both his hands, if not his life.

Under the provisions of Section 306 (e) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1919, the employer is required to furnish:

"Reasonable surgical and medical services, medicines and supplies, as and when needed, unless the employe refuses to allow them to be furnished by the employer. The cost of such services, medicines and supplies shall not exceed one hundred dollars. If the employer shall upon application made to him refuse to furnish such services, medicines and supplies, the employe may procure the same, and shall receive from the employer the reasonable cost thereof within the above limitations."

We think the medical services to be rendered by the employer are such as are required by the needs of the case. In this instance, the employe depended upon the employer to provide medical services for a matter of ten or eleven days and, finding that the services offered him by the employer were not what was needed, undertook to secure medical services himself. Under these circumstances, we think the employer is responsible for the services secured by the employe.

We, therefore, overrule the decision of the Referee and direct that the agreement be modified so as to provide for the payment of \$100.00 on behalf of the claimant to Dr. Steven W. Tunnell for services rendered within the first thirty days of the accident.

LEHMAN V. COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

EMPLOYER—EMPLOYEE

OPINION BY HOUCK—COMMISSIONER.

This is an appeal by the defendant from the Referee's award of compensation. The facts of the case briefly stated are as follows: The Commissioners of Northumberland County reconstructed a bridge across Mouse Creek in Northumberland County. After the bridge was completed, the commissioners petitioned the Court of Northumberland County to appoint Viewers to inspect the completed structure. The Court appointed Viewers, one of them being the claimant in this case. The appointment was made on September 5, 1922 and the claimant was notified of his appointment on September 29th, and was requested to meet the other two Viewers at a designated point in Shamokin. The Viewers met at this place and got into an automobile which was to be paid for by the County Commissioners by a mileage allowance, in order to proceed to the bridge which was about sixteen miles from Shamokin. On the way, and before the bridge was reached, the driver lost control of the automobile and the claimant was injured. For his services as Viewer he was

to receive a wage of \$7.50 per day for the time required to make the view and this amount was to be paid by Northumberland County. Under this state of facts, the Referee held that at the time of the accident the Viewers were acting within the scope of their employment; that the relationship of an employee and employer existed between them and the Commissioners of Northumberland County; and that the inspection of county bridges is a part of the regular business of the County. The Referee accordingly awarded compensation to the claimant for the period of his disability.

The defendant contends that the relationship of employer and employee did not exist between the defendant and the claimant because the contract between them was to perform a specific service for a specific consideration, and the defendant also contends that the claimant was not injured while in the course of his employment. It seems to us that the accident happened while the claimant was in the course of his employment, and if the relationship of employer and employee existed, then the claimant is entitled to compensation.

The defendant relies in part on ruling No. 6 of the Workmen's Compensation Board which was announced early in the administration of the Act. This ruling is in part as follows:

"6. Elective officers of the Commonwealth or of a county, city, or other governmental authority created by the laws of this Commonwealth, and persons paid by the Commonwealth, county, city, or other governmental authority for services rendered occasionally in the administration of governmental affairs, such as jurymen, witnesses and viewers, are not employes within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915."

1 Mackey 442. This ruling has been modified from time to time by decisions of the Board and of the courts. As far as elective officers are concerned, the ruling has been approved by some of the Common Pleas Courts, *Artley v. County of Indiana*, 4 Mackey 386. However, in our opinion, the ruling does not govern the case at bar. It may be conceded that the claimant's employment was casual, but he is nevertheless entitled to compensation if the employment was in the regular course of the business of the County, *Callahan v. Montgomery*, 272 Pa. 56.

The Referee was clearly right in holding that the employment was in the regular course of the County's business. Under the terms of Section 103 of the Compensation Act, the defendant is an employer and under the terms of Section 104, the claimant was an employee of the County; and since he was injured in the course of his employment, even though the employment was casual in character, he is entitled to compensation. *McCarl v. Houston Borough*, 263 Pa. 1; *Minser v. Indiana County*, 2 Mackey 191. We can find no error in the Referee's disposition of this case.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the award of the Referee are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

HAYNES V. UNITED MOTOR SALES CORPORATION

Refusal to undergo operation for removal of injured eye, offered by defendant to prevent sympathetic infection of other eye, does not warrant termination of agreement.

OPINION BY MORRISON—COMMISSIONER.

Claimant has an injured eye with loss of vision and is now being compensated for the loss of the use of that eye. The insurance carrier petitioned to terminate compensation on the ground that the claimant-employee would not consent to the removal of the injured eye, defendant alleging that their rights were being prejudiced in that the employee's unimpaired eye may be affected as the result of the injured eye not being removed.

The referee in making his order dismissing petition for termination, said: "Neither a witness for the petitioner or witness for the employee advise the removal of the eye and the substituting of a glass eye at this time, and there is no testimony presented upon which compensation could be terminated." From this conclusion the insurance carrier has appealed.

Dr. A. E. Smith, specializing in eye and ear work, with 25 years' experience, testified (at page 2): "Whenever we have an injury of that kind, unless the foreign body is removed, there is a possibility of sympathetic inflammation in the other eye." He then adds, that there may be inflammation if removed, and in this case he declared there was nothing definite that the foreign body had been removed, and that there was something in there the X-ray examination showed. After saying there might and there might not be slight evidence of sympathetic infection in the good eye and that no one knew, Dr. Smith added:

"Simply because he has had the injury it don't imply that the other eye is affected or will become affected. If the eye is quiet and looks just like the other eye, why should it be removed? And he objects to having it removed, and so would I, and so would you, and so would anybody else, unless there was an absolute reason for removing it."

The witness further said that if the unimpaired eye should be affected, the injured member could then be taken out and the good eye saved. It would be necessary, to keep the man under pretty close observation.

The same witness, at page 4, said: "If it were my own eye—and I know he (Dr. Schlindwein) will say that if it was his own eye, he would not consent to an operation. * *"

On cross examination (at page 6) he gives as his opinion "that by taking out the injured eye it would remove all danger, provided it got all right after the surgical operation of removing it."

Dr. Schlindwein, an eye specialist of repute, asked if the other eye was very apt to be affected if the injured eye was left in, answered: "That is possible, of course, but he may have a lighting up of the trouble at any time. * * I think it would be probable because they always look upon an eye that has a foreign body in it as a dangerous eye." The witness then testifies:

Q. If he were your patient, what would you advise him?

A. My advice would be to have him carefully watched and at the slightest indication of any trouble in the good eye, to have the injured eye removed.

Q. What you find at this examination, you would not rob him of that eye at this time?

A. No, I don't think it would be justified.

Dr. Schlindwein points out that claimant might be away from opportunity for medical treatment should an acute inflammation develop, or that he might sustain a slight injury, lighting up trouble in that eye very quickly. Asked if it was likely to get an injury to cause that condition, the witness said: "The eye when I saw it did not seem to be that kind of an eye. Those kind of eyes, as a rule, if they are going to give you trouble, persist in being irritable for a considerable period of time." The longer interval between the injury and any fresh irritation the safer, the Doctor added, whereupon claimant was sworn and declared he had not been bothered with his eye for a long while.

This evidence, and there is nothing in opposition of record, seems to clearly refute the complaint of the appellant.

The Board has a letter from a representative of the appellant dated since the appeal and received since the hearing on the appeal at Pittsburgh, requesting what is virtually a hearing de novo. A hearing de novo would be simply a re-trial of a case properly heard and which afforded opportunity for petitioner to present testimony without limit. In our opinion there is now on the record such competent evidence that claimant's refusal to submit to an operation, with his eyes in their present respective conditions, could not be considered a refusal of reasonable surgical aid, (*Karasavage vs. P. & R. C. & I Co.*, 76 Super. Ct. 83) even though expert testimony advising an operation be introduced at a hearing de novo. Further proceedings, if any, would properly come under a new petition. The referee's dismissal of petition is sustained.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

Governor Pinchot has issued the following statement in maintaining the ten per cent differential for the benefit of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, which permits the State Fund to write insurance at an initial rate ten per cent below the other companies.

"A demand has been made by the representatives of insurance companies in Pennsylvania that the ten per cent differential of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund shall be abolished. The essential objection made to the differential by the companies is that it constitutes a discrimination in favor of the State Fund and, therefore, against all private companies which write compensation insurance.

"After prolonged and careful consideration, I am of opinion that this objection is not justified by the facts. The ten per cent differential of the Pennsylvania State Workmen's Insurance Fund is not a discrimination in favor of that fund against private companies, but an equalization which serves to balance in part certain disadvantages in cost of operation which weigh against the Fund and not against the companies.

"At the time the State Workmen's Insurance Fund was established, very large numbers of employers were not insured at all, thus leaving workmen without sufficient protection. The Fund was founded in order to make certain that every employer could, without fail, secure insurance, and that his employes, in consequence, could be sure of the compensation to which they are entitled when accidents occur. When this Administration took office, there were still 50,000 employers in Pennsylvania who were not insured in either the State Fund, in private companies, or by self insurance.

"Most of these uninsured were small employers. Many of them were financially irresponsible. Much distress had been caused and is still caused because the compensation due injured workmen or their dependents could not be collected, since their employers had not been insured and were bankrupt. The severe penalty provided in the law for employers who failed to insure did not produce the desired result. Moreover, it is little satisfaction to a crippled workman to see his employer punished, while he and his dependents are nevertheless deprived of the compensation properly due them under the law.

"In order to prevent miscarriage of justice, eight States now provide compulsory workmen's insurance and require all employers to take out insurance in the State insurance fund only. The tendency among the newer States has been to adopt this compulsory State insurance plan. The Pennsylvania law provides for both State and private workmen's insurance.

"For the purpose of securing equal justice to all workers, the Pennsylvania law created a State Workmen's Insurance Fund, but without barring out the private companies. The purpose of the fund was to perform a type of service which private insurance companies were, for the most part, unable or unwilling to perform. The State Fund is not an invasion by the State of the legitimate field of private business, but a necessary welfare measure whose value to the working people of the State is beyond dispute.

"By reason of its official character and the limitations placed upon it by law, the State Workmen's Insurance Fund is under certain

specific disadvantage as compared with the private companies, one of whose results is to give the better business to the private companies. Among these disadvantages are:

"First: The law denies the State Fund the most desirable system of securing business, namely, the paying of commissions to agents—a method which the experience of commercial companies has demonstrated to be the most effective.

"Second: The State Fund cannot reject any risk offered to it. In order to protect all workers, the State Fund must accept every risk offered—an obvious burden to which the commercial companies are not subject. Out of the 25,000 policy holders under the fund, 2,000 pay sixty-five per cent of the premium income of the fund. If the State Fund were to lose these premiums from the larger employers it would find itself fatally handicapped in caring for the twenty odd thousand small employers of labor for whose business the commercial companies have little desire, and for the protection of whose workmen in particular the fund was created.

"Third: The State Workmen's Insurance Fund can write only compensation insurance. This limitation can be used, and is used by certain companies to draw business away from the State Fund.

It was in order to overcome these and other handicaps from which the State Fund suffers that the fund was given a rate ten per cent below the rates fixed by law through the Insurance Commissioner for the commercial insurance companies. The private insurance companies now propose that the ten per cent differential shall be withdrawn and that the State Fund shall thereby be still further handicapped in its efforts to protect the workmen of the State, and especially those of the small employers.

"The practice of other States emphatically supports that of Pennsylvania in maintaining a differential. In order to prevent distress in the families of workers, every other State but one which provides competitive insurance instead of compulsory insurance also has such a differential. New York has a fifteen per cent differential. Utah has recently increased its differential from fifteen to twenty per cent. Nearly half of the States which provide workmen's insurance permit such insurance only through the State Fund and forbid competition by private companies. In five States also all persons in public employment can be insured only through the State Fund.

"The foregoing facts lead, in my opinion, irresistibly to the conclusion that the State Workmen's Insurance Fund in all of the States in which it exists is properly regarded not as an invasion of the field of private business, but as a necessary instrument for promoting the general welfare. They show also that the ten per cent differential established in Pennsylvania does not constitute an unfair discrimination in favor of the State Fund as against the commercial companies, but is in fact a just, moderate, and reasonable adjustment intended to compensate in part for differences in cost of operation. It is made necessary because of certain disadvantages which have been imposed upon that fund, partly in the interest of the insurance companies and partly because of its public character, to which disadvantages the commercial companies are not subject. I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that in the interest of those whom the State Workmen's Insurance Fund was instituted to protect the ten per cent differential should be maintained."

REHABILITATION.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation to August 1, 1924 had offered its services to 4,498 persons reported disabled in all counties of the Commonwealth. Of that number, 3,367 had registered with the Bureau and 1,397 had been returned to suitable occupations.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation has endeavored to be of assistance to persons blinded by industrial accidents as well as to employes sustaining amputations and other disabilities.

Among 3,314 disabled persons registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation, July 1, 1924, were 123 reported as suffering from defective vision in both eyes.

Blinded persons, consequently, comprised approximately 3.7 per cent of the Bureau's registrants.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation completed training of 189 disabled persons, to July 1, with payments from the Bureau, of whom 16 are blind.

Therefore, 8.4 per cent of the persons having completed courses of training with payments from the Bureau are blinded persons.

Twenty-eight disabled persons were receiving payments from the Bureau for training courses on July 1, 1924, of whom one is totally blind.

The Bureau has further been of vital assistance to many other blinded persons who did not require payments from the Bureau for courses of training to become self-supporting.

Numbers of blinded persons have been successfully established in agricultural work, small stores, canvassing and other activities, for which extended training was not required.

The Bureau has trained blinded persons in rug weaving, chair caning, piano tuning, and similar work, and one unusual case was trained in Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, for insurance salesmanship after a course in the Overbrook School of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

One young man blinded by industrial accident will be entered in training in September in a commercial course, through cooperation of the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind and the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Suitable employment in the offices of the corporation where that young man was blinded will be available for him upon completion of his course of training.

A coal miner, now forty-four years of age, not only lost his sight by industrial accident, in September, 1918, but also sustained amputation of both hands; his left, seven inches below the elbow and his right, four inches below the elbow. His employer provided him with artificial hands. His workmen's compensation was \$10 per week. His family includes his wife and five children. The oldest child, a daughter, was fourteen years of age when the father registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation in 1920. That daughter had entered employment as a domestic servant but the work was too hard for her. Cooperation of the Chapter of the American Red Cross of the County in which this family resided made possible an intensive commercial course for the daughter, who was given employment in commercial work by the mining company employing her father when injured.

The father was finally placed as interpreter in the court of the county, where he resides, at a wage rate of \$10 per day, when serving.

His wife accompanies him to the county seat on his days of employment. The father's ability to speak and understand English, Slavish, German, and Polish made possible an advantageous placement for him without the necessity of direct training payments from the Bureau. Many effective rehabilitations of disabled persons are thus accomplished by the Bureau through personal service of its workers, without expenditures for training. Training costs are, however, paid when part of a logical preliminary course for employment.

The blinded persons coming to the attention of the Bureau of Rehabilitation have been chiefly those blinded by industrial accidents, usually with very limited education, little manual skill and heavy domestic responsibilities.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation in its training for the blind has always used existing facilities. Excellent cooperation has been obtained from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, and other similar agencies.

Only such blinded persons as may be considered susceptible to being returned to suitable remunerative employment can be aided by the Bureau of Rehabilitation under the law. The Bureau has no funds for relief purposes.

Blind persons under the care of any State or semi-State institution are specifically excluded from the services of the Rehabilitation Bureau by proviso in Section 4 of the Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Act of July 18, 1919, P. L. 1045. That proviso was evidently intended to prevent the Bureau of Rehabilitation from creating duplication of State effort, or expenditure of State appropriation in work for the blind.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation must be of assistance to all types of physically handicapped persons. It must, therefore, with limited funds provide service, necessary artificial appliances, and training for amputation and similar disability cases, who have such relief from no other State appropriation, as well as be of service to the blind, for whom other and even larger State appropriation is available. The Bureau of Rehabilitation has never received more than \$100,000 State appropriation for a fiscal biennium. The legislature of Pennsylvania appropriates, each session, for varied beneficial work for the blind, exclusively, amounts aggregating from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Comparative figures of the work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation during July of the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 are presented in the following table:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in obtaining artificial appliances |
|------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| July, 1921 | 86 | 76 | 32 | 47 | 11 |
| July, 1922 | 69 | 46 | 29 | 35 | 0 |
| July, 1923 | 89 | 63 | 30 | 47 | 4 |
| July, 1924 | 57 | 53 | 15 | 27 | 7 |

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

JULY, 1924.

(5 weeks)

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | | Persons asked for by employers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture ----- | 372 | 273 | 284 | 374 | 293 | 255 | 241 | 212 |
| Building Trades ----- | 1,097 | 1,256 | 662 | 1,211 | 716 | 998 | 595 | 880 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 1,336 | 3,212 | 664 | 3,750 | 757 | 2,889 | 616 | 2,565 |
| Clerical ----- | 346 | 392 | 104 | 171 | 107 | 175 | 91 | 160 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 1,127 | 1,315 | 454 | 832 | 515 | 940 | 437 | 803 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 83 | 390 | 21 | 484 | 22 | 380 | 21 | 378 |
| Transportation ----- | 379 | 322 | 175 | 207 | 194 | 188 | 172 | 154 |
| Sales ----- | 227 | 130 | 219 | 106 | 169 | 82 | 151 | 72 |
| Common Labor, ----- | 3,829 | 8,546 | 2,275 | 10,296 | 2,507 | 7,634 | 2,276 | 7,371 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 1,069 | 1,027 | 601 | 759 | 615 | 756 | 578 | 693 |
| Total ----- | 9,865 | 16,863 | 5,459 | 18,200 | 5,925 | 14,271 | 5,178 | 13,288 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 23 | 33 |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 8,554 | | 4,669 | | 5,095 | | 4,399 | |
| May (4 wks) ----- | 9,218 | | 6,011 | | 6,475 | | 5,677 | |
| April (5 wks) ----- | 12,983 | | 9,392 | | 9,866 | | 8,940 | |
| July 1922 (4 wks) ----- | | 16,634 | | 12,720 | | 10,757 | | 9,293 |
| July 1921 (4 wks) ----- | | 35,121 | | 3,790 | | 3,929 | | 3,335 |

WOMEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Food ----- | 139 | 50 | 113 | 76 | 127 | 49 | 113 | 42 |
| Clerical ----- | 562 | 636 | 110 | 205 | 150 | 185 | 93 | 149 |
| Clothing & Textile ----- | 81 | 40 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 12 |
| Day Workers ----- | 1,062 | 1,243 | 503 | 805 | 510 | 755 | 508 | 753 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 465 | 503 | 360 | 785 | 272 | 370 | 237 | 281 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 820 | 602 | 360 | 560 | 316 | 335 | 298 | 295 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 101 | 173 | 18 | 109 | 21 | 104 | 17 | 93 |
| Prof'l & Trained ----- | 122 | 54 | 14 | 49 | 17 | 35 | 13 | 26 |
| Sales ----- | 234 | 129 | 57 | 63 | 69 | 56 | 55 | 41 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 303 | 110 | 57 | 74 | 51 | 59 | 51 | 58 |
| Total ----- | 3,889 | 3,540 | 1,609 | 2,740 | 1,580 | 1,973 | 1,400 | 1,750 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 0 | 17 |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 4,146 | | 1,481 | | 1,405 | | 1,220 | |
| May (4 wks) ----- | 4,020 | | 1,783 | | 1,463 | | 1,273 | |
| April (5 wks) ----- | 3,449 | | 2,324 | | 1,853 | | 1,621 | |
| July 1922 (4 wks) ----- | | 3,232 | | 1,823 | | 1,562 | | 1,323 |
| July 1921 (4 wks) ----- | | 3,056 | | 1,535 | | 1,026 | | 871 |

The classified summary report of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the Bureau of Employment for the month of July, 1924, shows in its parallel columns that in this month compared with the month of July, 1923, the general business depression is revealed in the decreases in nearly every occupation in the number of applications from men and women, in the decreases in practically every occupation in the number of men and women ordered by employers, and in the decline in the number of placements of men and women. The reduction in the number of applications from men is nearly forty-one per cent; the shrinkage in the number of men and women ordered by employers is sixty-one per cent; the decline in the number of men and women placed into employment is more than forty-six per cent.

So far as the employment of men is concerned, when a comparison of the activities of the State Employment Offices in the month of

July, 1924, is made with those of the preceding month, increases in the number of applications are found in every occupation except mine and quarry, hotel and institutions, and clerical; increases in the number of men ordered by employers are found in every occupation except hotel and institutions, and mine and quarry; and corresponding increases are found in the number of placements. A comparison of the two consecutive months shows in July, 1924, an increase of more than fifteen per cent in the number of applications from men, of more than seventeen per cent in the number of men ordered by employers, and of the same per cent in the number of men placed into regular employment. The decrease in the number of applications from men, in the month of July, 1924, compared with the same month in 1923, is an encouraging sign. It indicates that in practically all occupations there is no serious unemployment and that men are working at least part-time. The increase of seventeen per cent in the number of men ordered by employers is an index of considerable improvement in commercial and industrial conditions.

Concerning the employment of women during the month of July, 1924, in comparison with that of the preceding month, there is a decrease of more than seven per cent in the number of applications in every occupation except day workers, domestic service, and sales. This decrease in the number of applications from women indicates that during this month men were more fully employed and that it was less necessary for women to seek employment in order to relieve the partial or total unemployment of men. In all occupations except day workers there are increases, approximately fifteen per cent, in the number of women ordered by employers and in the number of women placements. This fact is another indication of noticeable improvement in industrial and commercial activities.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES. JULY, 1924.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|--|
| I. FEES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 30 | | |
| Decisions made in favor of agency | 8 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$35.00 | |
| Decisions made in favor of complaint | 22 | | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$82.85 | |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | | |
| Total investigations | 292 | | |
| Violations of law discovered | 3 | | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 2 | | |
| III. LICENSES: | | | |
| Number issued in month | 1 | | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month | | \$50.00 | |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 356 | | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | \$ 17,800.00 | |
| Total number surrendered | 0 | | |
| Total number revoked | 0 | | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | | |
| Total refusals | 0 | | |
| Change in location of licensed agencies | 2 | | |
| IV. WAGES: | | | |
| Total complaints | 0 | | |

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of July, 1924, sets forth the following facts:

There were during this month thirty complaints concerning fees in which twenty-two decisions were made in favor of the complainants and eight decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$117.85.

In the month of June, 1924, there were twenty complaints concerning fees, just as in the preceding month. In the month of July, 1923, there were seven complaints concerning fees as compared with thirty complaints during the present month.

Two hundred and ninety-two investigations were made during the month by the investigators of the Division, in which three violations of the law were discovered, followed by two prosecutions. In July, 1923, three hundred and fourteen investigations were made in which three violations of the law were found.

One license was issued in July, bringing into the State Treasury in a license charge the sum of \$50.00. On July 31, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was three hundred and fifty-six, which brought into the State Treasury \$17,800. On July 31, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was three hundred and thirty-two, which brought into the State Treasury \$16,600.

In July, 1924, no license was surrendered, revoked or reissued. The locations of two private employment agencies were changed.

During this month there was no complaint concerning wages. In the preceding month there was one similar complaint, involving the sum of \$25.60, and during the month of May, 1924, there were four complaints, involving the sum of \$193.56. In the month of July, 1923, there were two wage complaints which involved the sum of \$322.43.

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS.

Reports from sixteen cities in Pennsylvania for the month of July show that there were 3,987 building permits issued entailing an estimated cost of \$17,674,848. The record for July, like the one for June, surpassed the figures for July of 1923, by 324 permits and almost \$850,000.

The record for the year thus far shows that there were 1,678 more permits issued in 1924 than there were in 1923, and that the expenditure this year surpassed that of last year by \$2,455,185.

Practically all of the cities outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh show increased expenditures for July 1924 over July 1923 ranging from \$25,000 to \$150,000.

Scranton's gain is over \$187,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Information collected on employment and wages in Pennsylvania for the month of July shows a further decline when compared with the records of the six hundred and sixty three plants that submitted similar information for the month of June.

The more decided declines are still found to be in metal manufacture, and textile products. Iron and steel blast furnaces show the sharpest drop. One large firm in this industry, operating a number of plants, reported all plants idle the first two weeks of July; another reports being idle since June 14th. Several others report a decided decrease in the number of working hours. Reports from heating appliances and apparatus plants show a number of plants shut down for repairs with only low paid laborers working and several are working on about a fifty per cent basis.

In comparison with these declines, shipbuilding industry reports increases in employment, working hours, and incidentally average weekly earnings. Since the middle of July the call from the shipbuilding industry for certain trades has become more pronounced and the indications are that it will continue.

In textiles: carpets and rugs, and the clothing industry report further sharp declines in both employment and working hours per week.

The demand for building materials has dropped off considerably according to reports received from the brick making, and glass making industries of the State. One brick plant reports working only seventy-five per cent of the time, one cut its working force at least eighteen per cent, another closed down entirely for twenty-four days. Reports from the glass manufacturing plants are very similar to those received from the brick making plants.

Lumber and planing mill products, which showed an increase in employment last month, reports a decrease this month due entirely to the seasonal work of one or two large firms when a number of low paid employes were then working and are now being dropped. It is to be noted though, that this industry shows a decided improvement in the total weekly wages and the average weekly wages due principally to the increase in the hours worked per week of the more skilled occupations.

In all, employment is seen to have decreased four and four tenths per cent. Total weekly wages, due to curtailment in hours worked, dropped ten per cent, and the average weekly earnings of the workers decreased five and nine tenths per cent.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

| Cities (1) | July, 1924 | | | July, 1923 | | | January to July, Inclusive 1924 | | January to July, Inclusive 1923 | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Permits (8) | Estimated Cost (9) | Permits (10) | Estimated Cost (11) |
| Allentown | 88 | 99 | \$447,380 | 92 | 104 | \$302,700 | 671 | \$3,250,290 | 612 | \$3,383,420 |
| Altoona | 201 | 204 | 468,808 | 180 | 180 | 336,887 | 1,332 | 2,441,465 | 1,218 | 2,183,410 |
| Bethlehem | 47 | 47 | 198,237 | 46 | 46 | 174,020 | 318 | 1,122,317 | 288 | 1,094,292 |
| Bradford | 29 | *29 | 22,400 | 19 | 19 | 30,815 | 181 | 473,393 | 134 | 154,279 |
| Erie | 167 | *167 | 459,305 | 167 | *167 | 370,100 | 1,259 | 3,316,333 | 1,202 | 2,443,191 |
| Harrisburg | 69 | 97 | 225,875 | 54 | 60 | 152,155 | 574 | 3,908,540 | 587 | 4,769,430 |
| Lancaster | 77 | 77 | 280,940 | 61 | 83 | 131,505 | 667 | 3,088,650 | 596 | 2,077,310 |
| McKeesport | 85 | 85 | 175,635 | 59 | 59 | 73,599 | 489 | 1,662,918 | 386 | 943,662 |
| Philadelphia | 1,564 | 2,380 | 11,162,525 | 1,400 | 1,920 | 11,346,155 | 9,892 | 83,431,010 | 9,774 | 86,525,250 |
| Pittsburgh | 788 | 788 | 2,623,977 | 755 | *755 | 2,864,240 | 4,952 | 20,472,109 | 4,431 | 20,932,835 |
| Reading | 263 | 286 | 381,125 | 298 | 302 | 207,700 | 1,851 | 3,929,147 | 2,018 | 3,292,130 |
| Scranton | 167 | 167 | 467,745 | 132 | *132 | 279,971 | 1,137 | 3,118,795 | 932 | 2,258,501 |
| Uniontown | 22 | 22 | 56,400 | 15 | 15 | 43,133 | 701 | 1,892,730 | 156 | 789,609 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 147 | 147 | 368,415 | 94 | *94 | 280,263 | 982 | 2,660,814 | 708 | 1,867,980 |
| Williamsport | 97 | 97 | 106,999 | 113 | *113 | 102,033 | 675 | 870,623 | 644 | 825,069 |
| York | 176 | 176 | 220,022 | 118 | 118 | 136,708 | 1,209 | 1,549,961 | 996 | 1,463,843 |
| TOTAL | 8,987 | 4,868 | \$17,674,848 | 3,693 | 4,167 | \$16,826,940 | 26,390 | \$137,459,125 | 24,712 | \$135,005,940 |

*Operations not given.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS FOR JULY.

| Cities (1) | 1924 | | | | | | 1923 | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | New Buildings | | | Alterations | | | New Buildings | | | Alterations | | |
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Opera- tions (9) | Estimated Cost (10) | Per- mits (11) | Opera- tions (12) | Estimated Cost (13) |
| Allentown | 61 | 71 | \$403,450 | 27 | 28 | \$43,930 | 62 | 74 | \$250,850 | 30 | 30 | \$51,850 |
| Altoona | 84 | 87 | 439,918 | 117 | 117 | 28,890 | 52 | 52 | 296,570 | 128 | 128 | 40,317 |
| Bradford | 28 | 28 | 21,260 | 1 | 1 | 800 | 16 | *16 | 30,575 | 3 | 3 | 240 |
| Erie | 167 | 167 | 459,305 | | | | 110 | *110 | 315,700 | 57 | 57 | 54,400 |
| Harrisburg | 55 | 82 | 216,725 | 14 | 15 | 9,150 | 51 | 56 | 149,355 | 3 | 3 | 2,800 |
| Lancaster | 40 | 40 | 269,180 | 37 | 37 | 20,760 | 27 | 45 | 121,450 | 34 | 38 | 10,055 |
| McKeesport | 57 | 57 | 159,875 | 28 | 28 | 15,760 | 40 | 40 | 55,580 | 19 | 19 | 18,010 |
| Philadelphia | 888 | 1,677 | 10,269,825 | 676 | 703 | 953,700 | 739 | 1,181 | 10,289,130 | 721 | 739 | 1,057,025 |
| Pittsburgh | 542 | *542 | 2,423,083 | 246 | 246 | 200,894 | 569 | *569 | 2,622,318 | 156 | *156 | 241,922 |
| Reading | 81 | 104 | 230,075 | 782 | 182 | 151,050 | 106 | 110 | 112,375 | 192 | 192 | 90,325 |
| Williamsport | 49 | 49 | 87,860 | 48 | 48 | 19,139 | 45 | 45 | 80,215 | 68 | 68 | 21,818 |
| York | 74 | 74 | 145,319 | 102 | 102 | 74,703 | 51 | 51 | 125,000 | 67 | 67 | 11,703 |
| TOTAL | 2,131 | 2,978 | \$15,065,875 | 1,478 | 1,507 | \$1,517,781 | 1,808 | 2,379 | \$14,449,118 | 1,478 | 1,501 | \$1,000,470 |

* Operations not given.

EMPLOYMENT AND

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY | No. of Plants Reporting | Number of wage earners— week ended | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | July 15, 1924 | June 15, 1924 | Per cent Change |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 663 | 225,825 | 236,110 | - 4.4 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | 248 | 123,533 | 130,370 | - 5.2 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 18 | 4,817 | 5,124 | - 6.0 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 11 | 12,012 | 11,853 | + 1.3 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 22 | 3,545 | 3,733 | - 5.0 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 21 | 8,214 | 8,276 | - 0.7 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 55 | 9,009 | 9,507 | - 5.2 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 16 | 3,265 | 3,653 | -12.3 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 10 | 11,194 | 13,696 | -18.3 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 12 | 4,423 | 4,367 | + 1.3 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 44 | 40,795 | 43,258 | - 5.7 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 8 | 2,104 | 2,140 | - 1.7 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 27 | 18,725 | 19,393 | - 3.4 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 5,490 | 5,370 | + 2.2 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 166 | 39,946 | 41,749 | - 4.3 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 1,854 | 2,176 | -14.8 |
| Clothing ----- | 22 | 2,645 | 3,039 | -13.0 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,179 | 4,146 | + 0.8 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 2,768 | 2,922 | - 5.3 |
| Silk goods ----- | 46 | 13,423 | 13,626 | - 1.5 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 5,927 | 6,007 | - 1.3 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 8,451 | 9,124 | - 7.4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 699 | 709 | - 1.4 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 68 | 16,952 | 17,027 | - 0.4 |
| Bakeries ----- | 21 | 4,651 | 4,638 | + 0.3 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 19 | 5,415 | 5,281 | + 2.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 11 | 1,746 | 1,770 | - 1.4 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,140 | 5,338 | - 3.7 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 53 | 16,854 | 17,507 | - 3.7 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 14 | 2,263 | 2,397 | - 5.6 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,547 | 7,428 | + 1.6 |
| Glass ----- | 22 | 6,680 | 7,319 | - 8.7 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 364 | 363 | + 0.3 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 26 | 7,577 | 8,015 | - 5.5 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,181 | 1,278 | - 7.6 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 5 | 690 | 710 | - 2.8 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 5,706 | 6,027 | - 5.3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 102 | 20,963 | 21,442 | - 2.2 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,680 | 2,841 | - 5.7 |
| Furniture ----- | 16 | 1,711 | 1,788 | - 4.3 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 20 | 4,774 | 4,862 | -1.8 |
| Leathes products ----- | 3 | 210 | 200 | + 5.0 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,043 | 4,199 | - 3.7 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 12 | 3,444 | 3,431 | + 0.4 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 17 | 2,920 | 2,967 | - 1.6 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,181 | 1,154 | + 2.3 |

WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

| Total weekly wages—week ended | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| July 15, 1924 | June 15, 1924 | Per cent change | July 15, 1924 | June 15, 1924 | Per cent change |
| \$5,163,594 | \$5,739,958 | —10.0 | \$22.87 | \$24.31 | — 5.9 |
| 2,951,217 | 3,369,392 | —12.4 | 23.89 | 25.84 | — 7.5 |
| 122,899 | 138,659 | —11.4 | 25.51 | 27.06 | — 5.7 |
| 331,254 | 340,971 | — 2.8 | 27.58 | 28.77 | — 4.1 |
| 71,361 | 77,613 | — 8.1 | 20.13 | 20.79 | — 3.2 |
| 208,024 | 223,683 | — 7.0 | 25.33 | 27.03 | — 6.3 |
| 222,816 | 261,423 | —14.8 | 24.73 | 27.50 | —10.1 |
| 84,885 | 109,366 | —22.4 | 26.49 | 29.94 | —11.5 |
| 246,545 | 375,178 | —34.3 | 22.02 | 27.39 | —19.6 |
| 98,819 | 100,907 | — 2.1 | 22.34 | 23.11 | — 3.3 |
| 914,516 | 1,049,449 | —12.9 | 22.42 | 24.26 | — 7.6 |
| 53,803 | 55,982 | — 3.8 | 25.57 | 26.14 | — 2.2 |
| 450,799 | 496,963 | — 9.3 | 24.07 | 25.63 | — 6.1 |
| 145,496 | 139,248 | + 4.5 | 26.50 | 25.93 | + 2.2 |
| 752,034 | 813,144 | — 7.5 | 18.83 | 19.48 | — 3.3 |
| 42,276 | 52,475 | —19.4 | 22.80 | 24.12 | — 5.5 |
| 48,659 | 60,663 | —19.8 | 18.39 | 19.96 | — 7.9 |
| 84,636 | 89,670 | — 5.6 | 20.25 | 21.63 | — 6.4 |
| 65,346 | 66,893 | — 2.3 | 23.61 | 22.89 | + 3.1 |
| 231,695 | 242,949 | — 4.6 | 17.26 | 17.83 | — 3.2 |
| 114,863 | 114,425 | + 0.4 | 19.38 | 19.05 | + 1.7 |
| 148,591 | 169,459 | —12.3 | 17.58 | 18.57 | — 5.3 |
| 15,977 | 16,610 | — 3.8 | 22.86 | 23.43 | — 2.4 |
| 352,523 | 361,526 | — 2.5 | 20.80 | 21.23 | — 2.0 |
| 118,014 | 121,409 | — 2.8 | 25.37 | 26.18 | — 3.1 |
| 110,672 | 107,892 | + 2.6 | 20.44 | 20.43 | + 0 |
| 48,847 | 50,344 | — 3.0 | 27.98 | 28.44 | — 1.6 |
| 74,990 | 81,881 | — 8.4 | 14.59 | 15.34 | — 4.9 |
| 422,895 | 473,110 | —10.6 | 25.09 | 27.02 | — 7.1 |
| 45,886 | 55,307 | —17.0 | 20.28 | 23.07 | —12.1 |
| 212,990 | 208,800 | + 2.0 | 28.22 | 28.11 | + 0.4 |
| 157,283 | 199,968 | —21.3 | 23.55 | 27.32 | —13.8 |
| 6,736 | 9,037 | —25.5 | 18.51 | 24.90 | —25.7 |
| 202,414 | 219,471 | — 7.6 | 26.71 | 27.38 | — 2.4 |
| 28,196 | 33,407 | —15.6 | 23.87 | 26.14 | — 8.7 |
| 18,523 | 20,605 | —10.1 | 26.84 | 29.02 | — 7.5 |
| 155,695 | 165,459 | — 5.9 | 27.29 | 27.45 | — 0.6 |
| 482,511 | 503,315 | — 4.1 | 23.02 | 23.47 | — 1.9 |
| 58,265 | 51,370 | +13.4 | 21.74 | 18.08 | +20.2 |
| 36,756 | 40,109 | — 8.4 | 21.48 | 22.43 | — 4.2 |
| 108,849 | 120,524 | — 9.7 | 22.80 | 24.79 | — 8.0 |
| 4,543 | 4,366 | + 4.1 | 21.63 | 21.83 | — 0.9 |
| 71,189 | 72,608 | — 2.0 | 17.61 | 17.29 | + 1.9 |
| 81,138 | 88,784 | — 8.6 | 23.56 | 25.88 | — 9.0 |
| 91,700 | 93,364 | — 1.8 | 31.40 | 31.47 | — 0.2 |
| 30,071 | 32,190 | — 6.6 | 25.46 | 27.89 | — 8.7 |



Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation January to August Inclusive 1924

*NOTE: F.=FATAL, N. F. =NON-FATAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

* Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to August Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE | Building and (contract- ing | Chemicals and Allied Products | Clay, Glass and Stone Products | Clothing Manufacture | Food and Kindred Products | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods | Liquors and Beverages | Lumber and Its Re- manufacture | Paper and Printing Industries | Textiles | Laundries | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal | Tobacco and its Prod- ucts | Miscellaneous Industries | Hotels and Restaurants | Establish- ments | Jobbers and Ware- houses | Municipalities | Total |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Machinery, ----- | 37,327 | 18,501 | 38,911 | 5,351 | 32,213 | 8,944 | 7,164 | 78,452 | 32,528 | 43,839 | 6,487 | 321,479 | 24,097 | 53,452 | 15,107 | 8,398 | 1,635 | 21,642 | 2,226 | 16,210 | 2,013 | 9,313 | 785,286 |
| Bollers, ----- | 6,113 | 40 | 6,064 | ----- | 32 | ----- | 22 | 6,021 | 42 | 20 | 12 | 6,713 | 354 | 67 | 6,287 | 14 | ----- | 62 | ----- | 40 | ----- | 20 | 31,923 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 3,206 | 2,747 | 31 | 25 | 456 | 628 | 764 | 721 | 314 | 70 | 21 | 9,422 | 7,348 | 2,668 | 7,068 | 234 | ----- | 514 | 33 | 75 | ----- | 805 | 37,150 |
| Transmission, ----- | 160 | 4,640 | 19,512 | 56 | 12,180 | 96 | ----- | 6,270 | 136 | 163 | 34 | 19,480 | 18,468 | 417 | 6,103 | 6,496 | ----- | 68 | ----- | 39 | 18 | ----- | 94,336 |
| Elevators, ----- | 44,033 | 250 | 18,440 | 556 | 6,734 | 6,244 | 76 | 298 | 12,176 | 260 | 10 | 15,828 | 36,387 | 397 | 6,232 | 121 | 24 | 24,003 | 12,346 | 30,480 | 6,506 | 196 | 222,286 |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 89,021 | 8,292 | 7,895 | ----- | 6,568 | 145 | 10 | 329 | 162 | 94 | ----- | 195,771 | 20,402 | 1,996 | 44,517 | 9,954 | 4 | 625 | ----- | 294 | 125 | 91 | 386,295 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 88,361 | 12,592 | 24,295 | 2,483 | 556 | 10,634 | 86 | 1,779 | 13,074 | 4 | ----- | 227,719 | 496,668 | 368,189 | 906,724 | 17,193 | 33 | 6,630 | 13 | 7,816 | 181 | 9,043 | 2,194,373 |
| Motor Vehicles ----- | 48,000 | 1,052 | 628 | 152 | 14,521 | 247 | 221 | 667 | 6,495 | 484 | 139 | 23,273 | 6,520 | 6,610 | 333,353 | 6,579 | 70 | 20,398 | 6,191 | 21,903 | 1,177 | 56,265 | 554,948 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 7,638 | 6,378 | 320 | 20 | 697 | 7 | 143 | 14,246 | 48 | 40 | 56 | 873 | 681 | 7,199 | 48,360 | 117 | ----- | 1,803 | 6,006 | 7,351 | 168 | 13,861 | 116,021 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 2,584 | 797 | 9,278 | 191 | 1,209 | 579 | 36 | 837 | 1,374 | 6,746 | 12 | 51,669 | 759 | 943 | 13,092 | 246 | 52 | 6,624 | 693 | 901 | 6,402 | 262 | 105,379 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 12,646 | 6,039 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 14 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,160 | ----- | 101 | 6,258 | 86 | ----- | 6,000 | ----- | 6,027 | ----- | ----- | 43,341 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 85,653 | 6,923 | 33,538 | 2,795 | 16,582 | 9,200 | 1,039 | 10,137 | 4,344 | 4,758 | 262 | 171,985 | 73,973 | 55,749 | 60,773 | 10,533 | 6,603 | 33,626 | 4,535 | 24,821 | 9,217 | 22,474 | 649,520 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 37,458 | 3,342 | 4,659 | 456 | 5,454 | 13,115 | 100 | 20,628 | 854 | 12,910 | 30 | 100,153 | 52,873 | 33,673 | 9,642 | 2,261 | 94 | 2,106 | 902 | 11,314 | 429 | 14,605 | 327,058 |
| Electricity, ----- | 24,494 | 12,160 | 7,511 | 35 | 109 | 41 | ----- | 92 | 6,057 | 39 | 6,000 | 39,808 | 43,564 | 43,470 | 91,566 | 56 | ----- | 90 | 7 | 60 | 4 | 6,026 | 281,192 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 14,397 | 98,258 | 6,443 | 6 | 7,411 | 10 | 22 | 6,050 | 86 | 69 | ----- | 32,252 | 477,948 | 356,785 | 21,288 | 18,417 | ----- | 3,166 | 158 | 12,095 | 50 | 364 | 1,055,278 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 46,406 | 28,164 | 7,925 | 518 | 7,531 | 658 | 128 | 496 | 1,046 | 14,956 | 145 | 131,175 | 40,205 | 11,381 | 45,118 | 6,347 | ----- | 19,490 | 7,233 | 12,687 | 183 | 31,038 | 415,827 |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 160,134 | 7,367 | 16,229 | 118 | 1,719 | 557 | 101 | 15,562 | 1,013 | 851 | 24 | 146,610 | 47,176 | 25,931 | 41,153 | 7,238 | 75 | 7,808 | 305 | 8,082 | 6,653 | 49,945 | 544,651 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 102 | ----- | 18,756 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 93 | 996,132 | 900,973 | ----- | 36,212 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 64 | ----- | 1,952,332 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 269,783 | 46,756 | 34,719 | 1,901 | 5,792 | 7,398 | 12,826 | 16,110 | 15,213 | 10,981 | 383 | 160,015 | 65,186 | 46,958 | 98,733 | 13,904 | 6,383 | 22,644 | 8,794 | 27,865 | 1,962 | 34,761 | 900,067 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 35,509 | 1,410 | 2,675 | 932 | 8,284 | 751 | 259 | 13,477 | 7,122 | 1,541 | 168 | 35,388 | 18,161 | 5,792 | 11,140 | 458 | 283 | 2,146 | 647 | 15,893 | 1,115 | 7,207 | 170,361 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 94,254 | 19,052 | 7,555 | 6,430 | 15,635 | 378 | 6,090 | 3,647 | 626 | 6,712 | 92 | 89,614 | 57,712 | 62,125 | 26,272 | 24,871 | 86 | 26,453 | 12,403 | 8,206 | 6,614 | 108,519 | 574,346 |
| Total, ----- | 1,107,279 | 285,060 | 265,397 | 22,028 | 143,778 | 59,632 | 29,087 | 195,823 | 102,710 | 104,546 | 13,875 | 1,779,680 | 2,181,614 | 1,987,876 | 1,798,786 | 169,735 | 15,312 | 206,498 | 62,492 | 212,159 | 42,907 | 364,856 | 11,450,970 |

* Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
ROYAL MEEKER, Secretary

OCTOBER

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 10.

Harrisburg, Penna.
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1924



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INSPECTION

Due to the vacation season and the loss of two field inspectors there was a general falling off in the work of the Bureau of Inspection during the month of August.

Tables, showing the work of the various sections of the Bureau with comparisons between the previous month this year and the corresponding month last year, follow:

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | August 1924 | July 1924 | August 1923 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Regular inspections, ----- | 3,521 | 4,829 | 4,958 |
| Special inspections, ----- | 1,656 | 1,727 | 1,775 |
| Visits, ----- | 1,265 | 1,425 | 1,166 |
| Total, ----- | 6,442 | 7,981 | 7,899 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 889 | 1,243 | 825 |
| Prosecutions authorized, ----- | 11 | 30 | 42 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 686 | 1,106 | 543 |
| Orders complied with, ----- | 673 | 876 | 591 |

BOILERS.

| | August 1924 | July 1924 | Total from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1924 |
|--|----------------|--------------|--|
| Total inspections, ----- | 5,690 | 3,658 | 32,516 |
| Internal inspections, ----- | 2,980 | 2,126 | 17,522 |
| External inspections, ----- | 2,710 | 1,532 | 14,994 |
| Int. Insp. by State inspectors, ----- | 260 | 201 | 1,171 |
| Ext. Insp. by State inspectors, ----- | 69 | 38 | 359 |
| Miniature boilers inspected, ----- | 56 | 68 | 870 |
| Penna. standard boilers built, ----- | 207 | 131 | 1,723 |
| Operating certificates issued, ----- | 988 | 2,326 | 7,763 |
| Total dangerous defects, ----- | 31 | 38 | 214 |
| Total ordinary defects, ----- | 349 | 411 | 4,383 |
| Boilers condemned, ----- | 9 | 4 | 26 |
| Boilers suspended, ----- | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected, ----- | 2 | 53 | 115 |
| Special hydrostatic tests, H. R. T. lap seam boilers, -- | 4 | 2 | 44 |

BUILDINGS.

| Summary of plans approved | August 1924 | July 1924 | August 1923 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Fire escapes, ----- | 58 | 37 | 61 |
| Buildings, ----- | 61 | 85 | 66 |
| Theatres, ----- | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Bakeries, ----- | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Wash and toilet rooms, ----- | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Exhaust systems, ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Machinery guards, ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, ----- | 129 | 138 | 143 |
| New plans received, ----- | 142 | 185 | 188 |
| Revised plans received, ----- | 102 | 78 | 78 |
| Total, ----- | 244 | 263 | 266 |

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST LICENSURE.

| Projectionists: | August 1924 | 1924 Year to date | July 1924 | August 1923 | 1923 Year to date |
|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| No. of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 11 | 2,010 | 10 | 3 | 1,934 |
| No. of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 13 | 224 | 30 | 6 | 145 |
| No. of licenses issued by reexamination, ----- | 1 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 20 |
| Operators of approved portable projectors: | | | | | |
| No. of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 1 | 72 | ----- | ----- | 61 |
| No. of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 5 | 51 | 3 | 8 | 33 |
| Provisional licenses issued, ----- | 2 | 46 | 8 | 2 | 55 |
| Apprentice certificates issued, ----- | 39 | 375 | 31 | 17 | 235 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed, ----- | 1 | 10 | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Duplicate licenses issued, ----- | 4 | 23 | 2 | ----- | ----- |
| Total licenses issued, ----- | 77 | 2,860 | 92 | 37 | 2,483 |
| Applicants failing to qualify for license, ----- | 2 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 31 |
| Buildings other than theatres approved for motion pictures, ----- | 7 | 108 | 7 | 2 | 29 |
| Violations reported (without license), ----- | 2 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Film fires reported, ----- | ----- | 6 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Film fires investigated, ----- | ----- | 5 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Film destroyed (1000 feet), ----- | ----- | 12.4 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

ELEVATORS.

| | August 1924 | July 1924 | August 1923 |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Inspections by State inspectors, ----- | 163 | 251 | 189 |
| Inspections by casualty company inspectors, ----- | 296 | 332 | 293 |
| Total inspections, ----- | 459 | 583 | 482 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 133 | ----- | ----- |
| Dangerous defects noted, ----- | 171 | 159 | 174 |
| Ordinary defects noted, ----- | 259 | 228 | 277 |
| Sets of plans approved, ----- | 41 | 39 | 38 |

PROSECUTIONS.

| Acts Violated: | August 1924 | July 1924 | August 1923 |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Child Labor, ----- | 5 | 17 | 15 |
| Factory, ----- | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Woman's, ----- | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| Bakery, ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire and Panic, ----- | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Department, ----- | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other agencies, ----- | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total, ----- | 11 | 30 | 43 |

ANTHRAX IN PENNSYLVANIA

The number of cases of anthrax occurring in Pennsylvania and reported to the Department of Labor and Industry during the first six months of 1924 shows a marked decrease compared with the number reported during a corresponding period in 1923.

All cases reported during both of these periods were definitely of industrial origin; and all of them were contracted in establishments located in Philadelphia.

A few of the most interesting points connected with these cases are given in the following tabulation:

Data on Cases of Anthrax in Pennsylvania.

| | January 1, 1924 to July 1, 1924 | January 1, 1923 to July 1, 1923 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total number of cases, ----- | 6 | 14 |
| Total number of fatal cases, ----- | 1 | 0 |
| Total number of males, ----- | 6 | 13 |
| Total number of females, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| Industry | | |
| Tanning, ----- | 2 | 7 |
| Warehouse work, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| Longshore work, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| Horsehair dressing, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| Manufacture of curled hair, ----- | 2 | 3 |
| Manufacture of carpet, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| Wool scouring and combing, ----- | 2 | 0 |
| Number of firms reporting one case, ----- | 3 | 7 |
| Number of firms reporting two cases, ----- | 1 | 2 |
| Number of firms reporting three cases, ----- | 0 | 1 |
| No data received from employing firm, ----- | 1 | 0 |
| Least number of days recorded as lost from work by one person in nonfatal cases, ----- | 18 | 23 |
| Greatest number of days recorded as lost from work by one person in nonfatal cases, ----- | 63 | 161 |
| Total number of days recorded as lost from work by all persons in nonfatal cases, ----- | * 147 | ** 741 |

* Data available on 4 cases only

** Data available on 13 cases only

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

(The material for this article was compiled from the Union Health Center Journal for 1924.)

In the September issue of Labor and Industry the organization and activities of The Joint Board of Sanitary Control of New York City were described. In that account reference was made to the medical and dental clinics which were organized as a part of the medical service of the Board. The development of these clinics was so great that in the year 1919, they were divorced from the Board, taken over by several local branches of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and since that time have been operated as a separate organization known as the Union Health Center.

The three main purposes of this Center are: 1. To give information on health matters to the members of the organization; 2. To give physical examination to the candidates for membership in the locals; 3. To give examination and treatment to those members needing it.

These purposes are fulfilled through various activities which have been developed as the needs for greater diversification have arisen.

As in the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, education is a large part of the program of the Union Health Center. A bureau of health information has been established with this in view. It supplies information to the members on every subject relating to their health on which advice is sought. This bureau serves an excellent purpose as it offers the kind of information which, if left to the worker to discover for himself is often found at a great cost in money, time, and health; where to go for an operation, where to have glasses fitted, where to secure a competent nurse, where to purchase various appliances, and so on in endless variety.

Three health educational organizations have been established which hold weekly meetings in the Center. One of these is a Health School which is spreading much accurate medical information on such matters as are being discussed by people in general, including first aid; dietetics; blood pressure; the care of the teeth, eyes, nose, feet; and many other health subjects on which authoritative information is needed. These lectures are given usually by one of the physicians connected with the Center or by some specialist on the subject under consideration.

The Health Forum is a more popular course in which health topics of a more general nature are presented, frequently by some eminent authority. A few of the topics given during the past winter were: "State Care of the Health of the Worker" by Dr. Leland E. Cofer, "Mortality and Morbidity of Workers" by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, "Child Labor and Health" by Owen R. Lovejoy, "Women's Work and Health" by Mrs. Florence Kelly, "Eugenics" by Mrs. A. I. Wolbarst, and "Mental Hygiene" by Dr. Thomas H. Haines.

The third weekly educational activity is the Health Exercise Class which aims to correct postural defects and to teach simple corrective exercises.

The medical department proper includes five subdivisions, offering a variety of services.

The medical examination of all candidates for admission into the member unions is compulsory and a health certificate is one of the requisites for membership in these organizations. Such examinations are made at the Center.

Three of the largest locals have systems of sick benefits and pay their members certain sums during illness. Applicants for these benefits must be examined either at their homes or at the Center in order to receive a certificate entitling them to such benefits.

Due to the wide publicity given to the advantages to be derived from thorough physical examinations at stated intervals a number of the members of the Union asked for such Life Extension Service. This is given through a preliminary examination by the resident physician together with routine laboratory examinations. This procedure is followed by examinations by an internist, by a dentist, and by other specialists as directed by the resident physician. At the close of the examination the patient is given a report of the findings and advice as to what is necessary to keep himself in good health.

On five days of the week clinics are held at the Center outside of shop hours. These clinics are conducted by competent physicians of good standing in the profession. They afford, for a moderate fee, group diagnosis and treatment by physicians in whom the workers not only have confidence, but who are also worthy of their confidence. As these workers are those who have so often fallen into the hands of quacks it is a great relief to them to be assured of honest, intelligent care.

Adjuncts to the medical examination and treatment department are the X-ray department, the physio-therapeutic department, and the drug store.

The dental department is run on a self-paying basis, the charges being approximately those paid for dental work by these patients outside of the Center. The chief advantage in this arrangement is the assurance that the work is being done by competent operators.

The services given the workers through this organization are undoubtedly far superior to those which they would receive were they obtained on any but a cooperative basis. These men are able to pay something for the care of their health but they are not able to pay the prevailing charges for competent, private medical care in New York City. They own and operate the Union Health Center and thus can dictate its policies.

The locals belonging to this organization own the building at 131 East Seventeenth Street which houses the Center and they also own the equipment. The various departments located in the building pay a certain pro rata rent for their accommodations.

The charges for the various services rendered at the Center are—for the examination of an applicant for admission to membership in any of the locals, \$2.00; for the examination of a member for sick benefits, \$1.00; for a life extension examination, \$5.00; general and special examinations and treatments, \$1.00 to members of the owner locals and \$1.50 to members of locals not financially interested in the Center; physio-therapeutic treatment, \$1.50; X-ray plates from \$2.00 to \$5.00; filling physicians prescriptions at the drug store, twenty-five to thirty-five cents each.

The general rule is that only members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union are received for examination or treatment in this institution, although under very exceptional circumstances the wives and children of members may also be granted these privileges. During the year 1922, examinations made in the medical department numbered 15,767; those in the dental department 3,693, involving 20,379 treatments.

To the superficial observer the chief advantage in this organization is the cheap medical service it supplies to the worker. The individual members of the locals operating the Center have approximately annual incomes of from fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars a year. With five persons, the average family among this group, to be supported on this amount, the impossibility of paying for good private medical care in New York City is apparent. It is true that the Center supplies such care at small cost and yet enables the worker to feel that he is not accepting charity. It is doing far more than that, however, it is demonstrating what can be accomplished by genuine cooperation thoughtfully planned and carefully conducted.

With the operation of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and of the Union Health Center, the Ladies Garment Industry of New York has been rehabilitated. The workers' wages have been increased; their working conditions have been made safe and sanitary; they have had opened to them the avenues by which they may retain or regain their individual health; and their outlook on life in general has been broadened by the educational opportunities offered them through both of these agencies.

Such a remarkably successful enterprise compels one to ask, "Why not try it in other industries and cities?" There are many industries in Pennsylvania which could well consider instituting for themselves organizations similar to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and the Union Health Center. Such organizations would naturally have to be located in districts that could supply a sufficient number of establishments and workers to support such an arrangement. But above all, it must be remembered that such an undertaking can succeed only with careful planning, and whole-hearted cooperation between the workers and the employers. Officers and executives must be sincere, willing to sacrifice their own interests for the good of the many, and capable of real leadership.

THE FOREMAN'S SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

It is essential in all safety work that the plant executives and the foremen be thoroughly convinced of the need of safety work and in absolute accord in their ideas upon safety. Lack of interest on the part of the foreman may frustrate the best efforts of the management in its endeavor to reduce the number of accidents in any plant.

A very necessary part of safety work is the bringing of an adequate sense of personal responsibility to every foreman. As a means to that end, the Abrasive Company, Tacony and Fraley Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sends a monthly safety questionnaire

to its foremen, which the foremen are required to answer and return promptly to the methods engineer.

The value of sending out these questionnaires and the importance of keeping the safety engineer of the plant fully informed are obvious.

"SAFETY QUESTIONNAIRE

"This form is to be issued to each foreman monthly. Answer the questions as completely as possible and return promptly to Methods Engineer.

Department Foreman Date.....

1. Do you instruct your new men in the dangers of their job and how to avoid injury and accident?

Answer

2. Do you send injured men to the First Aid Station?

Answer

3. Do you allow them to remove objects from each other's eyes?

Answer

4. Do you allow your men to wear (a) gloves (b) flowing neckties (c) flowing sleeves around moving machinery?

Answer a b c

5. Have you any men that refuse to follow safe methods as instructed by you? If so, who are they?

Answer

6. On what date were your fire extinguishers recharged last time? Show the number of the fire extinguisher also.

Answer

7. Are there any machines or parts of machines in your dept. that are not guarded now, but should be?

8. Are there any unsafe practices or places in your dept. or any other part of this factory?

Suggestions: Answer questions 7 and 8 here in form of suggestions. If there is not enough room here use other side of sheet also."

Any similar system which would require foremen to put down in black and white their opinions regarding safety and their methods of administration will bring home to them a sense of their own personal responsibility and make their supervision more intelligent and adequate.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The monthly average of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the eight month period is 185.1 and 14,731.7 respectively. The report for August shows the number of fatal accidents to be slightly above the average, while the number of non-fatal accidents for the month is a little below the average.

The total amount of compensation incurred for the first eight months of the year 1924 is \$8,955,505. If this average be continued throughout the remainder of the year the total for 1924 will be several hundred thousand dollars above the total for 1923, which was \$13,143,393.

From the following tables, yearly and monthly comparisons may be made.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | | 1921 | | | | 1922 | | | | 1923 | | | | 1924 | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | | NON- | |
| | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL | FATAL | TOTAL |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | | | | | |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 | | | | | |
| February | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 | | | | | |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 | | | | | |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 24,881 | 25,232 | 323 | 22,531 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,986 | 32,430 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 | | | | | |
| May | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 172 | 12,582 | 12,754 | 222 | 15,653 | 15,875 | 212 | 15,989 | 16,201 | | | | | |
| June | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 | | | | | |
| July | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,082 | | | | | |
| August | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,012 | 60,789 | | | | | |
| September | 208 | 13,419 | 13,627 | 166 | 10,877 | 11,043 | 116 | 9,572 | 9,688 | 226 | 17,384 | 17,610 | 157 | 13,940 | 14,097 | | | | | |
| October | 1,037 | 69,491 | 70,528 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,952 | 74,886 | | | | | |
| November | 241 | 14,752 | 14,993 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,490 | | | | | |
| December | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,521 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,835 | 855 | 63,402 | 66,237 | 1,276 | 99,143 | 100,421 | 1,109 | 83,276 | 83,385 | | | | | |
| Totals | 2,516 | 99,135 | 100,651 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | 1,294 | 103,193 | 104,487 | | | | | |
| January | 224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 145 | 11,454 | 11,599 | 117 | 11,871 | 11,988 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | 187 | 14,681 | 14,848 | | | | | |
| February | 1,740 | 114,191 | 115,931 | 1,275 | 92,215 | 93,490 | 1,096 | 87,536 | 88,632 | 1,713 | 135,346 | 137,059 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 | | | | | |
| March | 193 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,445 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,490 | | | | | |
| April | 1,933 | 129,172 | 131,105 | 1,439 | 103,456 | 104,895 | 1,234 | 99,843 | 101,077 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 | | | | | |
| May | 187 | 15,528 | 15,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,490 | | | | | |
| June | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,625 | 115,756 | 117,381 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 165,230 | 167,323 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 | | | | | |
| July | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,665 | 11,819 | 200 | 14,824 | 15,084 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,490 | | | | | |
| August | 2,318 | 158,668 | 160,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,579 | 131,274 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 | | | | | |
| September | 210 | 15,783 | 15,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,786 | 14,981 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,490 | | | | | |
| October | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,865 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:—The figures in Italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 233 | 144 | 15,136 | 15,513 |
| February ----- | 181 | 143 | 14,669 | 14,993 |
| March ----- | 212 | 135 | 15,854 | 16,201 |
| April ----- | 151 | 131 | 13,800 | 14,082 |
| May ----- | 157 | 108 | 13,832 | 14,097 |
| June ----- | 175 | 127 | 14,197 | 14,499 |
| July ----- | 185 | 139 | 14,778 | 15,102 |
| August ----- | 187 | 113 | 14,548 | 14,848 |
| Total—1924 ----- | 1,481 | 1,040 | 116,814 | 119,335 |
| * Grand Total ----- | 21,949 | 5,539 | 1,574,597 | 1,602,085 |

AGREEMENTS APPROVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January ----- | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 |
| February ----- | 168 | 300 | 6,559 | 7,027 |
| March ----- | 206 | 311 | 7,425 | 7,942 |
| April ----- | 161 | 292 | 5,799 | 6,252 |
| May ----- | 174 | 290 | 7,417 | 7,881 |
| June ----- | 150 | 262 | 6,307 | 6,719 |
| July ----- | 135 | 231 | 5,889 | 5,755 |
| August ----- | 118 | 243 | 5,498 | 5,859 |
| Total—1924 ----- | 1,314 | 2,270 | 49,529 | 53,113 |
| * Grand Total ----- | 17,333 | 12,521 | 557,087 | 586,941 |

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal Comp. Awarded (2) | Fatal Comp. Paid (3) | Disability Comp. Paid (4) | Total Comp. Paid (5) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| January ----- | \$550,146 | \$280,936 | \$471,038 | \$751,974 |
| February ----- | 444,727 | 209,185 | 575,626 | 784,811 |
| March ----- | 618,985 | 307,470 | 664,723 | 972,193 |
| April ----- | 491,406 | 362,026 | 600,748 | 962,774 |
| May ----- | 572,042 | 358,607 | 691,212 | 1,049,819 |
| June ----- | 453,206 | 226,046 | 667,213 | 893,259 |
| July ----- | 466,672 | 288,725 | 496,713 | 785,438 |
| August ----- | 427,772 | 254,811 | 526,265 | 781,076 |
| Total—1924 ----- | \$4,024,956 | \$2,287,806 | \$4,693,538 | \$6,981,344 |
| * Grand Total ----- | \$47,170,175 | \$17,207,546 | \$39,628,289 | \$56,835,835 |

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

*PERMANENT INJURIES.

| 1924 (1) | Loss of Legs | | Loss of Arms ^a | | Loss of Hands | | Loss of Feet | | Loss of Eyes | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | No. (2) | Amt. Awarded (3) | No. (4) | Amt. Awarded (5) | No. (6) | Amt. Awarded (7) | No. (8) | Amt. Awarded (9) | No. (10) | Amt. Awarded (11) |
| January, ----- | 10 | \$25,462 | 7 | \$16,682 | 32 | \$64,395 | 21 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$134,789 |
| February, ----- | 7 | 16,900 | 5 | 12,900 | 24 | 45,915 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 |
| March, ----- | 5 | 11,071 | 9 | 19,809 | 18 | 36,346 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 |
| April, ----- | 13 | 32,030 | 5 | 12,183 | 20 | 40,195 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,146 |
| May, ----- | 9 | 22,570 | 7 | 17,100 | 16 | 33,179 | 13 | 24,000 | 56 | 82,382 |
| June, ----- | 12 | 28,456 | 8 | 19,383 | 13 | 27,300 | 15 | 26,076 | 48 | 75,450 |
| July, ----- | 7 | 17,548 | 3 | 7,740 | 17 | 34,632 | 11 | 19,152 | 42 | 64,426 |
| August, ----- | 7 | 17,443 | 6 | 11,601 | 21 | 42,734 | 8 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 |
| Total—1924, ----- | 70 | \$171,480 | 50 | \$119,858 | 161 | \$324,696 | 100 | \$182,201 | 449 | \$688,318 |
| **Grand Total, ----- | 856 | \$1,777,888 | 650 | \$1,377,711 | 2,155 | \$3,774,165 | 1,156 | \$1,821,975 | 5,138 | \$6,890,081 |

*PERMANENT INJURIES (Cont'd.)

| 1924 (12) | Loss of Fingers | | Loss No. (15) | of Phalanges Amt. Awarded (16) | No. (17) | Miscellaneous Amt. Awarded (18) | Total Amount Awarded (19) | Total Amount Paid (20) |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | No. (13) | Amt. Awarded (14) | | | | | | |
| January, ----- | 120 | \$42,227 | 115 | \$21,307 | 8 | \$19,535 | \$306,397 | \$210,916 |
| February, ----- | 151 | 49,831 | 110 | 19,802 | 4 | 11,816 | 257,874 | 224,601 |
| March, ----- | 132 | 42,384 | 112 | 22,726 | 5 | 8,414 | 269,781 | 278,506 |
| April, ----- | 136 | 46,197 | 125 | 23,582 | 3 | 1,530 | 241,863 | 272,126 |
| May, ----- | 148 | 49,012 | 93 | 18,196 | 7 | 15,585 | 262,024 | 292,749 |
| June, ----- | 138 | 49,750 | 76 | 14,868 | 7 | 28,190 | 270,073 | 262,687 |
| July, ----- | 95 | 35,164 | 97 | 17,706 | 2 | 4,118 | 200,476 | 193,853 |
| August, ----- | 92 | 31,489 | 84 | 15,941 | 8 | 13,356 | 220,781 | 216,820 |
| Total—1924, ----- | 1,012 | \$346,044 | 812 | \$154,128 | 44 | \$102,544 | \$2,089,269 | \$1,852,258 |
| **Grand Total, ----- | 1,807 | \$618,933 | 1,485 | \$279,148 | 253 | \$881,588 | \$17,421,489 | \$12,228,060 |

*Multiple losses separated respectively.

**Since the inception of the Act. Jan. 1, 1916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS

HAAS v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN WALNUT.

LOSS OF USE OF FINGERS.

In this case an agreement was entered into for the payment of compensation to the claimant for total disability beginning August 5, 1923, payments continuing during disability. A petition for modification was filed by the claimant which came before the referee for a hearing on January 15, 1924. The Referee found as a fact that "At the time of hearing, it was agreed by and between the parties in interest that the report of Dr. Charles C. Crouse, Greensburg, Penna., who made an examination of the claimant's hand on January 15, 1924, should determine this case. This report shows that the claimant's second and third fingers of the right hand are ankylosed and immovable at the second joint.

It would appear that at the original hearing the referee understood the defendant to agree that the claimant be paid compensation for the loss of these two fingers and the agreement was accordingly modified to provide for the payment of compensation for the period of fifty weeks. Subsequently the basis of the order was amended as set forth above. There was, however, no modification of the order.

The question, therefore, comes before the Board to determine whether the condition of the fingers as described by Dr. Crouse entitles the claimant to compensation for their loss. The provisions of the act covering specific injuries to fingers (found in the amendment of March 29, 1923, which amends clause "c" section 306 of the original act of 1915 as amended by the Act of 1921) begins: "For all disability resulting from permanent injuries of the following classes, the compensation shall be exclusively as follows." Following this introduction, there are provisions for the payment of compensation for the loss of the hand, arm, foot, leg and eye, and the thumb, first, second, third and fourth fingers. If the Act stopped at this point, it might possibly be held that the loss of the use of one of the members specified constituted the loss thereof. There would be authority for such a ruling. The Act proceeds, however, as follows: "For the loss of any two or more such members, or the permanent loss of the use of the hand, arm, foot, leg or eye as herein before provided not constituting total disability, sixty per cent of wages during the aggregate of the period specified for each.
* * * * * Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg or eye.

It would, therefore, appear that the Legislature had definitely in mind the distinction between the loss of a member and the loss of

use of a member. It provided specifically, compensation for the loss of the members that we have listed above and thereafter provided specifically that compensation should be paid for the loss of the use of certain of those members. In the latter list, however, fingers were not included. Although we may be of the opinion that there is no sound reason for the distinction thus made between fingers and other members, the distinction has clearly been made and we are bound by it. It is only necessary to refer briefly to the principle covering the construction of statutes. "It is a general principle of interpretation that the mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another thing; *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*"—25 Ruling Case Law—Page 981. Again it has been pointed out that

"Where an enactment is plain and sensible and according to any meaning, broad or narrow, proper or technical, which might be ascribed to the words, does not apply to the case in hand; it is not permissible for the Courts to add or omit words in order to make it so apply, even though it may be clear to them that the case is as fully within the mischief to be remedied as the cases provided. This would be not to construe but to amend the law which is within the exclusive province of the Legislature."

Commonwealth v Gouger; 21 Superior, 217.

Since it is our opinion that the inclusion, as compensable cases, of the loss of the use of certain members excluded all others not so specified, the order of the referee is reversed and the petition for modification dismissed.

STRINE v. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

OPINION BY MORRISON, COMMISSIONER.

PARESIS DUE TO AGGRAVATION OF SYSTEMIC CONDITION BY ACCIDENTAL INJURY.

Henry Strine was employed by defendant at its Pyne mines, Taylor, Pa., and while in the course of his employment, October 27, 1919, met with an injury caused by the fall of roof. The section of rock which fell upon him was 3 feet long, 2 inches wide and 4 inches thick, and the injuries are described generally as fracture of the pelvis, more technically, as the right side of the ramus of the ischium and the descending side of the os pubis.

Compensation agreement was entered into by the parties at interest, November 18, 1919, providing for the maximum rate of \$10.00 per week and approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board December 5, 1919. Final receipt was taken February 7, 1920, showing total payments of compensation up to February 1, 1920, of \$118.68, the employe (the claimant) having received an order from the attending physician at Moses Taylor hospital to return to work. After working a few days he complained of some pain and on the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the hospital, his

agreement was re-opened and compensation was paid to him up to and including April 9, 1920, a second final receipt being taken April 22, 1920, total payments at that time being \$217.16.

On July 15, 1920, petition for review was filed by Claimant and it was admitted by defendant that the mental condition of claimant on the day the final receipt was taken was such that he was unable to understand its purpose. In view of this statement by defendant, the Board set aside final receipt and reinstated the compensation agreement.

It is the contention of defendant that on April 9, 1920, claimant had fully recovered from the effects of his injury of October 27, 1919, and physically was able to return to work but that he is suffering from paresis, neither caused nor aggravated by the injury received in the course of his employment and that it is his mental condition, that is, the paresis, which prevents him from returning to his former occupation.

It is the contention of claimant that the paresis was caused by the injury or that it aggravated a syphilitic condition and produced paresis.

Two extensive hearings were held before Referee Beemer who found that claimant's condition was the result of the injury in question. An appeal to the Compensation Board resulted in an order by Commissioner Jarrett for a hearing de novo, in which he held that claimant was afflicted with paresis and that there was testimony that paresis can only come from "a certain systemic disease." He declared that there was no positive evidence that claimant at any time was afflicted with "this certain systemic disease." The former Commissioner also held that the testimony of Dr. Gilpin, who testified that Claimant "admitted to me venereal disease and the abuse of alcohol" did not state what venereal disease it was. The Commissioner then states he is advised that whether or not claimant ever had such a disease can be determined by a Wasserman test. He further directs that if a Wasserman test be positive, the experts are to be questioned as to whether or not the injury could aggravate that condition to the extent of bringing on the paresis.

From the opinion ordering the hearing de novo, and which we have just cited, it is plain that the Commissioner's ground for setting aside the referee's decision and his (the Commissioner's) appraisal of the testimony produced at the two hearings was further, there might be any other cause for paresis than syphilis and lack of competent evidence to show whether claimant had that specific form of venereal disease, namely, syphilis. At page 27, notes of testimony, referee's hearings of expert testimony, June 10, 1920, Dr. Gilpin, who had testified at the former hearing that claimant "admitted to me venereal disease" states positively that paresis is a syphilis infection, which virtually meets specifically the doubt, that evidently arose in the mind of Commissioner Jarrett. If it did not, the medical evidence of the hearing de novo is so overwhelming it may be said with reasonable certainty that claimant had a syphilitic condition prior to the accident.

As to the Wasserman test, there is claimant's Exhibit B in which Dr. Carnett states that the test showed "strongly positive." We are satisfied, therefore, that the only question for consideration is, in the language of the above opinion, "whether or not the injury could aggravate that condition to the extent of bringing on paresis."

In an endeavor to solve this intricate problem, we have made an exceedingly careful study of the expert and non-expert testimony in this voluminous record.

Strine was injured at 11:45 A. M. and was taken to the hospital, a distance of five or six miles, where he was admitted at 2 P. M. His injuries were serious. He had been a miner for many years. There is no evidence that his manner of doing his work indicated anything but a normal mind, unless it be an incident at the time of the accident when, defendant claims, he was careless of his own safety to the extent of abnormality was evidenced. Counsel for defendant at page 11, (notes of testimony, hearing June, 1920.) quoted from a report said to have been filed in the state department, in which the accident now under consideration was described. It appears from this statement that the shot knocked out a collar or roof support which was standing six feet from the face of claimant's place of work, and claimant went back and started to load a car with coal before he either examined the roof or restored the collar. Dr. Wilson, asked if such man was mentally normal, said he thought he would take him to be abnormal.

There is no evidence to show that Strine was other than an average, normal man in the physical sense. There were six lay witnesses who knew him well there to testify to this which, however, was admitted by counsel for defendant, and only one witness was called. Two physicians of standing and experience examined Strine at the hospital and neither found any physical defects. Dr. Rebhorn going so far as to answer "Yes" to the question "A perfect specimen of manhood?" The expert testimony is that paresis may be of insidious growth, not becoming apparent to the victim's closest associates until he does some queer thing which calls attention to his condition. There is no testimony that Strine exhibited signs of abnormality, unless it is a reference to his alleged failure to replace a collar or roof support after the shot. We feel that the weight of the testimony binds us to the finding that Strine was normal mentally prior to the accident, unless it can be shown by a preponderance of positive, competent expert testimony that Strine not only was suffering from paresis for some time prior to the accident to such a degree that his mind must have been abnormal. Our examination of all the expert testimony in this respect convinces us this has not been shown.

There is opinion testimony that Strine, to have developed the paresis or the paretical symptoms found by Dr. Wainwright, afterward confirmed by Dr. Gilpin, and still later by every physician who examined claimant, must have been taken with paresis before the injury, notably Dr. Weissenberg, a neurologist of no little fame, and Dr. Blakeslee, medical examiner for the Board. On the other hand we have distinctly contradictory opinion by Dr. Wilson, neurologist, and Dr. Klauder, neuro-syphilologist, both men of note in the medical world. In addition there is testimony that the conditions vary immensely in patients as to the progress of this disease. In view of this evidence, it has not been shown beyond reasonable doubt that claimant was paretic prior to his injury. The burden of proof in this respect, we think, has not been met.

We are certainly justified in holding, paraphrasing the words of Dr. Wilson, we are not able to say claimant did not have paresis but we surely can not say he had it. Claimant had an injury some years ago very similar to the accident which is the basis of this

claim. He received a somewhat minor injury in about April, 1919, according to the history of the hospital record. It is also testified that claimant, when admitted to the hospital, said he "Could not speak as well as formerly." Defense interprets this as indicating a slowness of speech which is one of the symptoms of paresis. Expert testimony sets this aside as being, like any other statements made by a man very badly injured and nervously shaken up, as unreliable.

On the second day after his admission and within something less than 48 hours, claimant was taken with a delirium and described by Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Rebhorn as delirium tremens. He remained in bed in this condition for 36 days. At the end of this period he became quiet—in fact, so quiet, and paid so little attention to other patients or things about him, that Dr. Wainwright became suspicious that the man was a paretic and called in Dr. Gilpin, specialist, who confirmed these suspicions. The defense contends that the delirium tremens was likely caused by the absence of alcohol, and in rebuttal is offered testimony that delirium tremens is a disease not always caused by the inhibition of alcohol to hard drinkers, in support of which reference is made to certain London statistics.

There was much stress laid on a certain depression in claimant's skull but we do not think there is sufficient evidence to prove that the latter depression was normal or that it was abnormal. It was at the back of the head and the bones of the skull at that point were thickened. It was testified that while paresis may thicken the skull, it usually does so at the front of the skull. The doctors who examined claimant the day of the injury, state there were no cuts or bruises on the scalp. From the failure to prove that a prior injury caused the depression in the skull, we can eliminate the theory that the prior injury produced the paresis from its latent condition in syphilis.

Of more importance is the question of whether a head injury is required to light up a syphilitic condition into what is known as paresis. There is much testimony that is by far the most likely source of an injury to cause paresis, yet there is evidence that paresis may be caused or lighted up by other conditions and other injuries. A number of witnesses, both expert and general practitioners, testify they believe such an injury as Strine sustained could have caused paresis or aggravated it; these witnesses go further and give their opinion these injuries to Strine actually did aggravate or cause the paresis. Dr. Klauder says that he knows positively of one case of paresis caused by trauma where there was no head injury, and Dr. Wilson says the delirium, or the injury, or both, would be sufficient as the cause or aggravation.

We have, then the case of a man who worked in the mines for many years, without the slightest indication to fellow workmen or towns people that he was anything but normal physically or mentally; was badly injured by a fall of rock, does not reach the hospital, six miles away, until two and a quarter hours later; is conscious when admitted to the hospital, later becomes unconscious; the next day has delirium tremens and remains in that state for 36 days; in exhibits are some of the signs of paresis, later is found to be hopelessly suffering with the disease. To combat this chain of events, defense must show that claimant was a paretic, the in-

juries he sustained did not aggravate his paresis; that the abnormal or unusual depression in his skull was made by a prior injury which lighted up paresis and disease was progressive at the time of the accident to a point where it would have been manifest at the time it was first observed by Dr. Wainright. In an ably directed defense, coupled with testimony of expert witnesses of a high character, there has been placed on the record testimony which we have given interested and serious consideration, which is at least offset by expert testimony on behalf of the claimant. We feel, therefore, that the burden of proof has not been met by defense. We find that the mental condition of the claimant is the result of paresis either caused or lighted up by injuries received in the course of his employment October 27, 1919.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

Claimant, being still disabled, is entitled to continuation of compensation payable under Compensation Agreement No. S41559.

ORDER

Payments of compensation under C. A. No. S41559 are hereby ordered continued until claimant's disability ceases, not to exceed a period of 500 weeks. The appeal is dismissed.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

The law creating the State Workmen's Insurance Fund provides certain advantages to employers who insure their compensation liability in the State fund. Section 20 of the Act of 1915, P. L. 767, creating the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, provides as follows:

"Any subscriber to the Fund who shall, within seven days after knowledge or notice of an accident to an employe in the course of his employment, as required by Section 311 of Article III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, have filed with the Board a true statement of such knowledge, or a true copy of said notice, shall be discharged from all liability for the payment of compensation for the personal injury or death of such employe by such accident; and all such compensation due therefor, under Article III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, shall be paid out of the Fund."

This section of the Act is made a part of the compensation insurance policy issued by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, and discharges the employer of all liability for compensation or damages for injury to his employes. This is to prevent the filing of liens to cover large compensation claims against the property of employers of labor who are insured in the State Fund.

The Workmen's Compensation Board has also ruled in Bulletin No. 3, Page 12, Rule 6, that the State Fund is to be made the defendant, and not the employer, in all cases that are tried before the various referees, the Compensation Board, or courts. Many State Fund Cases adjudicated by the courts do not mention the employers

name, except incidentally. In pursuance of this interpretation which has been placed upon section 20 of the Act, creating the State Fund, all policyholders of the Fund are requested to forward to the Claim Division immediately all claims, summons, subpoenas or other process served on them in Workmen's Compensation cases for the reason that the State Fund is the only recognized party litigant.

Compensation and medical expense due injured employes of policyholders in the Fund have always received special consideration and are promptly made. The State Fund's force of claim adjusters has no other duties except to promptly investigate and adjust all claims for compensation which occur in their respective districts. The management of the Fund has at all times appreciated the fact that service in the way of prompt adjustment of claims and payment of compensation to injured employes is the greatest service that can be rendered to the policyholder as well as to those of their employes, who meet with accidents. The humane spirit of the Compensation Law has been liberally interpreted and with the thought of rendering the greatest good possible to injured employes, cases of accidents are adjusted as quickly as possible and compensation speedily paid. Many of the foremost doctors in medicine and surgery in Pennsylvania are retained to treat injuries, resulting from accidents, for the State Workmen's Insurance Fund. It is the aim of the Fund to provide not only medical service when accidents occur but to supply the most expert medical and surgical service obtainable to the end that the injured employes may be as completely restored to usefulness as is possible.

Policyholders in the Fund are urged to report all accidents occurring to their employes immediately so that the case may be assigned to the proper claim adjuster for investigation. Each accident case in which the employe is disabled for a longer period than ten days must be investigated before agreements for the payment of compensation can be entered into or any payment of compensation or medical expense made. The investigation of all such accidents is necessary in order that the interest of the Fund, as well as that of all policyholders, may be safeguarded.

The State Fund has established thirteen branch offices, conveniently located in various sections of Pennsylvania so that accidents may be investigated and adjusted as quickly as possible. These branch offices are located as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Allentown, Colonial Bldg. | Philadelphia, 1004 Comm. Trust Bldg. |
| Altoona, 333 Central Trust Bldg. | Pittsburgh, 401 Park Bldg. |
| Franklin, Franklin Trust Bldg. | Pottsville, 3 Baird Bldg. |
| Greensburg, 309 Coulter Bldg. | Plymouth, 15 Girard Ave. |
| Johnstown, 910 U. S. National Bank Bldg. | Scranton, 418 Union National Bank Bldg. |
| Lock Haven, 214 Vesper St. | Sunbury, 517 Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Bldg. |
| | York, 927 Wayne Ave. |

REHABILITATION

Seventy-seven disabled persons were added to the lists of the Bureau of Rehabilitation during August, bringing the total number to 4,575, located in all sections of the Commonwealth.

Activities of the Bureau during August were directed mainly towards preparing younger disabled persons to enter public schools and higher educational institutions opening in September. The Bureau is assisting disabled young persons in training at the Pennsylvania State College, Lafayette College, Dickinson College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Lehigh University, Wyoming Seminary, state normal schools, schools for the blind, and also by correspondence courses in Columbia University, Penn State, and other institutions providing home study courses. The Bureau also is providing training to numbers of disabled persons in automobile mechanics, shoe repairing, jewelry and watch repairing, show card writing, sign painting, and for many other similar occupations.

Thirty-two disabled persons were aided financially by the Bureau during courses of training in August.

Comparative figures of the work of rehabilitation during August of the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 are presented in the following table:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in ob- taining arti- ficial appliances |
|--------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| August, 1921 | 77 | 40 | 28 | 48 | 10 |
| August, 1922 | 54 | 43 | 39 | 37 | 5 |
| August, 1923 | 72 | 58 | 24 | 50 | 2 |
| August, 1924 | 77 | 49 | 31 | 32 | 3 |

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

AUGUST, 1924.

MEN

| | Persons applying for positions | | Persons asked for by employers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture ----- | 242 | 156 | 142 | 171 | 142 | 112 | 118 | 99 |
| Building Trades ----- | 838 | 967 | 524 | 831 | 582 | 729 | 476 | 625 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 1,116 | 2,257 | 615 | 2,384 | 706 | 1,938 | 595 | 1,732 |
| Clerical ----- | 273 | 266 | 102 | 114 | 109 | 122 | 91 | 109 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 812 | 1,082 | 308 | 703 | 352 | 764 | 299 | 660 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 52 | 263 | 30 | 304 | 32 | 263 | 30 | 259 |
| Transportation ----- | 278 | 221 | 101 | 115 | 108 | 121 | 87 | 97 |
| Sales ----- | 149 | 93 | 163 | 78 | 118 | 71 | 86 | 65 |
| Common Labor ----- | 2,716 | 6,625 | 1,707 | 7,132 | 1,855 | 5,225 | 1,685 | 4,990 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 747 | 750 | 458 | 591 | 511 | 565 | 421 | 509 |
| Total ----- | 7,223 | 12,680 | 4,150 | 12,423 | 4,515 | 9,910 | 3,888 | 9,145 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 16 | 27 |
| July (5 wks) ----- | 9,865 | | 5,459 | | 5,925 | | 5,178 | |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 8,554 | | 4,659 | | 5,095 | | 4,399 | |
| May (4 wks) ----- | 9,218 | | 6,011 | | 6,475 | | 5,677 | |
| August 1922 ----- | | 15,971 | | 11,601 | | 11,544 | | 9,879 |
| August 1921 ----- | | 34,366 | | 4,480 | | 4,577 | | 3,994 |

WOMEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Food ----- | 75 | 13 | 43 | 17 | 56 | 14 | 43 | 11 |
| Clerical ----- | 381 | 388 | 127 | 202 | 163 | 208 | 105 | 124 |
| Clothing & Textile ----- | 46 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Day Workers ----- | 866 | 1,026 | 416 | 755 | 418 | 717 | 416 | 711 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 287 | 380 | 294 | 565 | 183 | 265 | 131 | 208 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 612 | 442 | 275 | 444 | 281 | 248 | 228 | 204 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 84 | 103 | 26 | 67 | 38 | 60 | 18 | 51 |
| Prof'nl & Trained ----- | 103 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 14 |
| Sales ----- | 141 | 92 | 60 | 40 | 59 | 41 | 53 | 28 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 111 | 85 | 33 | 75 | 29 | 43 | 22 | 41 |
| Total ----- | 2,706 | 2,581 | 1,300 | 2,189 | 1,259 | 1,627 | 1,043 | 1,395 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 0 | 5 |
| July (5 wks) ----- | 3,889 | | 1,609 | | 1,580 | | 1,400 | |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 4,146 | | 1,481 | | 1,405 | | 1,220 | |
| May (4 wks) ----- | 4,020 | | 1,783 | | 1,463 | | 1,273 | |
| August 1922 ----- | | 3,472 | | 2,077 | | 1,584 | | 1,395 |
| August 1921 ----- | | 2,921 | | 1,156 | | 885 | | 759 |

The activities of the State Employment Offices for the month of August, 1924, compared with August, 1923, show an increase in the number of applications from men for work in agriculture, clerical transportation, and sales, and in the number of applications from women for work in agriculture and food, clothing and textiles, hotels and institutions, professional and trained, sales and miscellaneous. A decrease is shown in every occupation except sales, agriculture and food, clothing and textiles, in the number of both men and women ordered by employers; and in the decline in the total number of placements of both men and women. The reduction in the number of applications from men is forty-three per cent; the increase in the number of applications from women is five per cent; the shrinkage in the number of men ordered by employers is sixty-seven per cent; in the number of women it is forty-one per cent; the decline in the number of men placed into employment is over fifty-seven per cent, in the number of women it is over twenty-five per cent.

Comparing the month of August, 1924 with the preceding month, decreases in the number of applications from men are found in every occupation; decreases in the number of men ordered by employers are found in every occupation except mine and quarry; and corresponding decreases are found in the number of placements. A comparison of the two consecutive months shows in August, 1924, a decrease of twenty-seven per cent in the number of applications from men, of twenty-four per cent in the number of men ordered by employers, and of twenty-five per cent in the number of men placed into regular employment. The decrease in the number of applications from men in the month of August, 1924, from the number in the previous month, and from the number in August, 1923 is an encouraging sign. It indicates that in all occupations for men there is less unemployment and labor turnover. The number of men working part time is, of course, impossible of determination.

Concerning the employment of women during the month of August, 1924 in comparison with that of the preceding month, there is a decrease of thirty-one per cent in the number of applications. This decrease may be due to fuller and more steady employment of men. In all occupations there are total decreases of twenty per cent in the number of women ordered by employers, and of twenty-six per cent in the number of women placed into steady employment.

On September 1, 1924, a Cooperative State Employment Office was opened in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Oil City, Pa., under the superintendency of Mr. S. J. Sterrett, Jr.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
AUGUST, 1924.

| | | |
|---|-----|-------------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 26 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agency ----- | 10 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$28.00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant ----- | 16 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions ----- | | \$196.46 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations ----- | 164 | |
| Violations of law discovered ----- | 2 | |
| Prosecutions for violations of law ----- | 0 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month ----- | 2 | |
| Fees collected and deposited in State Treasury in month ----- | | \$100.00 |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 ----- | 358 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 ----- | | \$17,900.00 |
| Total number surrendered ----- | 5 | |
| Total number revoked ----- | 0 | |
| Total number reissued ----- | 0 | |
| Total refusals ----- | 0 | |
| Change in location of licensed agencies ----- | 3 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints ----- | 0 | |

The report of the Division of Private Employment Agencies for the month of August, 1924, shows that there were during this month twenty-six complaints concerning fees in which sixteen decisions were made in favor of the complainants and ten decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$224.46.

In the month of July, 1924, there were thirty such complaints and in the preceding month twenty similar complaints. In the month of August, 1923, there were five complaints concerning fees, as compared with twenty-six in the present month.

One hundred and sixty-four investigations were made during the month by the investigators of the Division, in which two violations of the law were discovered. In August, 1923, two hundred and twenty-eight investigations were made in which no violation of the law was found.

Two licenses were issued in August, bringing into the State Treasury the sum of \$100. On August 31, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was three hundred and fifty-eight, which brought into the State Treasury \$17,900. On August 31, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was three hundred and thirty-four, which brought into the State Treasury \$16,700.

In August, 1924, five licenses were surrendered, and the locations of three private employment agencies were changed. No license was revoked, reissued, or refused.

During this month there was no complaint concerning wages, as was also the case in July. In June, 1924, there was one wage complaint, involving the sum of \$25.60, and in the month of May, 1924, there were four such complaints, involving the sum of \$193.56. In the month of August, 1923, there was one complaint concerning wages, involving the sum of \$32.00.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

M. P. Frederick, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations of the Department of Labor and Industry, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery of the same Department succeeding Dr. E. B. Joachim who died June 25th.

The Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery has been reorganized. The State has been divided into five districts; four new inspectors have been appointed and assigned as follows: W. A. Eason, of Harrisburg, to the north eastern district with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre; S. E. Richardson of Pittsburgh to the Western district with headquarters at Pittsburgh; Donald S. Nace of McConnellsburg to the central district with headquarters at Tyrone; F. W. Wyble, of Harrisburg, to the Harrisburg district with headquarters at Harrisburg. These inspectors together with Paul S. Worcester of Harrisburg and Frank R. C. Neubauer in the Philadelphia district, comprise the field force of the Bureau.

Many violations of the Bedding and Upholstery Act have been discovered although the violations were in many cases due to ignorance of the law; few were wilful and deliberate.

During the past few weeks a number of special investigations have been made which, together with the regular inspections, have resulted in 28 mattresses being returned to manufacturers outside of Pennsylvania because they did not have Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery tags attached; 110 secondhand mattresses, 40 secondhand feather pillows, and 20 secondhand feather bolsters were destroyed because they had not been sterilized, and 12 comfortables were destroyed because they contained shoddy.

Prosecutions have been brought and penalties imposed upon sixteen persons and firms throughout the State for violations of the Bedding and Upholstery Act.

STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The building permit record for the month of August 1924, compiled from reports submitted by fifteen cities, shows an increase of 307 permits as compared with the record of August, 1923. The estimated expenditure for August 1924, surpasses that of August 1923, by more than \$15,400,000. This difference is due mostly to one permit issued in the city of Philadelphia for \$12,000,000 for the erection of a large power plant.

A comparison of the totals of the eight month period for the year 1924 with those of 1923 shows that the record for 1924 surpasses that of 1923 by 1,984 permits and an estimated cost of \$15,524,000.

With the exceptions of Allentown and Harrisburg, the estimated expenditure for each city for the eight month period for 1924 is above the 1923 record for the same period.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

| Cities (1) | August 1924 | | | August 1923 | | | January to August, Inclusive, 1924. | | January to August, Inclusive, 1923. | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Estimated Cost (9) | Per- mits (10) | Estimated Cost (11) |
| Allentown | 90 | 125 | \$246,500 | 90 | 116 | \$156,850 | 761 | \$3,496,790 | 732 | \$3,540,270 |
| Altoona | 203 | 205 | 253,571 | 163 | 166 | 198,067 | 1,535 | 2,725,086 | 1,281 | 2,381,477 |
| Bethlehem | 40 | *40 | 361,325 | 50 | *50 | 101,900 | 358 | 1,484,042 | 338 | 1,196,192 |
| Bradford | 26 | *26 | 17,845 | 9 | *9 | 8,285 | 207 | 491,238 | 143 | 162,504 |
| Erle | 210 | *210 | 628,501 | 138 | *138 | 305,846 | 1,469 | 3,944,834 | 1,340 | 2,749,037 |
| Harrisburg | 76 | 90 | 120,135 | 69 | 78 | 1,131,277 | 650 | 3,118,675 | 656 | 5,900,707 |
| Lancaster | 66 | 69 | 193,300 | 67 | 67 | 400,445 | 733 | 3,281,950 | 663 | 2,517,755 |
| **McKeesport† | 166 | 166 | 300,900 | 56 | 56 | 67,095 | | | 442 | 1,010,737 |
| **New Castle | 1,241 | 1,754 | 23,047,300 | 1,346 | 1,848 | 8,246,280 | 11,133 | 106,778,310 | 10,120 | 94,771,530 |
| Philadelphia | 731 | *731 | 3,856,991 | 557 | *557 | 2,872,637 | 5,683 | 23,829,100 | 4,988 | 23,805,472 |
| Pittsburgh | 236 | 256 | 323,175 | 263 | 274 | 329,250 | 2,087 | 4,282,322 | 2,281 | 3,621,380 |
| Reading | 171 | 171 | 569,543 | 127 | *127 | 267,100 | 1,308 | 3,688,338 | 1,069 | 2,525,411 |
| Scranton | 25 | 25 | 232,300 | 19 | 19 | 103,950 | 226 | 2,115,030 | 175 | 883,568 |
| Uniontown | 9 | 9 | 37,048 | | | | 93 | 443,733 | | |
| **Warren | 145 | *145 | 394,437 | 95 | *95 | 266,708 | 1,127 | 2,955,281 | 803 | 2,134,688 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 100 | 100 | 79,444 | 80 | *80 | 55,590 | 775 | 980,067 | 724 | 2,870,669 |
| Williamsport | 132 | 132 | 111,885 | 121 | 121 | 127,328 | 1,341 | 1,661,846 | 1,117 | 1,591,171 |
| York | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,501 | 4,088 | \$29,993,300 | 3,194 | 3,745 | \$14,571,623 | 29,486 | \$165,197,192 | 26,862 | \$149,672,658 |

†Information received too late to go to press.

*Operations not given.

**Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

1924.

1923

| Cities (1) | New Buildings. | | | Alterations. | | | New Buildings. | | | Alterations. | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Opera- tions (9) | Estimated cost (10) | Per- mits (11) | Opera- tions (12) | Estimated cost (13) |
| Allentown | 67 | 102 | \$229,800 | 23 | 23 | \$16,700 | 61 | 87 | \$130,150 | 29 | 29 | \$26,700 |
| Altoona | 95 | 98 | 243,797 | 107 | 107 | 39,774 | 76 | 79 | 175,153 | 87 | 87 | 22,914 |
| Bradford | 25 | *25 | 17,445 | 1 | *1 | 400 | 8 | *8 | 7,285 | 1 | *1 | 1,000 |
| Erie | 146 | *146 | 432,865 | 64 | *64 | 195,636 | 94 | *94 | 179,239 | 44 | *44 | 126,697 |
| Harrisburg | 56 | 65 | 103,810 | 20 | 25 | 16,325 | 60 | 65 | 1,110,477 | 9 | 13 | 20,800 |
| Lancaster | 26 | 29 | 168,800 | 40 | 40 | 24,300 | 29 | 29 | 417,950 | 38 | 38 | 22,495 |
| +McKeesport | | | | | | | 34 | 34 | 54,345 | 22 | 22 | 12,750 |
| ***New Castle | 155 | 155 | 300,000 | 11 | 11 | 900 | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 710 | 1,215 | 22,483,855 | 531 | 539 | 563,445 | 722 | 1,203 | 7,595,950 | 624 | 645 | 650,360 |
| Pittsburgh | 508 | *508 | 3,052,777 | 223 | *223 | 304,214 | 434 | *434 | 2,722,733 | 123 | *123 | 148,914 |
| Reading | 86 | 106 | 227,775 | 150 | 150 | 95,400 | 76 | 87 | 214,950 | 187 | 187 | 114,300 |
| ***Uniontown | 25 | 25 | 222,300 | | | | 19 | 19 | 103,950 | | | |
| ***Warren | 4 | 4 | 32,668 | 5 | 5 | 4,380 | | | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 57 | 57 | 304,292 | 88 | 88 | 90,145 | 43 | 43 | 176,230 | 52 | 52 | 90,478 |
| Williamsport | 51 | 51 | 69,200 | 49 | 49 | 10,184 | 30 | 30 | 39,585 | 50 | 50 | 16,005 |
| York | 54 | 54 | 95,955 | 78 | 78 | 15,930 | 54 | 54 | 112,085 | 67 | 67 | 15,293 |

†Information received too late to go to press.

*Operations not given.

**Permits not required for alterations except when outside walls or roofs are changed.

***No information for 1923.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

After several months of continued decline in employment in Pennsylvania, the data collected for the month of August shows an upward trend as compared with the month of July.

Although eighteen of the thirty-nine industries listed still show declines in employment, most of these declines are small. The sharpest decline is in leather products which show a drop of 13.3 per cent.

The largest increase in employment is 26.2 per cent in carpets and rugs. Other decided increases are found in furniture—10.5 per cent; heating appliances and apparatus—11.1 per cent and electrical machinery and apparatus—14.1 per cent.

Total weekly wages also show an upward trend much sharper than employment. This is due almost wholly to the decided increase in the time worked. Eleven industries show decreases in total weekly wages, the greatest being in the car construction repair industry which reports 15.7 per cent decrease. Twenty-eight industries show increases, the greatest being 49.1 per cent reported by the pottery industry.

In all but nine industries, the average weekly earnings of the workers have increased. The greatest increase is in the pottery industry which reports a 49.1 per cent upward jump. The car construction and repair industry reports a decrease of 11.3 per cent in the average weekly earnings.

In the manufacture of metal products, some of the electrical machinery and apparatus reports show the plants to be back on a fifty-two hour week basis, and several report full time operation. Several doubled the working force and increased the working hours. A number of blast furnaces that were not being operated are now operating on about a 60 per cent basis. The steel works and rolling mills, although not showing much of an increase in employment, are reported to be working as high as 90 per cent of the normal amount of time.

The textile manufactures report conditions considerably improved. A number of plants are operating on a 75 to an 80 per cent basis, whereas formerly they were only working on about a 30 to 40 per cent basis, and some had shut down entirely.

The manufacturers of building materials report that their industries are in good condition. It is to be noted that the total weekly wages and the average weekly earnings have increased in every case in this class of manufactured product.



EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of Plants Reporting (2) | Number of wage earners—week ended | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | August 15, 1924 (3) | July 15, 1924 (4) | Per cent Change (5) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) ----- | 666 | 232,013 | 228,870 | + 1.4 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | 248 | 127,169 | 125,866 | + 1.0 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 18 | 4,889 | 4,817 | + 1.5 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 11,890 | 12,510 | - 5.0 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 23 | 4,399 | 3,855 | +14.1 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 21 | 8,207 | 8,214 | - 0.1 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 53 | 8,472 | 8,902 | - 4.8 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 16 | 3,560 | 3,205 | +11.1 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 9 | 12,058 | 11,192 | + 7.7 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 11 | 3,690 | 3,901 | - 5.4 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 44 | 41,870 | 40,795 | + 2.6 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 8 | 2,103 | 2,104 | - 0 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 29 | 20,845 | 20,881 | - 0.2 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 5,186 | 5,490 | - 5.5 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 168 | 42,102 | 41,215 | + 2.2 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 12 | 2,340 | 1,854 | +26.2 |
| Clothing ----- | 23 | 3,464 | 3,670 | - 5.6 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,813 | 4,179 | + 3.2 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 2,747 | 2,768 | - 0.8 |
| Silk goods ----- | 46 | 13,796 | 13,423 | + 2.8 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 6,211 | 5,927 | + 4.8 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 43 | 8,547 | 8,695 | - 1.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 684 | 699 | - 2.1 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 67 | 16,501 | 16,122 | + 2.4 |
| Bakeries ----- | 20 | 3,623 | 3,676 | - 1.4 |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 19 | 5,831 | 5,415 | + 7.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 12 | 1,865 | 1,891 | - 1.4 |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 16 | 5,182 | 5,140 | + 0.8 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 53 | 16,894 | 16,354 | + 0.2 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 14 | 2,069 | 2,263 | - 8.6 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,596 | 7,547 | + 0.6 |
| Glass ----- | 22 | 6,865 | 6,680 | + 2.8 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 364 | 364 | 0 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 27 | 7,419 | 7,577 | - 2.1 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,188 | 1,181 | + 0.6 |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 6 | 670 | 690 | - 2.9 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 5,561 | 5,706 | - 2.5 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 103 | 21,928 | 21,236 | + 3.3 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,818 | 2,680 | + 5.1 |
| Furniture ----- | 16 | 1,890 | 1,711 | +10.5 |
| Leather tanning ----- | 19 | 4,672 | 4,774 | - 2.1 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 182 | 210 | -13.3 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,444 | 4,043 | + 9.9 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 13 | 3,688 | 3,677 | + 0.3 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 2,976 | 2,960 | + 0.5 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,258 | 1,181 | + 6.5 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA

| Total weekly wages—week ended | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| August 15, 1924 (6) | July 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | August 15, 1924 (9) | July 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| \$5,634,771 | \$5,240,427 | + 7.5 | \$24.29 | \$22.90 | + 6.1 |
| 3,252,800 | 3,004,700 | + 8.3 | 25.58 | 23.87 | + 7.2 |
| 128,074 | 122,899 | + 4.2 | 26.20 | 25.51 | + 2.7 |
| 289,592 | 543,505 | -15.7 | 24.36 | 27.46 | -11.3 |
| 92,028 | 78,418 | +17.4 | 20.92 | 20.34 | + 2.9 |
| 213,262 | 208,024 | + 2.5 | 25.99 | 25.33 | + 2.6 |
| 214,923 | 220,915 | - 2.7 | 25.37 | 24.82 | + 2.2 |
| 97,359 | 84,885 | +14.7 | 27.35 | 26.49 | + 3.2 |
| 317,955 | 246,532 | +29.0 | 26.37 | 22.03 | +19.7 |
| 84,898 | 86,325 | - 1.7 | 23.01 | 22.13 | + 4.0 |
| 1,087,883 | 914,516 | +19.0 | 25.98 | 22.42 | +15.1 |
| 55,805 | 53,803 | + 3.7 | 26.54 | 25.57 | + 3.8 |
| 524,588 | 499,382 | + 5.0 | 25.17 | 23.92 | + 5.2 |
| 146,428 | 145,496 | + 0.6 | 28.24 | 26.50 | + 6.6 |
| 848,321 | 780,083 | + 8.7 | 20.15 | 18.93 | + 6.4 |
| 52,746 | 42,276 | +24.8 | 22.54 | 22.80 | - 1.1 |
| 65,618 | 70,597 | - 7.1 | 18.97 | 19.24 | - 1.6 |
| 103,443 | 84,636 | +22.2 | 23.98 | 20.25 | +18.4 |
| 69,464 | 65,346 | + 6.3 | 25.29 | 23.61 | + 7.1 |
| 262,680 | 231,695 | +13.4 | 19.04 | 17.26 | +10.3 |
| 126,009 | 114,109 | +10.4 | 20.29 | 19.25 | + 5.4 |
| 150,247 | 155,447 | - 3.3 | 17.58 | 17.88 | - 1.7 |
| 18,114 | 15,977 | +13.4 | 26.48 | 22.86 | +15.8 |
| 347,668 | 339,758 | + 2.3 | 21.07 | 21.07 | 0 |
| 99,956 | 101,636 | - 1.7 | 27.59 | 27.65 | - 0.2 |
| 119,511 | 110,672 | + 8.0 | 20.50 | 20.44 | + 0.3 |
| 50,403 | 52,460 | - 3.9 | 27.03 | 27.74 | - 2.6 |
| 77,798 | 74,990 | + 3.7 | 15.01 | 14.59 | + 2.9 |
| 465,180 | 422,895 | +10.0 | 27.54 | 25.09 | + 9.8 |
| 50,474 | 45,886 | +10.0 | 24.40 | 20.28 | +20.3 |
| 220,070 | 212,990 | + 3.3 | 28.97 | 28.22 | + 2.7 |
| 184,593 | 157,283 | +17.4 | 26.89 | 23.55 | +14.2 |
| 10,043 | 6,736 | +49.1 | 27.59 | 18.51 | +49.1 |
| 203,402 | 202,414 | + 0.5 | 27.42 | 26.71 | + 2.7 |
| 31,115 | 28,196 | +10.4 | 26.19 | 23.87 | + 9.7 |
| 18,925 | 18,523 | + 2.2 | 28.25 | 26.84 | + 5.3 |
| 153,362 | 155,695 | - 1.5 | 27.58 | 27.29 | + 1.1 |
| 517,400 | 490,577 | + 5.5 | 23.60 | 23.10 | + 2.2 |
| 58,029 | 58,265 | - 0.4 | 20.59 | 21.74 | - 5.3 |
| 44,732 | 36,756 | +21.7 | 23.67 | 21.48 | +10.2 |
| 114,868 | 108,849 | + 5.5 | 24.59 | 22.80 | + 7.9 |
| 4,201 | 4,543 | - 7.5 | 23.08 | 21.63 | + 6.7 |
| 82,819 | 71,189 | +16.3 | 18.64 | 17.61 | + 5.8 |
| 91,291 | 87,878 | + 3.9 | 24.75 | 23.90 | + 3.6 |
| 90,125 | 93,026 | - 3.1 | 30.28 | 31.43 | - 3.7 |
| 31,335 | 30,071 | + 4.2 | 24.91 | 25.46 | - 2.2 |

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

The Industrial Board, in session September 11, 1924, approved the revised Elevator Safety Standards which have been in the process of formulation for the last four years.

The advancement made in the design and manufacture of elevators has been very great during the last ten years. The revision of the Elevator Standards was found to be necessary in order to keep pace with the progress of the elevator manufacturing industry.

In making the announcement of the approval of these standards the Department wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance given by the following persons in the revision work:

William P. Eales, Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; William McD. Manning, Otis Elevator Co., Philadelphia; John A. Dickinson, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; L. R. Johnston, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau; A. D. Carnagy, Roeblings Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.; S. D. Collett, Elevator Supplies Company, Hoboken, N. J.; R. A. Pitts, Philadelphia; S. A. Dies, Pittsburgh; Robert Smith, Elevator Constructors Union, Philadelphia; Lawrence Spillan, Link Belt Co., Philadelphia.

CHILD LABOR ACT.

The attention of the Department has been called to the hazardous nature of the power driven cutting machines which are used in the clothing industry and to several accidents which have occurred to minors operating such machines. The following rule has been drafted with a view toward preventing a recurrence of such accidents.

"Minors under the age of sixteen years shall not be permitted to operate power cutting machines."

Any person desiring to criticise this tentative ruling or to offer further suggestions for the prevention of this class of accidents should forward such criticism and suggestions to the Secretary of the Industrial Board as soon as possible.

RULINGS IN SPECIFIC CASES.

The rulings of the Secretary of Labor and Industry on the following subjects were approved by the Industrial Board.

PETITIONS PERTAINING TO WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR LAWS.

Petitioner: W. D. White & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Petition: Request approval of the schedule of hours of labor and the sub-division of the day of rest.

Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.

PETITIONS PERTAINING TO SAFETY STANDARDS. WOODWORKING STANDARDS.

Petitioner: Erie Casket Co., Erie.

Petition: Request for relief from orders of Bureau of Inspection requiring the guarding of four circular saws of special design.

Ruling: Petition granted.

BOILER STANDARDS.

Petitioner: Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

Petition: Request for Boiler Commission without examination for Mr. A. Smith on the strength of the fact that he holds a commission from the State of New York.

Ruling: Petition granted.

Petitioner: Thomas Kitson & Son, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to continue operation of two H. R. T. lap seam boilers 30 years of age.

Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.

Petitioner: Interstate Window Glass Co., Kane, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to install a substandard boiler previously used in the State of Ohio.

Ruling: Petition denied.

ELEVATOR STANDARDS.

Petitioner: Otis Elevator Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Petition: Request permission to install a substandard elevator.

Ruling: Petition granted conditionally.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation January to September Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE | Building and Contract- ing. | | Chemicals and Allied Products. | | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | | Clothing Manufacture. | | Food and Kindred Products. | | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods. | | Liquors and Beverages. | | Lumber and Its Re manufacture. | | Paper and Printing Industries. | | Textiles. | | Laundries. | | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. | | COAL MINES. | | | | Transportation and Public Utilities. | | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal. | | Tobacco and Its Prod- ucts. | | Miscellaneous Indus- tries. | | Hotels and Restaurants. | | Mercantile Establis- hments. | | Jobbers and Ware- houses. | | Municipalities. | | Total. | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|---|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----|--------|---|--------|--|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | | |
| Machinery. ----- | 4 | 470 | 1 | 115 | 4 | 423 | --- | 403 | 2 | 349 | --- | 278 | 1 | 35 | 5 | 941 | 2 | 628 | 3 | 717 | --- | 54 | 17 | 6,122 | 3 | 415 | 8 | 652 | 2 | 110 | 1 | 96 | --- | 116 | 1 | 348 | --- | 52 | --- | 179 | --- | 40 | 1 | 63 | 55 | 12,500 |
| Boilers, ----- | 1 | 7 | --- | 3 | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | 1 | 64 | --- | 21 | --- | 8 | 1 | 14 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 5 | 14 | | | |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | --- | 61 | --- | 30 | --- | 7 | --- | 2 | --- | 9 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | 8 | --- | 3 | --- | 5 | --- | 2 | 1 | 106 | 1 | 47 | --- | 39 | 1 | 27 | --- | 17 | --- | --- | --- | 10 | --- | 2 | --- | 3 | --- | 13 | 3 | 30 | | |
| Transmission, ----- | --- | 13 | --- | 10 | 3 | 33 | --- | 4 | 2 | 12 | --- | 6 | --- | --- | 1 | 10 | --- | 13 | --- | 9 | --- | 2 | 3 | 64 | 3 | 26 | --- | 23 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 14 | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 | 26 | | | |
| Elevators, ----- | 8 | 90 | --- | 16 | 3 | 21 | --- | 22 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 13 | --- | 5 | --- | 12 | 2 | 18 | --- | 18 | --- | 1 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 54 | --- | 25 | 1 | 16 | --- | 5 | --- | 2 | 4 | 40 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 49 | 1 | 38 | 7 | 36 | | |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 13 | 474 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 55 | --- | --- | 1 | 45 | 1 | 10 | --- | 1 | --- | 13 | --- | 14 | --- | 6 | --- | --- | 28 | 1,486 | 3 | 80 | --- | 45 | 7 | 117 | 1 | 69 | --- | 2 | --- | 17 | --- | --- | 18 | --- | 7 | --- | 8 | 56 | | |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 13 | 223 | 2 | 53 | 4 | 342 | --- | 4 | --- | 36 | 1 | 11 | --- | 5 | --- | 62 | 2 | 37 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 30 | 2,140 | 71 | 4,801 | 53 | 4,541 | 139 | 3,037 | 3 | 187 | --- | 2 | 1 | 31 | --- | 2 | 2 | 73 | --- | 16 | 1 | 40 | 322 | |
| Motor Vehicles, ----- | 8 | 336 | --- | 58 | --- | 44 | --- | 9 | 2 | 118 | --- | 10 | --- | 13 | --- | 45 | 1 | 34 | --- | 27 | --- | 8 | 4 | 657 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 33 | 53 | 2,514 | 1 | 33 | --- | 4 | 3 | 124 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 224 | 1 | 72 | 8 | 241 | | |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 1 | 126 | 1 | 23 | --- | 23 | --- | 1 | --- | 52 | --- | 1 | --- | 4 | 2 | 106 | --- | 4 | --- | 5 | --- | 4 | --- | 43 | --- | 42 | 1 | 85 | 8 | 729 | --- | 15 | --- | 1 | --- | 83 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 75 | --- | 15 | 2 | 108 | | |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | --- | 178 | --- | 73 | 1 | 325 | --- | 11 | --- | 129 | --- | 57 | --- | 4 | --- | 73 | --- | 94 | 1 | 65 | --- | 2 | 6 | 1,518 | --- | 59 | --- | 55 | 1 | 473 | --- | 29 | --- | 5 | 1 | 50 | --- | 12 | --- | 66 | 1 | 35 | --- | 16 | | |
| Water Craft, ----- | 2 | 53 | 1 | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 8 | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 1 | 17 | --- | 9 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | | | |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 8 | 2,559 | --- | 498 | 3 | 1,434 | --- | 246 | 1 | 829 | 1 | 249 | --- | 77 | --- | 661 | --- | 359 | --- | 337 | --- | 29 | 8 | 8,871 | 5 | 4,278 | 4 | 2,285 | 6 | 1,943 | 1 | 343 | 1 | 43 | 4 | 539 | --- | 219 | 4 | 884 | 1 | 277 | 3 | 299 | | |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 2 | 1,272 | --- | 180 | --- | 206 | --- | 46 | --- | 381 | 2 | 95 | --- | 13 | 3 | 430 | --- | 98 | 2 | 102 | --- | 1 | 7 | 3,814 | 6 | 2,275 | 1 | 2,171 | --- | 832 | --- | 222 | --- | 12 | --- | 181 | --- | 89 | 1 | 331 | --- | 51 | 3 | 136 | | |
| Electricity, ----- | 6 | 47 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 25 | --- | 3 | --- | 11 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 1 | 7 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | 5 | 295 | 9 | 118 | 9 | 151 | 19 | 157 | --- | 6 | --- | --- | --- | 7 | --- | 1 | 1 | 4 | 54 | | | | | |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 2 | 75 | 18 | 41 | 2 | 34 | --- | 1 | 1 | 14 | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | 1 | 5 | --- | 3 | --- | 7 | --- | --- | 5 | 156 | 80 | 674 | 56 | 188 | 10 | 47 | 3 | 23 | --- | --- | --- | 20 | --- | 13 | 2 | 9 | --- | 3 | 1 | 21 | | |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 8 | 395 | 5 | 205 | 2 | 195 | --- | 44 | 1 | 149 | --- | 57 | --- | 9 | --- | 46 | --- | 98 | 2 | 103 | --- | 14 | 21 | 2,433 | 7 | 275 | 2 | 180 | 7 | 325 | 1 | 30 | --- | --- | 3 | 121 | 1 | 103 | 2 | 58 | --- | 15 | 5 | 80 | | |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 26 | 1,198 | 2 | 107 | 2 | 306 | --- | 19 | --- | 140 | --- | 43 | --- | 9 | 2 | 210 | --- | 94 | --- | 65 | --- | 5 | 23 | 2,399 | 7 | 416 | 3 | 152 | 6 | 406 | 1 | 71 | --- | 8 | 1 | 128 | --- | 19 | 1 | 165 | 1 | 53 | 8 | 120 | | |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 3 | 66 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 170 | 5,041 | 147 | 5,189 | --- | --- | 6 | 100 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 326 | | |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 41 | 2,241 | 7 | 294 | 5 | 483 | --- | 144 | --- | 432 | 1 | 132 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 265 | 2 | 224 | 1 | 307 | --- | 31 | 24 | 2,832 | 10 | 1,572 | 5 | 747 | 14 | 1,421 | 3 | 153 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 570 | 1 | 178 | 5 | 656 | --- | 143 | 5 | 314 | | |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 4 | 1,326 | --- | 119 | --- | 305 | --- | 86 | 1 | 215 | --- | 75 | --- | 18 | 2 | 122 | 1 | 108 | --- | 159 | --- | 12 | 3 | 1,829 | 1 | 1,500 | --- | 595 | 1 | 546 | --- | 51 | --- | 25 | --- | 199 | --- | 63 | 2 | 360 | --- | 88 | 1 | 112 | | |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 14 | 432 | 3 | 74 | 4 | 170 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 157 | --- | 32 | 1 | 7 | --- | 103 | --- | 45 | 1 | 58 | --- | 10 | 13 | 1,123 | 10 | 971 | 10 | 496 | 3 | 517 | 5 | 51 | --- | 4 | 3 | 243 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 189 | 2 | 38 | 20 | 233 | | |
| Total, ----- | 161 | 11,695 | 43 | 1,973 | 39 | 4,611 | 1 | 1,077 | 14 | 3,117 | 7 | 1,089 | 5 | 240 | 20 | 3,131 | 11 | 1,833 | 10 | 1,996 | 1 | 177 | 202 | 36,657 | 393 | 22,703 | 360 | 17,672 | 231 | 13,304 | 27 | 1,587 | 2 | 247 | 26 | 2,724 | 8 | 815 | 31 | 3,354 | 7 | 894 | 59 | 1,817 | | |
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*NOTE: F.=FATAL, N. F. =NON-FATAL.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

* Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to September Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE | Building and Contracting | Chemicals and Allied Products | Clay, Glass and Stone Products | Clothing Manufacture | Food and Kindred Products | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods | Liquors and Beverages | Lumber and its Manufacture | Paper and Printing Industries | Textiles | Laundries | Metals and Metal Products | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal | Tobacco and its Products | Miscellaneous Industries | Hotels and Restaurants | Mercantile Establishments | Jobbers and Warehouses | Municipalities | Total |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Machinery, ----- | 45,353 | 19,685 | 42,918 | 5,673 | 34,075 | 9,614 | 8,109 | 87,615 | 34,330 | 45,331 | 6,574 | 343,602 | 24,627 | 74,488 | 15,257 | 8,629 | 1,893 | 23,494 | 2,313 | 16,625 | 2,027 | 9,655 | 861,887 |
| Boilers, ----- | 6,125 | 40 | 6,064 | ----- | 32 | ----- | 22 | 6,021 | 42 | 33 | 12 | 6,779 | 427 | 67 | 6,287 | 14 | ----- | 76 | ----- | 54 | ----- | 20 | 32,115 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 3,430 | 4,280 | 55 | 44 | 465 | 628 | 764 | 790 | 317 | 70 | 321 | 9,471 | 7,734 | 2,689 | 8,312 | 285 | ----- | 514 | 33 | 87 | ----- | 806 | 41,094 |
| Transmission, ----- | 571 | 4,644 | 19,542 | 68 | 12,190 | 101 | ----- | 6,277 | 136 | 163 | 34 | 25,577 | 18,470 | 462 | 6,103 | 6,598 | ----- | 68 | ----- | 39 | 18 | ----- | 101,061 |
| Elevators, ----- | 50,253 | 250 | 18,444 | 582 | 6,769 | 6,244 | 81 | 298 | 12,256 | 352 | 10 | 15,971 | 36,838 | 475 | 6,248 | 128 | 24 | 24,668 | 12,392 | 35,095 | 6,650 | 196 | 234,224 |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 96,632 | 9,341 | 7,909 | ----- | 6,065 | 6,155 | 10 | 339 | 180 | 106 | ----- | 221,845 | 20,541 | 2,662 | 44,870 | 10,140 | 18 | 635 | ----- | 1,088 | 125 | 98 | 429,359 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 93,473 | 12,950 | 30,973 | 2,483 | 597 | 10,669 | 86 | 1,855 | 13,167 | 4 | ----- | 242,308 | 539,138 | 431,649 | 972,302 | 23,536 | 33 | 6,672 | 13 | 13,963 | 214 | 9,104 | 2,405,189 |
| Motor Vehicles ----- | 55,709 | 1,095 | 660 | 166 | 14,710 | 247 | 296 | 836 | 6,536 | 498 | 145 | 39,458 | 6,585 | 6,624 | 369,685 | 6,693 | 70 | 20,630 | 6,191 | 28,991 | 7,258 | 56,744 | 629,827 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 7,777 | 6,419 | 340 | 20 | 787 | 7 | 143 | 14,516 | 48 | 61 | 56 | 947 | 715 | 7,480 | 61,909 | 209 | ----- | 8,002 | 6,033 | 7,395 | 231 | 13,998 | 137,093 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 2,856 | 910 | 9,755 | 211 | 1,538 | 645 | 36 | 971 | 1,463 | 6,842 | 12 | 60,139 | 813 | 1,008 | 13,900 | 260 | 54 | 6,647 | 723 | 921 | 6,438 | 262 | 116,434 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 12,723 | 6,039 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,014 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,160 | ----- | 101 | 6,258 | 99 | ----- | 6,000 | ----- | 6,027 | 38 | ----- | 49,469 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 90,394 | 8,629 | 35,249 | 3,196 | 17,798 | 9,493 | 1,102 | 11,249 | 4,924 | 5,191 | 335 | 190,253 | 82,317 | 59,833 | 63,642 | 10,969 | 6,639 | 35,171 | 5,452 | 38,033 | 9,817 | 22,820 | 711,906 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 39,511 | 3,463 | 4,922 | 463 | 6,204 | 13,296 | 140 | 27,828 | 996 | 13,027 | 30 | 111,425 | 62,919 | 37,792 | 10,998 | 2,646 | 117 | 2,316 | 1,053 | 11,749 | 518 | 20,872 | 372,285 |
| Electricity, ----- | 36,559 | 12,268 | 7,517 | 35 | 123 | 48 | ----- | 92 | 6,065 | 39 | 6,000 | 40,113 | 55,716 | 55,578 | 115,934 | 64 | ----- | 90 | 7 | 74 | 4 | 6,026 | 342,352 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 11,189 | 110,500 | 12,478 | 6 | 7,442 | 10 | 22 | 6,050 | 98 | 69 | ----- | 32,541 | 509,022 | 365,018 | 63,362 | 18,422 | ----- | 3,255 | 158 | 12,109 | 50 | 6,484 | 1,161,582 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 52,920 | 34,362 | 14,187 | 511 | 7,779 | 719 | 163 | 527 | 1,152 | 15,015 | 175 | 157,974 | 46,580 | 14,589 | 45,625 | 6,355 | ----- | 19,678 | 7,386 | 12,795 | 190 | 31,133 | 469,938 |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 171,161 | 13,499 | 16,468 | 136 | 1,909 | 605 | 115 | 15,787 | 1,107 | 883 | 41 | 174,893 | 47,601 | 26,120 | 41,577 | 7,354 | 90 | 7,934 | 305 | 8,405 | 6,720 | 50,142 | 595,857 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 112 | ----- | 18,923 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 93 | 1,129,098 | 1,015,245 | ----- | 42,564 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 64 | ----- | 2,206,004 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 286,755 | 17,125 | 41,308 | 2,104 | 6,362 | 7,479 | 18,845 | 18,889 | 15,525 | 11,476 | 458 | 187,292 | 79,140 | 47,760 | 112,587 | 20,156 | 6,390 | 20,433 | 9,035 | 40,788 | 2,291 | 35,389 | 1,026,587 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 37,386 | 1,612 | 2,843 | 906 | 8,471 | 803 | 265 | 13,579 | 7,195 | 1,665 | 196 | 37,263 | 19,565 | 6,620 | 11,580 | 526 | 292 | 2,311 | 1,043 | 16,455 | 1,203 | 7,714 | 179,553 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 91,796 | 19,234 | 25,752 | 6,486 | 16,573 | 410 | 6,060 | 3,826 | 669 | 6,804 | 92 | 93,771 | 70,827 | 68,732 | 32,573 | 30,960 | 86 | 26,802 | 12,457 | 8,526 | 12,635 | 126,911 | 665,009 |
| Total, ----- | 1,202,042 | 315,745 | 316,222 | 23,183 | 150,489 | 67,203 | 36,289 | 223,359 | 106,203 | 107,634 | 14,491 | 1,997,875 | 2,758,703 | 2,224,992 | 2,009,009 | 196,607 | 15,706 | 224,396 | 64,594 | 259,219 | 56,427 | 398,437 | 12,768,826 |

* Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary*

NOVEMBER

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 11.

Harrisburg, Penna.
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1924

Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of Labor and Industry, resigned that office effective October 15, 1924, in order to make an economic and social survey of China, under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City.

Dr. Meeker, accompanied by Mrs. Meeker, will sail from San Francisco, November 15th, visiting Honolulu and also several cities in Japan enroute to China. He will spend considerable time in the principal sections of China, making personal observations and conferring with individuals in the political, social, industrial, and commercial life of that country.

Mr. Richard H. Lansburgh was appointed by Governor Pinchot to succeed Dr. Meeker, and took the oath of office on October 16, 1924. The new Secretary particularly desires to continue and increase the usefulness of this monthly publication and asks that any suggestions as to possible changes in content or any other suggestions concerning this Bulletin be directed to him by readers.

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INFORMATION REGARDING SEPARATE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Three supplementary tables are being sent with this Bulletin. They carry information similar to that found in the tables on pages 16, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, and 33. This information is one month later than that found embodied in the Bulletin.

The Department will make an effort to present more recent information than has been given each month in this Bulletin.

These tables will appear either with the Bulletin or be sent under separate cover.

INSPECTION.

A summary of the work for September, shown in the following tables, indicates a slight increase, as the vacation season is drawing to a close. The graded system is still in operation, and more thorough inspection has resulted in an increased number of orders. There are at present 59 field inspectors, 4 boiler inspectors and 4 elevator inspectors working.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

| | September 1924 | August 1924 | September 1923 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Regular inspections, ----- | 4,324 | 3,521 | 3,764 |
| Special inspections, ----- | 1,851 | 1,656 | 1,653 |
| Visits, ----- | 1,258 | 1,265 | 936 |
| Total inspections and visits, ----- | 7,433 | 6,442 | 6,353 |
| Violations reported, ----- | 1,159 | 889 | 495 |
| Prosecutions authorized, ----- | 18 | 11 | 30 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 836 | 686 | 621 |
| Orders complied with, ----- | 938 | 673 | 807 |

BOILERS.

| | September 1924 | August 1924 | September 1923 |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Total inspections reported, ----- | 3,473 | 5,690 | 3,550 |
| Internal inspections, ----- | 1,512 | 2,980 | 1,931 |
| External inspections, ----- | 1,961 | 2,710 | 1,619 |
| Internal by State inspectors, ----- | 74 | 260 | 15 |
| External by State inspectors, ----- | 33 | 69 | ----- |
| Miniature boilers inspected, ----- | 49 | 56 | ----- |
| Pennsylvania standard boilers built, ----- | 270 | 207 | 215 |
| Operating certificates issued, ----- | 1,264 | 988 | 15 |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 55 | 31 | 97 |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 335 | 349 | 904 |
| Boilers condemned, ----- | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Boilers suspended, ----- | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Fly wheels and pulleys inspected, ----- | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Hydrostatic tests, H. R. T. Lap Seam Boilers, ----- | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Total receipts to September 30, 1924, \$29,027.04 | | | |

ELEVATORS.

| | September 1924 | August 1924 | September 1923 |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Inspections by State inspectors, ----- | 285 | 163 | 112 |
| Inspections by casualty company inspectors, ----- | 345 | 459 | 421 |
| Total inspections reported, ----- | 630 | 622 | 533 |
| Orders issued, ----- | 147 | 133 | ----- |
| Dangerous defects reported, ----- | 204 | 171 | 206 |
| Ordinary defects reported, ----- | 292 | 259 | 257 |
| Plans approved (sets), ----- | 36 | 41 | 28 |
| Total receipts to September 30, 1924, \$4,233.00 | | | |

BUILDINGS.

| CLASSIFICATION OF PLANS APPROVED. | September 1924 | August 1924 | September 1923 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Fire escapes, ----- | 43 | 56 | 37 |
| Theatres, ----- | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Buildings, ----- | 76 | 61 | 39 |
| Bakeries, ----- | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Wash and toilet rooms, ----- | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exhaust systems, ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total, ----- | 138 | 129 | 88 |
| New plans received, ----- | 171 | 142 | 95 |
| Revised plans received, ----- | 91 | 102 | 51 |
| Total, ----- | 262 | 244 | 146 |

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST LICENSURE.

| | Sept. 1924 | 1924 Year to date | Aug. 1924 | Sept. 1923 | 1923 Year to date |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Projectionists: | | | | | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 7 | 2,017 | 11 | 0 | 1,934 |
| Number of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 40 | 261 | 13 | 31 | 176 |
| Number of licenses issued by reexamination, ----- | 8 | 57 | 1 | 16 | 36 |
| Operators of Approved Portable Projectors: | | | | | |
| Number of 1923 licenses renewed, ----- | 0 | 72 | 1 | ----- | 61 |
| Number of licenses issued by examination, ----- | 4 | 55 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Provisional licenses issued, ----- | 9 | 55 | 2 | 7 | 62 |
| Apprentice certificates issued, ----- | 35 | 413 | 39 | 21 | 256 |
| Apprentice certificates renewed, ----- | 3 | 13 | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Duplicate licenses issued, ----- | 0 | 23 | 4 | ----- | ----- |
| Total licenses issued, ----- | 100 | 2,969 | 77 | 77 | 2,500 |
| Applicants failing to qualify for license, ----- | 16 | 52 | 2 | 11 | 42 |
| Buildings, other than theatres, approved for motion pictures, ----- | 17 | 125 | 7 | ----- | 29 |
| Violations reported (without license), ----- | 1 | 24 | 2 | ----- | 15 |
| Film fires reported, ----- | 2 | 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Film fires investigated, ----- | 2 | 7 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Number feet of film destroyed, ----- | ----- | 13,500 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

PROSECUTIONS.

| | September 1924 | August 1924 | September 1923 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Law Violated: | | | |
| Child Labor, ----- | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Factory, ----- | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Woman's, ----- | 6 | 2 | 16 |
| Bakery, ----- | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Fire and Panic, ----- | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Department regulations, ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mattress, ----- | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total, ----- | 18 | 11 | 30 |

GRINDING WHEELS.

Accident reports received by this Department show that employes engaged in work on grinding wheels are usually injured from some one of the following causes:

1. The bursting of emery wheels,
2. Flying dust or particles from the grinding operation,
3. Wedging of stock or material between the work rests and the grinding wheel.
4. Accidental contact of employes with driving belt or the wheel itself.

A careful analysis shows that there is almost always a method of preventing accidents from all of these causes. Bursting of emery wheels can ordinarily be attributed to one or more of the following causes:

- (a) Overspeeding,
- (b) Improper mounting,
- (c) Excessive vibration,
- (d) Improper balance,
- (e) Mechanical injury,
- (f) Improper storage.

(a) Overspeeding probably causes more grinding wheels to burst than any other condition. Frequently workmen are not instructed and, in fact, even foremen have no knowledge regarding the proper speed at which various kinds of grinding wheels should be operated.

Practically all the reputable manufacturers of grinding wheels today indicate on the wheels the maximum speed at which the particular wheel should be operated. This fact has been determined by scientific tests and if the designated speed is exceeded the wheel is liable to burst.

Workmen should be told the proper operating speed of the wheels which they are to use. Some wheels are hard, others are soft. The former are of stronger composition and naturally may be run at higher speed than soft wheels. Then too, the ordinary plain or safety wheel can be run at a greater speed than the cup wheel or those of other shapes. It is therefore important that the speed recommended by the manufacturer of the wheel should be used. If the proper speed is not known the operation of a wheel at any speed is dangerous.

Overspeeding is sometimes the result of providing grinding wheels with cone pulleys. Employes, not realizing the danger, shift the belts and thus speed up the wheel contrary to the wishes of the management. It is possible to prevent this by using a belt shifter which can be locked in position and cannot be moved except by some responsible person.

The Department has information concerning such belt locking devices, which it will be glad to furnish to any one upon application.

(b) The flanges used in mounting wheels should have a bearing surface on the wheel only at the outer edge of the flange. Such a flange is called a safety flange. Between this bearing surface and the wheel proper, some soft washer or rubber, blotting paper, or similar material should be used. A straight flange, or the absence of a washer of one of these materials frequently results in a broken wheel.

The inside flange should be keyed or shrunk on the spindle. The wheel itself should only have a clearance sufficient to permit it to slip easily on the spindle. A clearance of approximately .005 of an inch is recommended. Sometimes the grinding wheel used is too heavy for the spindle. This will cause the wheel to wobble with the subsequent possibility of breakage.

The best and safest practice demands that the flange should cover as much of the wheel as is practicable. If one-half or more of the diameter of the wheel projects from the flange the wheel can be considered unsafe. The best practice would require that only one-third or less of the wheel should project beyond the flange.

(c) Excessive vibration of grinding machines has been proved to be responsible for bursting of the wheels. This vibration may be caused by poor foundation, improperly lined bearings, or improper mounting. If such vibration is noted, immediate steps should be taken to reduce it by attention to any or all of the above possible causes.

(d) Wheels may wear unevenly, and thus impair the balance which usually is correct when the wheel leaves the manufacturer. If the wheel has become water soaked on one side the balance may also be impaired. An improperly balanced wheel is a constant hazard, and should not be permitted. Redressing the wheel at frequent intervals will obviate the uneven wear. Proper drying out and careful storage will remedy the water soaked condition.

(e) A wheel is sometimes subject to blows from heavy castings or other work which must be held by the workmen against the wheel. These repeated jars may crack the wheel unknown to the workmen. Where this danger exists some type of hoist should be used to hold the heavy castings or other work in position, so that the workmen may be able to prevent the casting from swinging too hard against the grinding wheel.

(f) The inspectors have found very little attention is given to the proper storage of grinding wheels from the time they are received from the manufacturer until they are placed in operation. Until used, every wheel should be stored on edge in a dry, airy place, and in the hands of some responsible person who, should ascertain before giving out a wheel if the workman to whom it is to be given knows the speed at which it should operate, and also if it is the proper type of wheel to use on that particular work.

Recently a fatal injury occurred from giving a workman a grinding wheel which had lain around the establishment for years. No thought was given as to whether it was the proper type of wheel, or even if it was in good condition. Shortly after being installed the wheel exploded, killing the workman.

Many eye injuries are caused by flying dust or particles from grinding operations. The importance of eliminating this cause of injury is appreciated when we consider the large number of such injuries reported in a year.

Grinding wheels ordinarily run at such terrific speed that any particles of dust or sparks thrown off from the wheels travel with great velocity. This is realized when a pair of goggles worn by a grinder is examined. The glass in most cases is pitted, or else the emery dust or sparks thrown off by the wheel have become imbedded in the glass. For this reason the glass in the goggles must be changed frequently.

Goggles are manifestly the best protection, and they should be worn at all times while employes are engaged in work at grinding wheels. It is sometimes found advisable, where employes will not wear goggles, to have a permanent shield—made of clear wire glass—attached to the hood of the grinding wheel, and located in such manner that dust or particles flying from the wheel will strike the shield and not be thrown in the face of the operator. In some cases, however, such a shield would interfere with the proper use of the wheel, and for that reason goggles are more desirable.

Employes frequently object to the use of goggles, but if the matter is properly presented to them, with instances of persons having lost one or both eyes from failure to wear goggles, they generally consent to try to accustom themselves to the use of these protective devices. It is important that employes be made to realize that they must use goggles every instant they are engaged at work on the wheel. Repeatedly reports are received of employes who, having only a few minutes' work on the wheel, thought it was not worth while to wear goggles, and in those few minutes, while unprotected, they received injuries to their eyes which resulted in permanent loss of sight.

The position of the work rest has been responsible for a large proportion of accidents occurring in conjunction with grinding wheels. Within a period of one week two accidents were reported to the Department from the same locality of the State, which were due to too great a clearance between the work rest and the wheel itself.

In one case a young man was grinding a piece of round stock three-sixteenths inch in diameter. The clearance between the rest and this particular grinding wheel was about one-fourth inch. In some manner the stock was drawn between the grinding wheel and the work rest, and the employe's finger was held against the wheel by this piece of stock until his finger was practically ground off. If the work rest had been only one-sixteenth inch away from the wheel as it should have been, this man's finger would not have been lost.

The other case was that of a young man wholly inexperienced in the use of a machine, who was given a job at grinding by a thoughtless foreman. The work rest in this case was fully an inch away from the wheel. Not being familiar with the dangers of grinding, this inexperienced employe allowed the stock to be drawn between the wheel and the work rest and his finger was jammed by the stock against the wheel in such a way that he could not release it and it was ground off. The work rest should be placed as close to the wheel as possible.

Accidental contact of an employe with a grinding wheel or its driving belt has been reported occasionally. The number of accidents from this cause is not so large as from other causes, but they can easily be prevented by having a standard belt guard on the driving

belt, and by having the grinding wheel hooded as completely as possible, as required by law.

The floor surrounding the grinding wheel should be of such character as to prevent tripping or slipping. Sufficient clearance from any piled material should also be maintained around the grinding wheel, and the floor should not be littered with castings or other material which might cause falls.

A grinding wheel is necessarily a machine full of possibilities of danger, but it can be so equipped and safeguarded that very few accidents need occur if due attention is given to the items commented upon above.

In an examination for hazards on any particular grinding wheel one must observe the following items:

- Speed,
- Mounting,
- Vibrations,
- Work rest,
- Hood,
- Exhaust system,
- Eye protection.

If hazardous conditions exist in any of these particulars, changes should be made in order to eliminate as far as possible all such dangerous conditions.

FATALITIES CAUSED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

A recent fire, which occurred in connection with a tank wagon containing gasoline, resulted in eleven persons losing their lives; seven of them being employes of a garage and four innocent bystanders.

At the coroner's inquest the following facts were presented by witnesses: The driver of the tank wagon had obtained a high grade of gasoline at a plant approximately twenty-one miles from the garage where he intended to unload the gasoline into an underground tank. Upon arriving at the garage he drove into the doorway and proceeded to attach the hose from the tank wagon to the underground tank without shutting off his motor. He crawled to the top of the tank wagon, loosened, and possibly removed, the cap on the top of the tank. It is presumed that a faulty valve in the cap cover did not permit the escape of gas pressure which had accumulated during the twenty-one mile shaking of the contents of the tank. Evidently gasoline vapor and spray came rushing out of the opening in the tank, enveloping the driver and the truck. The fumes caught fire either from the exhaust of the engine or through sparks of static electricity; and seven of the employes in the garage, including the driver, were burned so badly that they died.

The flames shot out of the doorway of the garage and ignited the clothing of four children who were playing in the street. They died from the burns they received.

The driver of the truck stated on his deathbed that he had not turned off the engine of the truck. This was at variance with all good practice; and the removal of the cover on the top of the tank wagon was another violation of safe practice.

The handling of highly inflammable material like gasoline requires careful consideration and adherence to rules of good practice. Much too frequently persons handling this kind of material do not realize the dangers attendant upon it, and so take all kinds of chances. In many cases they escape accidents, but in as many instances the careless person himself is injured as well as many innocent bystanders, as in this case.

At almost any gasoline filling station where automobiles stop to obtain supplies of gasoline for their tanks, automobile drivers are found who keep their engines running. It is a foolhardy practice, because if there is a slight overflow of gasoline or if the weather conditions are favorable, fumes coming out of the tank or generated from any spilled gasoline may ignite from the exhaust, and the flames will quickly envelop the car. If the driver is sitting in the car, especially if it is a closed type, he may not have opportunity to escape. Under no circumstances should an automobile be filled with gasoline until after the engine has stopped running.

It is a common occurrence to see persons smoking cigars or cigarettes near automobile tanks that are being filled with gasoline. The same possibility exists of igniting the vapor given off as in the case of filling the automobile tank with gasoline while the engine is running. In fact any kind of a spark should be guarded against. Gasoline flowing through a rubber hose or through chamois creates a considerable amount of static electricity and in the event of the metallic nipple or coupling on the end of the hose being separated from the metallic tank into which gasoline is flowing or has been emptied, there is a possibility of a spark jumping from the end of the hose to the tank. It has been proved that many gasoline fires have occurred in this way. The use of metallic tubing, which would give a continuous metal contact from the tank wagon or other container to the container which is being filled, will obviate this danger.

Where rubber hose is used, which has a metallic connection on each end, a copper wire or other metallic connection should be made between both ends of the hose; and a positive contact should be made between the ends of the hose and the containers which are being filled or emptied.

It is also considered good practice to have positive metallic contact between containers of gasoline and the earth, or as is commonly known, have the tanks grounded. In this way any static electricity generated by flowing gasoline is dissipated to the earth as soon as it is generated. This precaution is being taken in tank wagons where a chain is observed hanging from the tank wagon and touching the ground.

This accident very forcibly demonstrates the need of having rigid rules and regulations for the guidance of all employes who handle gasoline or other highly inflammable products. Officers or managers in charge of establishments where such materials are used should not only see that the employes are given copies of such rules and regulations but should also see that they are carried out. Their responsibility does not cease after this has been done. It is just as

essential that they are sure that the employes are observing and carrying out these rules.

Many persons are prone to grow lax and careless if they are not continually importuned and warned to desist from careless practices. In many cases carelessness may not have serious consequences, but where gasoline or other highly inflammable material is used the probability of disastrous results is greatly increased.

GAS OVEN EXPLOSIONS.

A very serious accident occurred recently by an explosion of gas when an effort was being made to light a gas oven in a bakery. Fortunately, no person was injured, but considerable damage was done to property by the explosion.

This bakery was located in a four-story brick building, fronting on two busy thoroughfares. The bakery sales room, fitted up with white tile walls and ceiling, and plate glass show cases, was located on the first floor directly under the oven, which was on the second floor.

About six o'clock in the morning a man in charge of an oven in a bakery turned on the gas, and thinking he had lighted the burners, busied himself in another part of the building. About an hour later he returned, and finding the burners not lighted, inserted a lighted match into the oven and the accumulated gas exploded.

The employe was hurled some distance from the oven. The oven was blown against the front wall of the building with such force that a bulge was made in the wall. Windows on all four floors at both ends of the building were blown out, and two plate glass windows in stores on the opposite side of the street were demolished. A considerable portion of the tile ceiling was ripped away, and the tile, falling upon the glass show cases, demolished them. The material damage to the bakery possibly amounted to ten thousand dollars.

If the accident had occurred two hours later, the street in front of the bakery would have been filled with people, and in the store-room itself, there would have been a large number of buyers who would have been more or less seriously injured by the falling tile.

Many lessons are taught by this accident. Chief among them is that of the explosive possibility of gas, and the necessity of using extreme caution in lighting ovens. In this particular case, the accident was caused by the carelessness of the oven man. If he had opened the vent dampers, allowing the gas to escape, there could have been no possibility of an explosion.

The ordinary gas oven in the home has just as many possibilities of danger. Proper procedure in lighting an oven should always be followed. In every case the oven door and vents should be wide open, the match ignited and held to the burner before the gas is turned on. In this way an accumulation of gas, which could form an explosive mixture with the air, cannot be pocketed in the oven, and the danger of an explosion is avoided.

Large bakery oven, employing gas as heating agent, should have the same treatment. All the doors should be left open, and any accumulated gas allowed to escape before any effort is made to light the oven. Before the gas is turned on, the match or other

means of ignition should be applied to the burner so that the gas can ignite immediately upon being turned on. Such procedure will prevent accidents of this kind.

DANGER OF STEAM PIPES.

As cold weather approaches, steam plants in both factories and homes should be inspected.

Many people do not realize that it is possible for fires to originate as a result of combustible matter coming in contact with steam pipes. Very frequently where steam pipes go through wooden partitions, the apertures are not large enough to prevent the steam pipes from coming in contact with the dry wood of the structure or with dust and rubbish which accumulates between the partitions and the pipes. Eventually, from such conditions a fire may result.

Several winters ago, a representative of the Department of Labor and Industry investigated the origin of a fire in the lobby of a theatre. It was found that the fire started under a false floor and was due to the ignition of dust, lint, and waste which had accumulated around the steam pipe under the false flooring.

Remarkable as it may seem, combustible material, if left in contact with a heated steam pipe will eventually carbonize, and when all conditions are right, may ignite, smoulder for a while, and burst into flame. If such mishap occurs during daylight hours, it is very likely that no great damage will result, as the fire will probably be discovered and promptly extinguished. Fires, however, do not always occur at such advantageous periods, but on the contrary generally occur at night. When discovered, under such conditions the flames have usually gained considerable headway and often cause great damage.

Last winter, in a paper stock storeroom, an employe thoughtlessly, in order to make room for additional material, pushed a bundle of record cards against a steam pipe. One of the engineers of the Department of Labor and Industry, making a periodical fire prevention inspection, discovered the bundle of cards, and upon removing them, found the outside wrapping so carbonized that it crumbled to dust. The cards for three-fourths of an inch from the outside of the package were so carbonized that in spots they crumbled to dust, and were generally discolored by partial carbonization.

A bulletin of the National Protection Association is authority for the statement that the fire which occurred in the Lakeview School, Collinwood, Ohio, on March 4, 1908, started in the basement from a steam pipe resting on wooden joists. Before this fire was extinguished 173 children and two teachers were burned to death. Surely this incident shows the importance of giving attention to such details as the spacing or insulating of all steam pipes from wooden partitions or combustible material.

The best proof, however, that fires from steam or hot water pipes do occur is given by statistics issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In one year are reported fire losses amounting to \$187,296, from such causes. The actual losses are no doubt much greater, for in many instances, people unfamiliar with fire causes are unable to determine accurately just how the fire started, and may report fires from such causes under other headings.

It is recommended that where steam pipes pass through partitions, the conditions be carefully examined.

There is usually a metal plate placed around steam or hot water pipes at floor or ceiling, to conceal the opening. This plate should be removed so that it may be determined if there be a safe clearance between the pipe and the woodwork. If the pipe is found to be in actual contact with floor or ceiling, it is best to obtain the services of a carpenter and have the hole around the pipe enlarged. If this is not done, probably sooner or later, fire will accomplish the same result, but with far greater cost.

It is also well to make certain that particles of dust and rubbish have not accumulated behind radiators or in the various crevices around the radiator. Very frequently, papers removed from behind radiators are so carbonized that they crumble to dust at the touch. Such examinations cause very little effort and may possibly result in preventing loss from fire.

Mistakes have been made, in the past, by attaching low pressure steam appliances to high pressure steam lines. A serious accident occurred in a plant locker room through a high pressure steam line being attached directly to an ordinary low pressure radiator. While an employe was changing his clothes, the high steam pressure exploded the radiator, fatally scalding the employe.

Such installation, of course, should never have been made without placing a reducing valve between the high pressure line and the low pressure radiator. The incident is simply an example of thoughtlessness on the part of the persons who permitted such connection to be made. The mechanics making the connection should have protested against it.

The foregoing incidents show that fires and accidents can occur from steam pipes, and the beginning of the winter season offers a splendid opportunity for the promulgation of a program of periodical inspections to determine that all installations and pipe connections are safe, and, further, that no careless or thoughtless acts, through the summer months, have added hazards to the steam or hot water heating systems.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND.

A careful review of the activities of the State Fund during the first nine months of the year, 1924, shows a very gratifying condition. From January 1, 1924, to September 30, 1924, 7,656 new policies of insurance were issued to employes of labor in Pennsylvania. This is by far the greatest number of policies issued by the State Fund for any other like period during its existence.

The investment of the State Fund's surplus and reserve money amounted to \$6,037,217 at the end of this nine month period, the largest amount in the history of the State Fund. In analyzing this investment figure, it is interesting to note that \$684,550 represent the amount added to this account during the first nine months of 1924.

During the last several months the branch offices of the State Fund have been reorganized, and branch office districts re-allocated

in a way that will enable the various district representatives to give better service to the policyholders in their respective districts.

The growth of business contiguous to Johnstown, Pottsville, and Sunbury has made it necessary to open branch offices in these three cities.

Number of policies in force October 1, 1922 21,806

Number of policies in force October 1, 1923 22,800

Number of policies in force October 1, 1924 27,729

REHABILITATION

Seventy-three disabled persons were reported to the Bureau of Rehabilitation during September, bringing the total number on the rolls of the Bureau to 4,648. Of that number 41 received their disabilities through accidents occurring in agricultural pursuits, 380 in steam and electric railway operations, 1,282 in and about mines, and 2,601 in other general industries; in addition, 123 were disabled by disease or congenital defects, and 221 by non-employment accidents.

Three thousand, four hundred and seventy-five disabled persons had definitely requested the services of the Bureau to October 1, 1924, by registering with it. Of that number 1,938 were native Pennsylvanians, 327 were born in the United States outside of Pennsylvania, and 1,210 were foreign born. Six hundred and ninety-six were unable to read and write the English language.

One thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three disabled persons had been returned to suitable remunerative employment, of whom 368 had been provided with necessary artificial appliances: as arms, legs, hands, feet, and body braces. Two hundred and thirty had been trained with direct financial assistance from the Bureau.

One of the most notable training cases concluded by the Bureau during September was that of a young man twenty-six years of age, who sustained a fracture of the second and third lumbar vertebrae while employed in a bituminous mine in July, 1921. He had been unable to enter any form of employment to October, 1922, when he registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation. He had served throughout the World War without injury. Through co-operation between the Bureau and the young man's employer, he was entered in training in a technical institution in a course in watch making, repairing, and engraving, which course he completed September 29th. He has been successfully placed with a jeweler in a Pennsylvania city at a salary in excess of his earnings prior to being injured, and in skilled, suitable employment in which he can progress.

An extract from a letter, dated September 30, 1924, received from a young man, 24 years of age, whose right hand was amputated above the wrist by an industrial accident in 1919, reads as follows:

"About five years ago, I met with an accident resulting in the loss of my right hand. Shortly afterwards, the Bureau of Rehabilitation started me in a night course in accountancy, paying my tuition, and giving me a most wonderful opportunity for success in life. To-day I hold an excellent position in an auditing department, and I can thank no one but the Bureau of Rehabilitation."

Comparative figures of the work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation during September of the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 are presented in the following table:

| | Listed | Registered | Rehabilitated | Financially aided in training | Financially aided in ob- taining arti- ficial appliances |
|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| September, 1921 | 67 | 70 | 15 | 48 | 7 |
| September, 1922 | 57 | 35 | 34 | 44 | 6 |
| September, 1923 | 60 | 48 | 29 | 48 | 3 |
| September, 1924 | 73 | 50 | 24 | 39 | 10 |

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

SEPTEMBER, 1924

MEN

| | Persons ap- plying for positions | | Persons asked for by em- ployers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|------------------------------|--|--------|--|--------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| Agriculture ----- | 188 | 200 | 184 | 201 | 165 | 137 | 148 | 123 |
| Building Trades ----- | 992 | 1,141 | 702 | 1,056 | 762 | 889 | 625 | 777 |
| Machinery & Metals ----- | 886 | 2,623 | 485 | 2,579 | 588 | 2,211 | 485 | 1,981 |
| Clerical ----- | 286 | 314 | 96 | 190 | 111 | 172 | 96 | 153 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 864 | 1,140 | 364 | 716 | 409 | 745 | 350 | 644 |
| Mine & Quarry ----- | 46 | 406 | 40 | 376 | 17 | 259 | 17 | 256 |
| Transportation ----- | 260 | 329 | 109 | 250 | 107 | 215 | 90 | 174 |
| Sales ----- | 107 | 103 | 132 | 79 | 73 | 75 | 56 | 69 |
| Common Labor ----- | 2,655 | 7,151 | 1,838 | 6,813 | 1,948 | 5,199 | 1,763 | 4,991 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 681 | 757 | 399 | 624 | 448 | 606 | 384 | 547 |
| Total ----- | 6,965 | 14,164 | 4,349 | 12,884 | 4,620 | 10,508 | 4,014 | 9,715 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 18 | 35 |
| Aug. (4 wks) ----- | 7,223 | | 4,150 | | 4,515 | | 3,888 | |
| July (5 wks) ----- | 9,865 | | 5,459 | | 5,925 | | 5,178 | |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 8,554 | | 4,669 | | 5,095 | | 4,399 | |
| September 1922 (5 wks) ----- | | 21,129 | | 23,701 | | 17,326 | | 15,769 |
| September 1921 (5 wks) ----- | | 38,832 | | 6,382 | | 6,490 | | 5,808 |

WOMEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture & Food ----- | 104 | 26 | 28 | 64 | 39 | 27 | 28 | 25 |
| Clerical ----- | 430 | 546 | 119 | 213 | 176 | 186 | 96 | 131 |
| Clothing & Textile ----- | 70 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 9 |
| Day Workers ----- | 927 | 1,113 | 498 | 933 | 498 | 837 | 498 | 835 |
| Domestic Service ----- | 378 | 408 | 420 | 741 | 241 | 236 | 207 | 224 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns ----- | 809 | 490 | 344 | 604 | 347 | 298 | 273 | 259 |
| Machine & Factory ----- | 142 | 93 | 52 | 146 | 54 | 76 | 41 | 62 |
| Prof'l & Trained ----- | 167 | 70 | 14 | 53 | 19 | 32 | 12 | 28 |
| Sales ----- | 190 | 83 | 76 | 52 | 57 | 35 | 41 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 190 | 85 | 24 | 90 | 26 | 50 | 19 | 47 |
| Total ----- | 3,407 | 2,939 | 1,581 | 2,904 | 1,460 | 1,838 | 1,218 | 1,649 |
| Retentions ----- | | | | | | | 3 | 13 |
| Aug. (4 wks) ----- | 2,706 | | 1,306 | | 1,259 | | 1,043 | |
| July (5 wks) ----- | 3,889 | | 1,609 | | 1,589 | | 1,400 | |
| June (4 wks) ----- | 4,146 | | 1,481 | | 1,405 | | 1,220 | |
| September 1922 (5 wks) ----- | | 4,453 | | 3,714 | | 2,678 | | 2,419 |
| September 1921 (5 wks) ----- | | 4,589 | | 2,087 | | 1,635 | | 1,442 |

On September 25, 1924, the Skilled, Semi-skilled, and Common Labor Sections of the Pittsburgh State Employment Office were moved from Ross and Diamond Streets to 416 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the same date the white Women's Sections of the same office were moved to room 409 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On October 6, 1924, a Cooperative State Employment Office was formally opened in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Oil City, Pa., under the superintendency of Mr. S. J. Sterrett, Jr.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

1. State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street,
Erie, Penna.
A. W. Motley, Superintendent.
2. State Employment Office,
18 South Third Street,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Preston Seidel, Superintendent.
3. State Employment Office,
219 Market Street,
Johnstown, Pa.
Frank M. Mansfield, Superintendent.
4. State Employment Office,
1519 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.
K. M. Coolbaugh, Superintendent.
5. State Employment Office,
416 Third Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
J. F. Mitchell, Superintendent.
6. State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street,
Reading, Penna.
Edward Plank, Superintendent.
7. State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue,
Scranton, Penna.
C. S. Seamans, Superintendent.
8. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Allentown, Penna.
H. C. Lilly, Superintendent.
9. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
DuBois, Penna.
W. A. Rounsley, Superintendent.
10. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Lancaster, Penna.
Mark N. Wickert, Superintendent.

11. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Oil City, Penna.
S. J. Sterrett, Jr., Superintendent.
12. Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Williamsport, Penna.
F. A. Messler, Superintendent.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SEPTEMBER, 1924.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints | 27 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agency | 10 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$50 00 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 17 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | 68 90 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations | 149 | |
| Violations of law discovered | 1 | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 1 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Number issued in month | 0 | |
| Total number issued since October 1, 1923 | 358 | |
| Total license charges collected and deposited in State Treasury since October 1, 1923 | | 17,900 00 |
| Total number surrendered | 1 | |
| Total number revoked | 0 | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | |
| Total refusals | 0 | |
| Change in location of licensed agencies | 0 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints | 1 | |
| Amount of money involved in this complaint | | 6 70 |

The report of the Section of Private Employment Agencies for the month of September, 1924, sets forth the following facts:

There were during this month twenty-seven (27) complaints concerning fees in which seventeen (17) decisions were made in favor of the complainants and ten (10) decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$118.90.

In the month of August, 1924, there were twenty-six (26) such complaints and in the preceding month thirty (30) similar complaints. In the month of September, 1923, there were fourteen (14) complaints concerning fees, as compared with twenty-seven (27) in the present month.

One hundred and forty-nine (149) investigations were made during the month by the investigators of the Section, in which one (1) violation of the law was discovered. In September, 1923, two hundred and eighty-three (283) investigations were made in which no violation of the law was found.

No license was issued in September, because it is the last month of the license year. On September 30, 1924, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued since October 1, 1923, was three hundred and fifty-eight (358), which brought into the State

Treasury \$17,900. On September 30, 1923, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was three hundred and thirty-four (334), which brought into the State Treasury \$16,700.

In September, 1924, one (1) license was surrendered. No license was revoked, reissued, or refused.

During this month there was one complaint concerning wages, involving the sum of \$6.70. In July, 1924, there was no wage complaint, and in the month of June, 1924, there was one (1) such complaint, involving the sum of \$25.60. In the month of September, 1923, there was no complaint concerning wages.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES REPORT.

LICENSURE YEAR—OCTOBER 1, 1923—SEPTEMBER 30, 1924.

| | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| I. FEES: | | |
| Total complaints | 268 | |
| Decisions made in favor of agency | 44 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | \$347 07 |
| Decisions made in favor of complainant | 224 | |
| Amount of money involved in these decisions | | 1,203 25 |
| II. INVESTIGATIONS: | | |
| Total investigations | 2,371 | |
| Violations of law discovered | 38 | |
| Prosecutions for violation of law | 8 | |
| III. LICENSES: | | |
| Total number issued | 358 | |
| Total fees collected and deposited in State Treasury | | 17,900 00 |
| Total number surrendered | 12 | |
| Total number revoked | 6 | |
| Total number reissued | 0 | |
| Total refusals | 12 | |
| Changes in location of licensed agencies | 46 | |
| IV. WAGES: | | |
| Total complaints | 49 | |
| Amount of money involved in these complaints | | 1,200 05 |

The report of the Section of Private Employment Agencies for the license year, October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924, reveals the following facts:

There were during this period two hundred and sixty-eight (268) complaints concerning fees in which two hundred and twenty-four (224) decisions were made in favor of the complainants and forty-four (44) decisions were rendered in favor of the agencies. The amount of money involved in these complaints and decisions totaled \$1,555.32.

In the previous license year there were eighty-eight (88) such complaints. In the license period ending September 30, 1922, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) similar complaints were received and decided, as compared with four hundred and three (403) fee complaints in the license year, ending September 30, 1921.

Two thousand, three hundred and seventy-one (2371) investigations were made during the period by the investigators of the Section, in which thirty-eight (38) violations of the law were discovered, followed by eight (8) prosecutions. In the previous license

period, two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three (2833) investigations were made in which twenty-six (26) violations of the law were found, leading to two prosecutions. In the license year, ending September 30, 1922, two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine (2869) investigations were made, resulting in the discovery of forty-two (42) violations and in five (5) prosecutions. There were in the license period ending September 30, 1921, two thousand, four hundred and ninety-five (2495) investigations, thirty-five (35) discovered violations, and five (5) prosecutions.

The total number of private employment agency licenses issued in the year ending September 30, 1924, was three hundred and fifty-eight (358), which brought into the Commonwealth Treasury \$17,900. In the previous license year, the total number of private employment agency licenses issued was three hundred and thirty-four (334), which brought into the Treasury of the Commonwealth \$16,700. In the license period ending September 30, 1922, two hundred and ninety-one (291) private employment agency licenses were issued, bringing into the Treasury of the Commonwealth \$14,550. Two hundred and ninety-eight (298) such licenses were issued in the year ending September 30, 1921, which brought \$14,900 into the Commonwealth Treasury.

In the year ending September 30, 1924, twelve (12) licenses were surrendered, six (6) were revoked, and the locations of forty-six (46) private employment agencies were changed. Twelve (12) applications for licenses were refused. In the previous license year, thirty-two (32) licenses were surrendered, six (6) were revoked, two (2) were reissued, and the locations of fifty-eight (58) private employment agencies were changed. Twenty-six (26) applications for licenses were refused. In the license year ending September 30, 1922, twenty (20) licenses were surrendered, twelve (12) were revoked, three (3) were reissued, and the locations of seventy-two (72) private employment agencies were changed. Eighteen (18) applications for licenses were refused. Twenty-seven (27) licenses were surrendered, seven (7) were revoked, and the locations of fifty-one (51) private employment agencies were changed, during the license period ending September 30, 1921. In the same period, twenty-seven (27) applications for licenses were refused.

During the year ending September 30, 1924, there were forty-nine (49) complaints concerning wages, involving the sum of \$1,200.05. In the preceding license year, there were thirty-two (32) such complaints, which involved the sum of \$156.75. In the license period ending September 30, 1922, there were eleven (11) wage complaints, involving the sum of \$829.29, as compared with sixteen (16) similar complaints in the previous year, which involved the sum of \$480.99.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

The Section of Bedding and Upholstery, with its increased force of inspectors, made 526 inspections during the month of September, 1924. These inspections covered junk yards; secondhand shops; market houses, where secondhand bedding and secondhand upholstered furniture are very often sold; mattress factories; department stores; and shops, where pillows and mattresses are renovated.

As a result of these inspections 92 mattresses, 1 mattress pad, 3 feather bolsters, 56 comfortables, and 3 pads for a baby coach were destroyed because they were secondhand articles and had not been sterilized; some were too filthy for use even had they been sterilized; some were filled with the dirtiest kind of shoddy. Of the 92 mattresses destroyed, 83 were found in a wareroom over a livery stable.

In addition to the articles destroyed, as a result of the inspection work, 42 mattresses, 48 pillows, and 255 comfortables were returned to manufacturers located outside of Pennsylvania. These articles were returned because they were either not tagged, improperly tagged, or because they contained shoddy. All of the comfortables were filled with shoddy although some of them were tagged "NEW DARK COTTON CARDED."

The Bedding and Upholstery Act of Pennsylvania, of course, does not apply to manufacturers outside of Pennsylvania as far as violations are concerned, but it does give the Department of Labor and Industry authority to prosecute the vendor in Pennsylvania for offering for sale articles manufactured in violation of this Act. In the above cases the vendors bought the articles in good faith. As the vendors were very willing to cooperate with the Department in every way in the enforcement of the Bedding and Upholstery Act, the articles were returned and no prosecutions were ordered.

Up to and including September 30th, there have been 78 Sterilizing and Disinfecting Permits issued by this Section.

During the month of September 486,150 Bedding Upholstery tags were sold.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

At its meeting, October 9, 1924, the Industrial Board passed the following resolution concerning the resignation of Dr. Royal Meeker as Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry:

"The members of the Pennsylvania Industrial Board: Mrs. Samuel Semple, Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Mr. David Williams, and Dr. Joseph H. Willits, having learned with profound regret of your retirement as Secretary of Labor and Industry, desire to place on record an expression of our high estimation of the ability with which you have handled the problems pertaining to your office; and to express our appreciation of your uniform courtesy, your impartiality in enforcing the provisions of the labor laws, and your just administration of all questions which have come before you for determination.

We wish for you abundant success in your future field of service".

ELEVATOR STANDARDS

The revised Elevator Safety Standards, which were approved by the Industrial Board at its meeting on September 11, 1924, will be put into effect on December 15, 1924. Copies may be secured from the Department upon request.

BOILER AND ELEVATOR EXAMINATIONS

The quarterly examinations for persons desiring Certificates of Competency as Boiler and Elevator Inspectors will be held in Harrisburg on the following dates:

Boiler Inspectors' Examination—Wednesday, December 3, 1924, at 9:00 A. M.

Elevator Inspectors' Examination—Thursday, December 4, 1924, at 9:00 A. M.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The number of accident reports received by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation is shown in the following first two tables. The first table is a comparative statement by months for the last five years and shows, as well, the cumulative totals for each period. The second table is a statement of the number of accident reports received during the year 1924, segregated into the three large groups in industry.

The remainder of the tables shows the number of compensable cases classified by degrees and carries the amount of compensation incurred in each case. It is to be noted that if the present monthly average is maintained for the rest of the year the amount of compensation incurred for 1924 will exceed \$13,370,000.

The first nine months show the amount of compensation incurred to be \$10,027,847. This is segregated as follows; fatal awards \$4,602,305; permanent disability awards \$2,292,731; and temporary disability payments in the amount of \$3,132,811. The amount paid in temporary disability cases may be ascertained by subtracting the amount paid in permanent injury cases, found in column 20 of the last table, from the total disability compensation paid, found in column 4 of the third table.

The amount of compensation incurred for the whole of 1923 was \$13,143,393.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | FATAL (2) | NON- FATAL (3) | TOTAL (4) | FATAL (5) | NON- FATAL (6) | TOTAL (7) | FATAL (8) | NON- FATAL (9) | TOTAL (10) | FATAL (11) | NON- FATAL (12) | TOTAL (13) | FATAL (14) | NON- FATAL (15) | TOTAL (16) |
| January | 230 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| February | 229 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 24,881 | 25,232 | 323 | 22,531 | 22,854 | 444 | 31,986 | 32,430 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 |
| May | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 172 | 12,582 | 12,754 | 222 | 15,453 | 15,675 | 212 | 15,989 | 16,201 |
| June | 656 | 42,967 | 43,623 | 523 | 36,444 | 36,967 | 495 | 35,413 | 35,908 | 666 | 47,339 | 48,005 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 |
| July | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,689 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,082 |
| August | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,012 | 60,789 |
| September | 208 | 13,419 | 13,627 | 166 | 10,877 | 11,043 | 116 | 9,572 | 9,688 | 226 | 17,384 | 17,610 | 157 | 13,940 | 14,097 |
| October | 1,027 | 69,491 | 70,518 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,370 | 55,085 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,952 | 74,886 |
| November | 241 | 14,552 | 14,793 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,332 | 10,472 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,499 |
| December | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,520 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,535 | 855 | 65,402 | 66,257 | 1,276 | 99,145 | 100,421 | 1,109 | 88,276 | 89,385 |
| Totals | 1,516 | 99,135 | 100,651 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 116,894 | 118,391 | 1,294 | 103,193 | 104,487 |
| January | 224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 145 | 11,454 | 11,599 | 117 | 11,871 | 11,988 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | 187 | 14,561 | 14,748 |
| February | 1,710 | 114,191 | 115,901 | 1,275 | 92,215 | 93,490 | 1,096 | 87,536 | 88,632 | 1,713 | 135,346 | 137,059 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 |
| March | 193 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,445 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | 167 | 14,230 | 14,397 |
| April | 1,938 | 129,172 | 131,110 | 1,439 | 103,156 | 104,595 | 1,234 | 99,843 | 101,077 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | 1,648 | 132,084 | 133,732 |
| May | 187 | 15,528 | 15,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,499 |
| June | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,625 | 115,756 | 117,381 | 1,435 | 114,755 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 168,230 | 170,323 | 1,881 | 157,532 | 159,413 |
| July | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,665 | 11,819 | 260 | 14,824 | 15,084 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 |
| August | 2,318 | 158,668 | 160,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,579 | 131,274 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | 2,048 | 172,084 | 174,132 |
| September | 210 | 13,783 | 13,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,786 | 14,981 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 |
| October | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,365 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 2,200 | 187,023 | 189,223 |
| November | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1924 SHOWN BY GROUP.

| Month (1) | All Accidents | | | Industrial Accidents | | | Mine Accidents | | | Transportation and Public Utilities Accidents | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Total (2) | Fatal (3) | Non- Fatal (4) | Total (5) | Fatal (6) | Non- Fatal (7) | Total (8) | Fatal (9) | Non- Fatal (10) | Total (11) | Fatal (12) | Non- Fatal (13) |
| Totals, ----- | 133,732 | 1,648 | 132,084 | 77,173 | 615 | 76,558 | 41,068 | 693 | 40,375 | 15,491 | 340 | 15,151 |
| January, ----- | 15,313 | 233 | 15,080 | 8,672 | 87 | 8,585 | 5,025 | 104 | 4,921 | 1,816 | 42 | 1,774 |
| February, ----- | 14,903 | 181 | 14,722 | 8,299 | 53 | 8,246 | 5,017 | 76 | 4,941 | 1,677 | 52 | 1,625 |
| March, ----- | 16,201 | 212 | 15,989 | 9,091 | 76 | 9,015 | 5,450 | 94 | 5,356 | 1,660 | 42 | 1,618 |
| April, ----- | 14,082 | 151 | 13,931 | 8,342 | 61 | 8,281 | 4,258 | 57 | 4,201 | 1,482 | 33 | 1,449 |
| May, ----- | 14,097 | 157 | 13,940 | 8,237 | 63 | 8,174 | 4,139 | 62 | 4,077 | 1,721 | 32 | 1,689 |
| June, ----- | 14,490 | 175 | 14,315 | 8,719 | 64 | 8,655 | 4,116 | 78 | 4,038 | 1,694 | 33 | 1,661 |
| July, ----- | 15,102 | 185 | 14,917 | 8,926 | 71 | 8,855 | 4,370 | 79 | 4,291 | 1,803 | 35 | 1,771 |
| August, ----- | 14,848 | 187 | 14,661 | 8,718 | 76 | 8,642 | 4,284 | 74 | 4,210 | 1,846 | 37 | 1,809 |
| September, ----- | 14,337 | 167 | 14,170 | 8,169 | 64 | 8,105 | 4,409 | 69 | 4,340 | 1,819 | 34 | 1,785 |

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January, ----- | 233 | 144 | 15,136 | 15,513 |
| February, ----- | 181 | 143 | 14,669 | 14,993 |
| March, ----- | 212 | 135 | 15,854 | 16,201 |
| April, ----- | 151 | 131 | 13,800 | 14,082 |
| May, ----- | 157 | 108 | 13,832 | 14,097 |
| June, ----- | 175 | 127 | 14,197 | 14,499 |
| July, ----- | 185 | 139 | 14,778 | 15,102 |
| August, ----- | 187 | 113 | 14,548 | 14,848 |
| September, ----- | 168 | 136 | 14,094 | 14,398 |
| October, ----- | | | | |
| November, ----- | | | | |
| December, ----- | | | | |
| Total-1924, ----- | 1,649 | 1,176 | 130,968 | 133,733 |
| *Grand Total, ----- | 22,117 | 5,675 | 1,588,691 | 1,616,483 |

AGREEMENTS APPROVED.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal (2) | Permanent Disability (3) | Temporary Disability (4) | Total (5) |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| January, ----- | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 |
| February, ----- | 168 | 300 | 6,559 | 7,027 |
| March, ----- | 206 | 311 | 7,425 | 7,942 |
| April, ----- | 161 | 292 | 5,799 | 6,252 |
| May, ----- | 174 | 290 | 7,417 | 7,881 |
| June, ----- | 150 | 262 | 6,307 | 6,719 |
| July, ----- | 135 | 231 | 5,389 | 5,755 |
| August, ----- | 113 | 243 | 5,438 | 5,859 |
| September, ----- | 207 | 215 | 5,435 | 5,857 |
| October, ----- | | | | |
| November, ----- | | | | |
| December, ----- | | | | |
| Total-1924, ----- | 1,521 | 2,485 | 54,964 | 58,970 |
| *Grand Total, ----- | 17,540 | 12,736 | 562,522 | 592,798 |

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID.

| 1924 (1) | Fatal Comp. Awarded (2) | Fatal Comp. Paid (3) | Disability Comp. Paid (4) | Total Comp. Paid (5) |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| January, ----- | \$550,146 | \$280,986 | \$471,038 | \$751,974 |
| February, ----- | 444,727 | 209,185 | 575,626 | 784,811 |
| March, ----- | 618,985 | 307,470 | 664,723 | 972,195 |
| April, ----- | 491,406 | 362,026 | 600,748 | 962,774 |
| May, ----- | 572,042 | 358,607 | 691,212 | 1,049,819 |
| June, ----- | 453,206 | 226,046 | 667,213 | 893,259 |
| July, ----- | 466,672 | 288,725 | 496,713 | 785,498 |
| August, ----- | 427,772 | 254,811 | 526,265 | 781,076 |
| September, ----- | 577,349 | 297,789 | 506,767 | 804,556 |
| October, ----- | | | | |
| November, ----- | | | | |
| December, ----- | | | | |
| Total-1924, ----- | \$4,602,305 | \$2,585,595 | \$3,200,305 | \$7,785,900 |
| *Grand Total, ----- | \$47,747,524 | \$17,565,335 | \$40,135,056 | \$57,640,291 |

*Since the inception of the Act-January 1, 1916.

*PERMANENT INJURIES.

| 1924 (1) | Loss of Legs | | Loss of Arms | | Loss of Hands | | Loss of Feet | | Loss of Eyes | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | No. (2) | Amt. Awarded (3) | No. (4) | Amt. Awarded (5) | No. (6) | Amt. Awarded (7) | No. (8) | Amt. Awarded (9) | No. (10) | Amt. Awarded (11) |
| January | 10 | \$25,462 | 7 | \$16,652 | 32 | \$64,395 | 21 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$134,789 |
| February | 7 | 16,500 | 5 | 12,940 | 24 | 45,945 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,405 |
| March | 5 | 11,071 | 9 | 19,869 | 18 | 36,346 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 |
| April | 13 | 32,030 | 5 | 12,183 | 20 | 40,195 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,146 |
| May | 9 | 22,570 | 7 | 17,100 | 16 | 33,179 | 13 | 24,000 | 56 | 82,382 |
| June | 12 | 28,456 | 8 | 19,383 | 13 | 27,300 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 |
| July | 7 | 17,548 | 3 | 7,740 | 17 | 34,632 | 11 | 19,152 | 42 | 64,426 |
| August | 7 | 17,143 | 6 | 14,001 | 21 | 42,734 | 8 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 |
| September | 10 | 25,040 | 4 | 9,890 | 11 | 21,473 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 65,969 |
| Total-1924 | 80 | \$197,120 | 54 | \$129,748 | 172 | \$346,169 | 110 | \$199,931 | 491 | \$751,237 |
| **Grand Total | 866 | \$1,803,528 | 654 | \$1,387,001 | 2,166 | \$3,755,638 | 1,166 | \$1,839,705 | 5,189 | \$6,956,050 |

*PERMANENT INJURIES--(Continued)

| 1924 (12) | Loss of Fingers | | Loss of Phalanges | | Miscellaneous | | Total Amount | | Total Amount | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | No. (13) | Amt. Awarded (14) | No. (15) | Amt. Awarded (16) | No. (17) | Amt. Awarded (18) | No. (19) | Amt. Awarded (19) | No. (20) | Amt. Awarded (20) |
| January | 129 | \$42,927 | 115 | \$21,307 | 8 | \$19,535 | 3306,397 | \$200,916 | | |
| February | 151 | 49,831 | 110 | 19,802 | 4 | 11,816 | 257,874 | 224,001 | | |
| March | 132 | 42,384 | 112 | 22,726 | 5 | 8,914 | 269,781 | 278,506 | | |
| April | 136 | 46,197 | 125 | 23,332 | 3 | 1,530 | 241,863 | 272,126 | | |
| May | 148 | 49,012 | 93 | 18,196 | 7 | 15,585 | 262,024 | 292,749 | | |
| June | 138 | 49,750 | 76 | 14,808 | 7 | 28,190 | 270,073 | 292,687 | | |
| July | 95 | 35,154 | 97 | 17,746 | 2 | 4,118 | 200,476 | 193,853 | | |
| August | 92 | 31,489 | 84 | 15,941 | 8 | 13,356 | 220,781 | 216,820 | | |
| September | 114 | 40,085 | 72 | 13,315 | 3 | 9,460 | 293,462 | 215,236 | | |
| Total-1924 | 1,126 | \$385,120 | 881 | \$167,243 | 47 | \$112,004 | \$2,292,731 | \$2,067,494 | | |
| **Grand Total | 1,921 | \$659,018 | 1,567 | \$292,333 | 236 | \$891,018 | \$17,624,951 | \$12,443,276 | | |

*Multiple losses separated respectively.

**Since the inception of the act.—Jan. 1, 1916.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPULSORY INSURANCE FEATURE OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Pennsylvania contains a compulsory insurance provision which obligates every employer coming under the Act, either to insure his compensation liability in the State Fund, in a casualty insurance company, or to secure exemption from this obligation by satisfying the Bureau and the Board of financial ability to pay any and all claims for compensation which are likely to arise. Many small employers have failed to comply with this provision of the law, usually through ignorance.

A systematic and thorough campaign was inaugurated during 1923 to enforce the compulsory insurance provision. A complete canvass of employers is being made throughout the State. For this purpose business, telephone, and city directories are being used to secure a list of individuals, firms, and corporations which probably come under the law. This list is then checked with the records in the Bureau to determine whether these individuals, firms, and corporations are complying with the Act.

All employers who are not insured and who are not exempt are notified of their obligation to insure their compensation risks. Those who come under the compensation law are obliged to take out insurance for their own protection as well as the protection of their employes. Under the plan adopted the Bureau has a complete record of the results accomplished. Delinquents are followed up and in every instance compliance with the law has been secured without the necessity of imposing the penalty provided in the Act.

Experience has shown that a large percentage of individuals solicited do not come under the provisions of the law for the reason that they have no employes. The Bureau has no way of determining this fact except in the way described above.

The work has been somewhat handicapped due to the fact that the telephone, and city directories, as a rule do not carry names of individuals or firms who are engaged in saw-mill and lumbering operations, and small contractors. These business enterprises are among the most hazardous and the fact that they are not complying with the provision of the compulsory feature of the Workmen's Compensation Law is not called to the attention of the compensation authorities until an accident occurs and an injured workman makes inquiry relative to the payment of compensation. Plans are being considered for the purpose of securing a list of employers in these industries.

Following is a list of cities and towns that thus far have been covered in the canvass:

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Allentown | Carbondale | Freeland |
| Ashland | Center Moreland | Hallstead |
| Bellefonte | Clarks Summit | Hawley |
| Berwick | Dalmatia | Hazleton |
| Bloomsburg | Danville | Herndon |
| Butler | Erie | Honesdale |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Jersey Shore | Nanticoke | Shamokin |
| Lancaster | Northumberland | State College |
| Lewisburg | Olyphant | Sunbury |
| Lock Haven | Philadelphia | Watsonstown |
| Mc Adoo | Pittsburgh | Wilkes-Barre |
| Millersburg | Pittston | Williamsport |
| Milton | Plymouth | York |
| Montgomery | Renovo | |
| Moosic | Selinsgrove | |

Already thousands of employers heretofore uninsured have complied with the law as a result of this intensive drive. The rights of the workers under the compensation law are better safeguarded today than ever before.

STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS

Reports received for the month of September from eighteen cities within the Commonwealth for the number of building permits issued show that there were 671 more permits issued this year than in September, 1923, and the estimated expenditure for September, 1924, surpasses that of September, 1923 by almost \$3,300,000.

Harrisburg and Williamsport are the only cities that show a greater estimated cost for September, 1923, than September, 1924. Philadelphia's record for September of this year is almost \$1,600,000 higher than its 1923 record, Bethlehem's is over \$600,000 higher, Lancaster's over \$400,000 higher, with Allentown, Erie, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and York each reporting an increase of well over \$100,000.

The total number of permits issued the first nine months of this year is 3,796 higher than the number issued during the same period in 1923. The estimated expenditure for nine months of 1924 is \$20,222,026 greater than the first nine months of the year 1923.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

| Cities (1) | September 1924 | | | September 1923 | | | Jan. to Sept. inclusive 1924 | | Jan. to Sept. inclusive 1923 | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Estimated Cost (9) | Per- mits (10) | Estimated Cost (11) |
| Allentown | 97 | 144 | \$521,900 | 96 | 96 | \$473,820 | 838 | \$4,088,690 | 828 | \$4,014,090 |
| Altoona | 202 | 204 | 163,218 | 188 | 188 | 167,837 | 1,737 | 2,894,254 | 1,465 | 2,549,314 |
| Bethlehem | 60 | *60 | 680,785 | 38 | *38 | 61,295 | 418 | 2,165,427 | 376 | 1,257,487 |
| Bradford | 29 | *29 | 50,320 | 19 | *19 | 23,240 | 236 | 541,568 | 162 | 190,824 |
| Eric | 215 | *215 | 473,756 | 150 | *150 | 380,252 | 1,684 | 4,418,590 | 1,490 | 3,138,289 |
| Harrisburg | 96 | 147 | 320,640 | 69 | 74 | 765,335 | 716 | 3,445,315 | 725 | 6,669,242 |
| Lancaster | 33 | 37 | 693,400 | 56 | 70 | 285,675 | 766 | 3,975,350 | 719 | 2,874,430 |
| McKeesport | 58 | 98 | 156,950 | 51 | 51 | 91,027 | 669 | 2,035,648 | 493 | 1,101,814 |
| **New Castle | 157 | *157 | 563,395 | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 1,221 | 1,069 | 8,663,805 | 1,047 | 1,591 | 7,086,040 | 12,354 | 115,444,115 | 11,217 | 101,857,500 |
| Pittsburgh | 744 | 744 | 1,986,234 | 491 | 491 | 1,814,383 | 6,427 | 25,814,331 | 5,479 | 25,619,866 |
| Reading | 249 | 261 | 353,850 | 211 | 211 | 183,225 | 2,336 | 4,606,172 | 2,462 | 3,804,705 |
| Scranton | 144 | *144 | 365,630 | 121 | *121 | 187,000 | 1,452 | 4,053,938 | 1,180 | 2,712,411 |
| Uniontown | 18 | 18 | 50,510 | 8 | 8 | 27,950 | 244 | 2,165,540 | 183 | 921,508 |
| **Warren | 12 | 12 | 81,350 | | | | 105 | 598,083 | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 140 | *140 | 358,349 | 107 | *107 | 251,109 | 1,267 | 3,311,130 | 910 | 2,385,797 |
| Williamsport | 89 | 89 | 97,906 | 106 | *106 | 113,642 | 1,027 | 1,027,373 | 830 | 984,301 |
| York | 144 | 144 | 296,572 | 100 | 100 | 124,038 | 1,485 | 1,958,418 | 1,217 | 1,715,209 |
| Total | 3,573 | 4,413 | \$15,316,735 | 2,968 | 3,290 | \$12,054,298 | 23,543 | \$81,948,892 | 29,757 | \$101,726,866 |

* Operations not given.

** Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

| Cities (1) | 1924 | | | | | | 1923 | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | New Buildings | | | Alterations, Repairs, Etc. | | | New Buildings | | | Alterations, Repairs, Etc. | | |
| | Per- mits (2) | Opera- tions (3) | Estimated Cost (4) | Per- mits (5) | Opera- tions (6) | Estimated Cost (7) | Per- mits (8) | Opera- tions (9) | Estimated Cost (10) | Per- mits (11) | Opera- tions (12) | Estimated Cost (13) |
| Allentown | 64 | 110 | \$536,750 | 33 | 34 | \$55,150 | 77 | 77 | \$461,900 | 19 | 19 | \$11,920 |
| Altoona | 88 | 90 | 136,375 | 114 | 114 | 32,643 | 73 | 73 | 130,174 | 115 | 115 | 37,683 |
| Bradford | 29 | *29 | 50,330 | | | | 17 | *17 | 28,030 | 2 | *2 | 230 |
| Erie | 148 | *148 | 211,696 | 67 | *67 | 162,060 | 115 | *115 | 338,722 | 35 | *35 | 50,530 |
| Harrisburg | 79 | 125 | 316,580 | 17 | 22 | 10,060 | 64 | 69 | 759,385 | 5 | 5 | 9,150 |
| Lancaster | 26 | 30 | 690,250 | 7 | 7 | 3,150 | 28 | 42 | 271,800 | 28 | 28 | 14,875 |
| McKeesport | 77 | 77 | 136,025 | 21 | 21 | 20,925 | 56 | 36 | 77,890 | 15 | 15 | 13,137 |
| New Castle | 135 | *135 | 550,680 | 22 | 22 | 12,715 | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 753 | 1,496 | 8,208,415 | 463 | 473 | 457,390 | 608 | 889 | 6,637,105 | 489 | 501 | 428,955 |
| Pittsburgh | 544 | 544 | 1,809,135 | 200 | 200 | 176,039 | 372 | 372 | 1,549,926 | 119 | 119 | 264,457 |
| Reading | 60 | 72 | 276,575 | 189 | 189 | 77,275 | 51 | 51 | 101,650 | 160 | 160 | 81,675 |
| Uniontown | 18 | 18 | 50,310 | | | | 8 | 8 | 27,950 | | | |
| Warren | 7 | 7 | 77,600 | 5 | 5 | 7,350 | | | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 60 | 60 | 280,270 | 80 | 80 | 78,379 | 52 | 52 | 210,416 | 55 | 55 | 40,693 |
| Williamsport | 39 | 50 | 88,675 | 50 | 50 | 8,631 | 51 | 51 | 105,420 | 55 | 55 | 8,292 |
| York | 66 | 66 | 251,705 | 78 | 78 | 44,837 | 54 | 54 | 113,285 | 46 | 46 | 10,753 |

*Operations not given.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Reports from 658 identical plants indicate that during the month of September employment in Pennsylvania increased 2.2 per cent; total weekly wages 2.6 per cent, and the average weekly earnings .4 per cent.

That this increase has been fairly general is shown by the fact that 30 of the 39 industries reporting show increases in employment, 29 show increases in total weekly wages, and 25 show increases in average weekly earnings.

This report follows the trend set by the August figures when employment was seen to have increased 1.4 per cent, the first increase in a number of months.

The industry of carpets and rugs again leads in increases of employment showing a greater gain this month than last month. During August, employment increased 26.2 per cent, but for September these same plants report a further increase of 27.8 per cent.

Other noticeable gains are found in electrical machinery and apparatus, 15.2 per cent; clothing, 9.7 per cent; furniture, 9.6 per cent; woolens and worsteds, 9.0 per cent and confectionery and ice cream 7.3 per cent.

The most noticeable declines in employment are found in shipbuilding which shows a 9.5 per cent drop. Paints and varnishes reporting a 7.2 per cent increase and lumber and planing mill products 6.8 per cent.

Total weekly wages have increased as high as 31.7 per cent in carpets and rugs while the greatest decrease is in shipbuilding, which reports a drop of 15.2 per cent.

Other increases are electrical machinery and apparatus 28.2 per cent; woolens and worsteds, 19.6 per cent; knit goods and hosiery, 13.0 per cent; furniture, 12.8 per cent and clothing 12.5 per cent.

Increases in per capita earnings are as high as 11.3 per cent reported by the electrical machinery and apparatus industry. Knit goods and hosiery reports a gain in per capita earnings of 10.0 per cent while woolens and worsteds reports one of 9.8 per cent.

Some electrical machinery and apparatus plants report having almost doubled their forces. Some are operating several shifts and the men are also doing over time work. Structural iron plants report increased business requiring a greater number of field men and the more skilled workers; as well as working a greater number of hours per week.

Some carpets and rugs plants that had been closed down are now operating 60 to 75 per cent full time; several are back on a full time basis and have a large volume of business on hand. Some woolens and worsteds plants are now operating two shifts; several report full time and full capacity work, and some report to be operating 100 per cent time and about 90 per cent capacity.

Reports from confectionery and ice cream plants indicate that a number are working over time. A number of these plants are up to full capacity and several have increased both their forces and working hours.

Cigars and tobacco firms report an appreciable increase in business necessitating an increase of their forces. Furniture factories are also reporting similar information and state further that overtime is necessary.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY (1) | Number of plants Reporting (2) | Number of wage earners—week ended | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Sept. 15, 1924 (3) | Aug. 15, 1924 (4) | Per cent Change (5) |
| All Industries (39) ----- | 658 | 231,516 | 226,613 | +2.2 |
| METAL MANUFACTURERS: | 245 | 127,004 | 126,054 | +0.8 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts ----- | 18 | 5,189 | 4,889 | +6.1 |
| Car construction and repair ----- | 12 | 11,128 | 11,890 | -6.4 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus ----- | 23 | 5,068 | 4,399 | +15.2 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools ----- | 20 | 8,052 | 7,961 | +1.1 |
| Foundries and machine shops ----- | 52 | 7,846 | 8,060 | -2.7 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus ----- | 16 | 3,441 | 3,560 | -3.3 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces ----- | 10 | 12,120 | 12,058 | +0.5 |
| Iron and steel forgings ----- | 12 | 4,205 | 4,216 | -0.3 |
| Steel works and rolling mills ----- | 42 | 42,654 | 41,387 | +3.1 |
| Structural iron works ----- | 8 | 2,225 | 2,103 | +5.8 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products ----- | 28 | 20,381 | 20,345 | +0.2 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 4 | 4,605 | 5,186 | -9.5 |
| Non-ferrous metals ----- | | | | |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 165 | 43,845 | 41,113 | +6.6 |
| Carpets and rugs ----- | 11 | 2,991 | 2,340 | +27.8 |
| Clothing ----- | 23 | 2,975 | 2,713 | +9.7 |
| Hats, felt and other ----- | 3 | 4,312 | 4,313 | -0 |
| Cotton goods ----- | 13 | 2,901 | 2,747 | +5.6 |
| Silk goods ----- | 45 | 14,674 | 13,796 | +6.4 |
| Woolens and worsteds ----- | 21 | 6,769 | 6,211 | +9.0 |
| Knit goods and hosiery ----- | 42 | 8,533 | 8,309 | +2.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles ----- | 7 | 600 | 684 | +0.9 |
| Miscellaneous textile products ----- | | | | |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 66 | 17,249 | 16,443 | +4.9 |
| Bakeries ----- | 19 | 3,613 | 3,572 | +1.1 |
| Canneries ----- | | | | |
| Confectionery and ice cream ----- | 19 | 6,254 | 5,831 | +7.3 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing ----- | 11 | 1,891 | 1,858 | +1.8 |
| Sugar refining ----- | | | | |
| Cigars and tobacco ----- | 17 | 5,491 | 5,182 | +6.0 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS: | 52 | 14,163 | 13,931 | +1.7 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products ----- | 14 | 2,143 | 2,069 | +3.6 |
| Cement ----- | 14 | 7,529 | 7,596 | -0.9 |
| Glass ----- | 21 | 4,119 | 3,902 | +5.6 |
| Pottery ----- | 3 | 372 | 364 | +2.2 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | 27 | 7,317 | 7,419 | -1.4 |
| Chemicals and drugs ----- | 16 | 1,256 | 1,188 | +5.7 |
| Explosives ----- | | | | |
| Paints and varnishes ----- | 6 | 622 | 670 | -7.2 |
| Petroleum refining ----- | 5 | 5,439 | 5,561 | -2.2 |
| Coke ----- | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 103 | 21,938 | 21,653 | +1.3 |
| Lumber and planing mill products ----- | 8 | 2,627 | 2,818 | -6.8 |
| Furniture ----- | 16 | 2,072 | 1,890 | +9.6 |
| Musical instruments ----- | | | | |
| Leather tanning ----- | 20 | 4,807 | 4,672 | +2.9 |
| Leather products ----- | 3 | 188 | 182 | +3.3 |
| Boots and shoes ----- | 23 | 4,510 | 4,444 | +1.5 |
| Paper and pulp products ----- | 12 | 3,484 | 3,443 | +1.2 |
| Printing and publishing ----- | 18 | 2,996 | 2,976 | +0.7 |
| Rubber tires and goods ----- | 3 | 1,254 | 1,228 | +2.1 |
| Novelties and jewelry ----- | | | | |
| All other industries ----- | | | | |

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

| Total weekly wages—week ended | | | Average weekly earnings—week ended | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Sept. 15, 1924 (6) | Aug. 15, 1924 (7) | Per cent change (8) | Sept. 15, 1924 (9) | Aug. 15, 1924 (10) | Per cent change (11) |
| \$5,628,738 | \$5,485,727 | + 2.6 | \$24.31 | \$24.21 | + 0.4 |
| 3,269,382 | 3,222,075 | + 1.5 | 25.74 | 25.56 | + 0.7 |
| 138,051 | 128,074 | + 7.8 | 26.60 | 26.20 | + 1.5 |
| 270,017 | 289,592 | — 6.8 | 24.26 | 24.36 | — 0.4 |
| 117,568 | 91,717 | +28.2 | 23.20 | 20.85 | +11.3 |
| 197,999 | 206,155 | — 4.0 | 24.59 | 25.90 | — 5.1 |
| 199,087 | 205,255 | — 3.0 | 25.37 | 25.37 | — 0.4 |
| 101,237 | 97,359 | + 4.0 | 29.43 | 27.35 | + 7.6 |
| 312,562 | 317,955 | — 1.7 | 25.79 | 26.37 | — 2.2 |
| 96,714 | 99,810 | — 3.1 | 23.00 | 23.67 | — 2.8 |
| 1,125,031 | 1,078,875 | + 4.3 | 26.38 | 26.07 | + 1.2 |
| 61,377 | 55,805 | +10.0 | 27.59 | 26.54 | + 4.0 |
| 525,487 | 505,050 | + 4.0 | 25.78 | 24.82 | + 3.9 |
| 124,232 | 146,428 | —15.2 | 26.46 | 28.24 | — 6.3 |
| 887,443 | 827,835 | + 7.2 | 20.24 | 20.14 | + 0.5 |
| 69,443 | 52,746 | +31.7 | 23.22 | 22.54 | + 3.0 |
| 56,027 | 49,798 | +12.5 | 18.83 | 18.36 | + 2.6 |
| 89,354 | 103,443 | —13.6 | 20.72 | 23.98 | —13.6 |
| 73,719 | 69,464 | + 6.1 | 25.41 | 25.29 | + 0.5 |
| 265,199 | 262,680 | + 1.0 | 18.07 | 19.04 | — 5.1 |
| 152,830 | 127,740 | +19.6 | 22.58 | 20.57 | + 9.8 |
| 162,624 | 143,946 | +13.0 | 19.06 | 17.32 | +10.0 |
| 18,247 | 18,018 | + 1.3 | 26.44 | 26.34 | + 0.4 |
| 366,266 | 246,538 | + 5.7 | 21.23 | 21.08 | + 0.7 |
| 101,247 | 99,057 | + 2.2 | 23.02 | 27.73 | + 1.0 |
| 127,628 | 119,511 | + 6.8 | 20.41 | 20.50 | — 0.4 |
| 53,939 | 50,172 | + 7.5 | 28.52 | 27.00 | + 5.6 |
| 83,452 | 77,798 | + 7.3 | 15.20 | 15.01 | + 1.3 |
| 377,223 | 376,601 | + 0.2 | 26.63 | 27.03 | — 1.5 |
| 49,619 | 50,501 | — 1.7 | 23.15 | 24.41 | — 5.2 |
| 215,216 | 220,070 | — 2.2 | 28.58 | 28.97 | — 1.3 |
| 102,284 | 95,987 | + 6.6 | 24.83 | 24.60 | + 0.9 |
| 10,104 | 10,043 | + 0.6 | 27.16 | 27.59 | — 1.6 |
| 203,559 | 203,402 | + 0.1 | 27.82 | 27.42 | + 1.5 |
| 32,477 | 31,115 | + 4.4 | 25.86 | 26.19 | — 1.3 |
| 17,428 | 18,925 | — 7.9 | 28.02 | 28.25 | — 0.8 |
| 153,654 | 153,362 | + 0.2 | 28.25 | 27.58 | + 2.4 |
| 524,865 | 509,276 | + 3.1 | 23.92 | 23.52 | + 1.7 |
| 50,839 | 58,029 | —12.4 | 19.35 | 20.59 | — 6.0 |
| 50,440 | 44,732 | +12.8 | 24.34 | 23.67 | + 2.8 |
| 119,292 | 114,868 | + 3.9 | 24.82 | 24.59 | + 0.9 |
| 4,163 | 4,201 | — 0.9 | 22.14 | 23.08 | — 4.1 |
| 86,079 | 82,819 | + 3.9 | 19.09 | 18.64 | + 2.4 |
| 86,506 | 83,167 | + 4.0 | 24.83 | 24.16 | + 2.8 |
| 95,195 | 90,125 | + 5.6 | 31.77 | 30.28 | + 4.9 |
| 32,351 | 31,335 | + 3.2 | 25.80 | 25.52 | + 1.1 |



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation January to October Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contract- ing. | | Chemicals and Allied Products. | | Clay, Glass and Stone Products. | | Clothing Manufacture. | | Food and Kindred Products. | | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods. | | Liquors and Beverages. | | Lumber and its Re- manufacture | | Paper and Printing Industries. | | Textiles. | | Laundries. | | Metals and Metal Prod- ucts. | | COAL MINES. | | | | Transportation and Public Utilities. | | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal. | | Tobacco and its Prod- ucts. | | Miscellaneous Indus- tries. | | Hotels and Restaurants. | | Mercantile Establis- hments. | | Jobbers and Ware- houses. | | Municipalities. | | Total. | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|---|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---|--------|--|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | (2) | | (3) | | (4) | | (5) | | (6) | | (7) | | (8) | | (9) | | (10) | | (11) | | (12) | | (13) | | (14) | | (15) | | (16) | | (17) | | (18) | | (19) | | (20) | | (21) | | (22) | | (23) | | (24) | |
| | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | | |
| Machinery. | 5 | 550 | 2 | 130 | 4 | 460 | 448 | 2 | 386 | 1 | 311 | 1 | 36 | 6 | 1,071 | 2 | 701 | 4 | 809 | 63 | 22 | 6,846 | 3 | 470 | 11 | 730 | 2 | 127 | 2 | 114 | 129 | 1 | 390 | 57 | 200 | 50 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 14,147 | | | | | | |
| Bollers. | 1 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 68 | | 22 | | 8 | 1 | 15 | | 1 | | | 6 | | | 5 | | | 2 | 5 | 152 | | | | | |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers. | | 74 | | 35 | | 7 | | 3 | | 11 | | 2 | | 3 | | 9 | | 3 | | 6 | 2 | 1 | 112 | 1 | 52 | | 44 | 1 | 30 | | 17 | | | 12 | | 2 | 4 | | | 15 | 3 | 443 | | | | |
| Transmission. | | 15 | | 11 | 3 | 41 | | 4 | 2 | 12 | | 6 | | | 1 | 11 | 15 | | 11 | | 2 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 32 | | 29 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 14 | 287 | | | | |
| Elevators. | 9 | 104 | | 16 | 3 | 24 | | 23 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 15 | | 5 | | 12 | 2 | 21 | | 18 | | 1 | 2 | 100 | 6 | 57 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 20 | | 5 | | 3 | 4 | 40 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 60 | 1 | 43 | 7 | 39 | 674 | |
| Cranes & Derricks. | 15 | 523 | 1 | 66 | 1 | 60 | | | 1 | 48 | 1 | 11 | | 1 | | 13 | | 15 | | 6 | | | 31 | 1,626 | 3 | 86 | | 49 | 8 | 123 | 1 | 79 | | 2 | | 21 | | | 19 | | 8 | 8 | 62 | 2,769 | | |
| Cars & Engines. | 16 | 259 | 2 | 58 | 5 | 375 | | 4 | | 39 | 1 | 13 | | 6 | | 66 | 2 | 42 | | 3 | | | 33 | 2,395 | 82 | 5,300 | 60 | 5,113 | 163 | 3,400 | 3 | 211 | | 4 | 1 | 35 | | 2 | 2 | 81 | | 19 | 1 | 46 | 371 | 17,501 |
| Motor Vehicles. | 9 | 400 | | 67 | | 47 | | 12 | 2 | 134 | | 10 | | 16 | | 55 | 1 | 39 | | 29 | | 8 | 4 | 757 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 37 | 59 | 2,885 | 1 | 40 | | 4 | 4 | 148 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 259 | 1 | 80 | 9 | 278 | 98 | 5,356 |
| Horse Vehicles. | 1 | 148 | 1 | 25 | | 26 | | 1 | | 57 | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 125 | | 4 | | 5 | 5 | | 44 | | 42 | 1 | 91 | 10 | 828 | | 17 | | 1 | 99 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 121 | 22 | 1,748 | | |
| Hand Trucks. | | 206 | | 82 | 1 | 377 | | 11 | | 148 | | 60 | | 4 | | 79 | | 106 | 1 | 75 | 2 | 6 | 1,697 | | 64 | | 56 | 1 | 537 | | 20 | | 5 | 1 | 54 | | 12 | | 71 | 1 | 42 | | 21 | 11 | 3,729 | |
| Water Craft. | 2 | 61 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 9 | 1 | 18 | | 10 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 9 | 116 | | | |
| Handling Objects. | 8 | 2,933 | | 547 | 4 | 1,578 | | 271 | 1 | 924 | 1 | 283 | | 81 | | 758 | | 406 | | 382 | | 31 | 8 | 9,929 | 6 | 4,840 | 4 | 2,603 | 6 | 2,186 | 1 | 388 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 590 | | 244 | 4 | 1,010 | 1 | 314 | 3 | 336 | 62 | 30,686 |
| Hand Tools. | 2 | 1,437 | | 204 | | 355 | | 56 | | 440 | 2 | 107 | | 14 | 3 | 488 | | 111 | 2 | 115 | | 2 | 8 | 4,209 | 6 | 2,550 | 1 | 2,444 | | 981 | | 259 | | 12 | | 202 | | 100 | 1 | 372 | | 63 | 3 | 202 | 28 | 14,723 |
| Electricity. | 7 | 49 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 29 | | 3 | | 11 | | 5 | | | | 5 | 1 | 11 | | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 320 | 9 | 128 | 9 | 178 | 25 | 168 | | 6 | | | 8 | | 2 | | 9 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 951 | |
| Explosives & Explosions. - | 3 | 79 | 19 | 44 | 2 | 38 | | 1 | 1 | 14 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | | 9 | | | 6 | 174 | 85 | 746 | 58 | 206 | 10 | 53 | 3 | 30 | | | | 22 | | 17 | 2 | 10 | | 3 | 1 | 21 | 193 | 1,484 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances. | 8 | 469 | 5 | 218 | 2 | 299 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 170 | | 67 | | 12 | | 61 | | 111 | 2 | 115 | | 16 | 22 | 2,653 | 7 | 295 | 2 | 205 | 8 | 356 | 1 | 31 | | | 3 | 136 | 1 | 119 | 2 | 69 | | 16 | 5 | 94 | 70 | 5,459 |
| Falling Objects. | 26 | 1,368 | 2 | 115 | 3 | 338 | | 22 | | 153 | | 48 | | 9 | 3 | 230 | | 100 | 1 | 73 | | 6 | 26 | 2,638 | 8 | 458 | 3 | 163 | 6 | 442 | 1 | 87 | | 8 | 2 | 159 | | 21 | 1 | 186 | 1 | 54 | 9 | 139 | 92 | 6,817 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries). | | 11 | | | 3 | 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 191 | 5,682 | 161 | 5,836 | | | 6 | 176 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 361 | 11,792 | | |
| Fall of Persons. | 49 | 2,544 | 7 | 322 | 5 | 531 | | 159 | | 471 | 2 | 110 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 296 | 2 | 240 | 2 | 334 | | 33 | 24 | 3,098 | 11 | 1,768 | 5 | 801 | 15 | 1,553 | 3 | 166 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 644 | 1 | 202 | 5 | 733 | | 158 | 6 | 863 | 146 | 14,625 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects. | 4 | 1,529 | | 137 | | 334 | | 95 | 1 | 244 | | 84 | | 20 | 2 | 142 | 1 | 114 | | 177 | | 13 | 3 | 2,036 | 1 | 1,690 | | 680 | 1 | 600 | | 60 | | 27 | 1 | 214 | | 71 | 2 | 391 | | 94 | 1 | 134 | 17 | 8,886 |
| Miscellaneous Causes. | 16 | 498 | 3 | 78 | 4 | 196 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 175 | | 40 | 1 | 10 | | 111 | | 51 | 1 | 66 | | 10 | 13 | 1,214 | 10 | 1,062 | 11 | 554 | 4 | 556 | 5 | 57 | | 4 | 4 | 264 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 204 | 2 | 40 | 22 | 235 | 103 | 5,488 |
| Total. | 181 | 13,269 | 47 | 2,175 | 42 | 5,097 | 2 | 1,191 | 14 | 3,489 | 9 | 1,204 | 5 | 264 | 23 | 3,531 | 13 | 2,099 | 13 | 2,240 | 1 | 196 | 219 | 40,602 | 433 | 25,445 | 329 | 19,862 | 323 | 14,949 | 28 | 1,793 | 2 | 274 | 30 | 3,047 | 9 | 917 | 33 | 3,773 | 8 | 1,003 | 64 | 2,103 | 1,828 | 147,923 |

*NOTE: F.=FATAL, N. F. =NON-FATAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

* Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to October Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE | Building and Contracting | Chemicals and Allied Products | Clay, Glass and Stone Products | Clothing Manufacture | Food and Kindred Products | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods | Liquors and Beverages | Lumber and its Manufacture | Paper and Printing Industries | Textiles | Laundries | Metals and Metal Products | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal | Tobacco and its Products | Miscellaneous Industries | Hotels and Restaurants | Mercantile Establishments | Jobbers and Warehousemen | Municipalities | Total |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Machinery, ----- | 55,846 | 26,858 | 43,717 | 6,753 | 39,923 | 16,652 | 8,123 | 101,265 | 37,056 | 52,632 | 6,711 | 398,695 | 27,337 | 94,767 | 15,444 | 14,856 | 2,024 | 24,076 | 2,372 | 18,355 | 2,166 | 9,782 | 1,005,460 |
| Boilers, ----- | 6,125 | 40 | 6,064 | ----- | 47 | ----- | 22 | 6,021 | 42 | 68 | 12 | 6,820 | 457 | 67 | 6,301 | 14 | ----- | 78 | ----- | 54 | ----- | 20 | 32,252 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 3,631 | 4,379 | 55 | 44 | 493 | 628 | 772 | 805 | 317 | 82 | 321 | 9,613 | 12,371 | 2,835 | 8,686 | 285 | ----- | 542 | 33 | 132 | ----- | 827 | 46,851 |
| Transmission, ----- | 589 | 4,659 | 19,596 | 68 | 12,190 | 101 | ----- | 6,298 | 169 | 237 | 34 | 25,648 | 19,120 | 476 | 6,103 | 6,665 | ----- | 68 | ----- | 54 | 18 | ----- | 102,113 |
| Elevators, ----- | 56,400 | 250 | 18,481 | 589 | 6,806 | 6,272 | 81 | 298 | 12,313 | 352 | 10 | 16,230 | 36,869 | 6,485 | 6,277 | 128 | 31 | 24,668 | 12,404 | 41,252 | 6,710 | 16 | 253,111 |
| Cranes & Derricks, ----- | 110,331 | 9,418 | 7,981 | ----- | 6,716 | 6,167 | 10 | 339 | 190 | 106 | ----- | 242,850 | 20,595 | 2,698 | 51,322 | 10,317 | 18 | 701 | ----- | 1,093 | 139 | 98 | 471,139 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 111,957 | 13,138 | 37,370 | 2,483 | 658 | 10,681 | 96 | 1,933 | 13,247 | 32 | ----- | 267,287 | 613,953 | 484,195 | 1,140,824 | 24,432 | 47 | 6,716 | 13 | 14,000 | 244 | 9,172 | 2,752,539 |
| Motor Vehicles ----- | 63,244 | 1,305 | 704 | 192 | 14,974 | 247 | 340 | 1,049 | 6,690 | 533 | 145 | 41,183 | 6,614 | 6,722 | 412,572 | 6,761 | 70 | 27,194 | 6,196 | 35,711 | 7,371 | 6,291 | 73,108 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 8,053 | 6,453 | 365 | 20 | 856 | 7 | 143 | 20,881 | 48 | 61 | 66 | 949 | 715 | 7,547 | 75,426 | 236 | ----- | 8,236 | 6,063 | 7,631 | 6,252 | 11,169 | 164,227 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 3,206 | 1,065 | 10,446 | 211 | 1,692 | 707 | 36 | 1,034 | 1,667 | 6,915 | 12 | 62,426 | 905 | 1,018 | 14,624 | 260 | 54 | 6,687 | 723 | 997 | 6,501 | 312 | 121,468 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 12,753 | 6,089 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,014 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,169 | ----- | 6,119 | 6,288 | 109 | ----- | 6,000 | ----- | 6,027 | 38 | 7 | 55,573 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 95,474 | 8,686 | 42,714 | 3,580 | 18,767 | 9,821 | 1,178 | 12,432 | 5,534 | 5,760 | 357 | 204,101 | 94,589 | 64,011 | 66,785 | 11,445 | 6,700 | 35,853 | 5,704 | 39,877 | 10,238 | 23,242 | 766,788 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 44,147 | 3,764 | 5,430 | 582 | 7,172 | 13,405 | 147 | 28,639 | 1,127 | 13,467 | 54 | 125,199 | 67,302 | 40,685 | 16,744 | 3,028 | 117 | 2,676 | 1,157 | 12,524 | 628 | 21,101 | 409,095 |
| Electricity, ----- | 42,605 | 24,268 | 7,517 | 35 | 123 | 48 | ----- | 92 | 6,096 | 42 | 6,000 | 40,356 | 55,803 | 55,903 | 152,062 | 64 | ----- | 100 | 17 | 109 | 4 | 6,036 | 397,270 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 20,532 | 116,553 | 12,581 | 6 | 7,442 | 10 | 22 | 6,067 | 12,165 | 90 | ----- | 38,768 | 540,407 | 377,287 | 63,465 | 20,227 | ----- | 3,275 | 237 | 12,124 | 50 | 6,484 | 1,237,792 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 52,998 | 34,467 | 14,311 | 6,544 | 7,963 | 865 | 196 | 600 | 1,332 | 15,153 | 202 | 166,834 | 46,811 | 14,908 | 51,998 | 6,450 | ----- | 19,876 | 8,328 | 12,937 | 201 | 31,296 | 495,276 |
| Falling Objects, ----- | 176,422 | 13,587 | 22,837 | 187 | 2,036 | 708 | 115 | 23,832 | 1,161 | 7,263 | 67 | 196,378 | 54,101 | 26,228 | 42,031 | 7,554 | 90 | 14,495 | 337 | 8,809 | 6,750 | 56,378 | 661,366 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 152 | ----- | 18,887 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 114 | 1,272,682 | 1,123,030 | ----- | 42,792 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 61 | ----- | 2,457,721 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 359,622 | 47,568 | 41,856 | 2,325 | 6,901 | 13,575 | 18,930 | 19,374 | 15,874 | 17,799 | 493 | 191,841 | 87,506 | 48,747 | 120,020 | 20,366 | 6,476 | 31,082 | 9,395 | 41,917 | 2,579 | 42,240 | 1,126,436 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 39,433 | 1,798 | 3,065 | 1,055 | 8,805 | 3,267 | 293 | 13,708 | 7,273 | 1,870 | 210 | 39,103 | 21,195 | 7,435 | 12,144 | 591 | 309 | 8,621 | 1,143 | 16,781 | 1,269 | 7,976 | 197,344 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 107,537 | 19,251 | 26,070 | 6,565 | 16,801 | 535 | 6,132 | 3,985 | 730 | 6,895 | 92 | 94,616 | 71,904 | 75,311 | 38,978 | 32,795 | 86 | 23,114 | 18,494 | 8,671 | 12,645 | 139,655 | 720,862 |
| Total, ----- | 1,352,116 | 343,426 | 340,040 | 31,239 | 160,365 | 83,696 | 36,636 | 254,666 | 123,031 | 129,397 | 14,786 | 2,175,180 | 3,051,236 | 2,446,524 | 2,308,091 | 209,375 | 16,022 | 254,058 | 72,616 | 279,145 | 63,806 | 432,337 | 14,177,791 |

*Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total | Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total | Fatal | Permanent Disability |
| January | 233 | 144 | 15,513 | January | 202 | 341 | 5,135 | 5,678 | 5,135 |
| February | 181 | 113 | 14,663 | February | 168 | 300 | 6,539 | 7,027 | 6,539 |
| March | 212 | 135 | 15,884 | March | 206 | 311 | 7,425 | 7,942 | 7,425 |
| April | 131 | 131 | 13,890 | April | 101 | 292 | 5,799 | 6,252 | 5,799 |
| May | 157 | 108 | 13,862 | May | 174 | 290 | 7,417 | 7,81 | 7,417 |
| June | 175 | 127 | 14,197 | June | 150 | 202 | 6,307 | 6,719 | 6,307 |
| July | 185 | 139 | 14,778 | July | 135 | 231 | 5,339 | 5,755 | 5,339 |
| August | 157 | 112 | 14,549 | August | 118 | 243 | 5,495 | 5,859 | 5,495 |
| September | 167 | 136 | 14,691 | September | 207 | 215 | 5,357 | 5,857 | 5,357 |
| October | 180 | 119 | 15,770 | October | 160 | 291 | 5,989 | 6,431 | 5,989 |
| Total 1924 | 1,828 | 1,294 | 146,629 | Total 1924 | 1,681 | 2,776 | 60,944 | 65,401 | 60,944 |
| *Grand Total | 22,296 | 5,793 | 1,601,412 | *Grand Total | 17,700 | 13,027 | 568,562 | 599,229 | 568,562 |

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fatal | Comp. Awarded | Fatal | Comp. Paid | Disability | Comp. Paid | Total | Comp. Paid | Loss of Feet | Loss of Eyes |
| January | \$550,146 | \$280,936 | \$471,038 | \$51,974 | \$51,974 | \$51,974 | \$51,974 | \$42,000 | \$134,789 |
| February | 444,727 | 209,185 | 575,036 | 784,811 | 784,811 | 784,811 | 784,811 | 21,245 | 76,463 |
| March | 618,985 | 307,470 | 604,723 | 962,193 | 962,193 | 962,193 | 962,193 | 23,040 | 68 |
| April | 491,406 | 362,026 | 600,748 | 1,049,819 | 1,049,819 | 1,049,819 | 1,049,819 | 9,000 | 52 |
| May | 572,042 | 358,607 | 691,212 | 893,259 | 893,259 | 893,259 | 893,259 | 24,000 | 56 |
| June | 433,206 | 226,046 | 607,213 | 785,438 | 785,438 | 785,438 | 785,438 | 26,676 | 48 |
| July | 466,672 | 288,725 | 696,713 | 846,076 | 846,076 | 846,076 | 846,076 | 19,152 | 42 |
| August | 427,772 | 254,811 | 526,265 | 804,556 | 804,556 | 804,556 | 804,556 | 14,088 | 49 |
| September | 577,349 | 297,789 | 506,767 | 848,662 | 848,662 | 848,662 | 848,662 | 17,730 | 42 |
| October | 460,194 | 322,568 | 525,484 | | | | | 20,457 | 47 |
| Total 1924 | \$5,062,499 | \$2,908,163 | \$5,725,789 | \$5,033,952 | \$5,033,952 | \$5,033,952 | \$5,033,952 | \$220,388 | 538 |
| *Grand Total | \$48,210,680 | \$17,827,903 | \$40,537,160 | \$58,365,063 | \$58,365,063 | \$58,365,063 | \$58,365,063 | \$1,860,162 | 5,227 |

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

*PERMANENT INJURIES

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Loss of Legs | No. | Loss of Arms | No. | Loss of Hands | No. | Loss of Feet | No. | Loss of Eyes | No. | Loss of Feet | No. | Loss of Eyes | No. |
| January | 10 | \$25,402 | 7 | \$16,682 | 32 | \$94,395 | 21 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$134,789 | 86 |
| February | 7 | 16,909 | 5 | 12,960 | 24 | 45,915 | 14 | 21,245 | 48 | 21,245 | 48 | 76,463 | 48 |
| March | 5 | 11,071 | 9 | 19,869 | 18 | 36,346 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 | 68 |
| April | 13 | 32,030 | 5 | 12,153 | 20 | 40,195 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,146 | 52 |
| May | 9 | 22,670 | 7 | 17,100 | 16 | 33,179 | 13 | 24,000 | 56 | 24,000 | 56 | 82,382 | 56 |
| June | 12 | 28,456 | 8 | 19,383 | 13 | 27,300 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 | 48 |
| July | 7 | 17,548 | 3 | 7,740 | 17 | 34,632 | 11 | 19,152 | 42 | 19,152 | 42 | 64,426 | 42 |
| August | 7 | 17,143 | 6 | 14,001 | 21 | 32,734 | 8 | 14,088 | 49 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 | 49 |
| September | 10 | 25,640 | 4 | 9,890 | 11 | 42,473 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 17,730 | 42 | 65,989 | 42 |
| October | 11 | 26,639 | 4 | 10,030 | 11 | 23,100 | 12 | 20,457 | 47 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 | 47 |
| Total 1924 | 91 | \$223,739 | 58 | \$139,778 | 183 | \$360,269 | 122 | \$220,388 | 538 | \$220,388 | 538 | \$836,247 | 538 |
| **Grand Total | 957 | \$1,830,087 | 658 | \$1,337,631 | 2,177 | \$3,818,738 | 1,178 | \$1,860,162 | 5,227 | \$1,860,162 | 5,227 | \$7,028,070 | 5,227 |

*PERMANENT INJURIES (Cont'd)

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Loss of Fingers | No. | Loss of Phalanges | No. | Miscellaneous | No. | Amt. Awarded | Amt. Paid | Loss of Feet | No. | Loss of Feet | No. | Loss of Eyes | No. |
| January | 120 | \$42,927 | 115 | \$21,307 | 8 | \$19,535 | \$200,916 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$42,000 | 86 | \$134,789 | 86 |
| February | 151 | 40,831 | 110 | 19,802 | 4 | 11,816 | 224,001 | 21,245 | 48 | 21,245 | 48 | 76,463 | 48 |
| March | 132 | 42,384 | 112 | 22,726 | 5 | 8,414 | 278,566 | 23,040 | 68 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 | 68 |
| April | 136 | 46,197 | 125 | 23,582 | 3 | 1,539 | 273,126 | 9,000 | 52 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,146 | 52 |
| May | 148 | 46,012 | 93 | 18,196 | 7 | 15,585 | 292,749 | 24,000 | 56 | 24,000 | 56 | 82,382 | 56 |
| June | 178 | 49,750 | 76 | 14,848 | 7 | 28,190 | 292,749 | 26,676 | 48 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 | 48 |
| July | 95 | 55,154 | 97 | 17,706 | 2 | 4,118 | 262,787 | 19,152 | 42 | 19,152 | 42 | 64,426 | 42 |
| August | 92 | 31,489 | 81 | 15,941 | 8 | 13,356 | 216,820 | 14,088 | 49 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 | 49 |
| September | 114 | 40,485 | 72 | 13,915 | 3 | 9,469 | 215,236 | 17,730 | 42 | 17,730 | 42 | 65,989 | 42 |
| October | 116 | 41,254 | 132 | 25,498 | 5 | 22,025 | 203,957 | 20,457 | 47 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 | 47 |
| Total—1924 | 1,242 | \$427,383 | 1,016 | \$192,841 | 52 | \$134,029 | \$2,271,451 | \$220,388 | 538 | \$220,388 | 538 | \$836,247 | 538 |
| **Grand Total | 2,037 | \$700,272 | 1,680 | \$317,861 | 261 | \$913,073 | \$12,647,233 | \$1,860,162 | 5,227 | \$1,860,162 | 5,227 | \$7,028,070 | 5,227 |

*Multiple losses separated respectively.

**Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
OCTOBER, 1924
(5 weeks)

MEN

WOMEN

| | Persons ap- plying for positions | | Persons asked for by en- ployers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons asked for by en- ployers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|--------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| | 204 1,327 | 233 1,721 | 211 958 | 206 1,437 | 192 1,009 | 156 1,325 | 192 1,009 | 156 1,325 | 192 1,009 | 156 1,325 | 192 1,009 | 156 1,325 |
| Agriculture | 204 | 233 | 211 | 206 | 192 | 156 | 192 | 156 | 192 | 156 | 192 | 156 |
| Building Trades | 1,327 | 1,721 | 958 | 1,437 | 1,009 | 1,325 | 1,009 | 1,325 | 1,009 | 1,325 | 1,009 | 1,325 |
| Machinery & Metals | 1,455 | 2,881 | 1,339 | 2,517 | 998 | 2,439 | 998 | 2,439 | 998 | 2,439 | 998 | 2,439 |
| Clerical | 357 | 381 | 109 | 199 | 118 | 198 | 118 | 198 | 118 | 198 | 118 | 198 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns | 1,069 | 1,395 | 419 | 751 | 512 | 838 | 512 | 838 | 512 | 838 | 512 | 838 |
| Mine & Quarry | 89 | 516 | 74 | 395 | 71 | 389 | 71 | 389 | 71 | 389 | 71 | 389 |
| Transportation | 313 | 412 | 104 | 227 | 153 | 214 | 153 | 214 | 153 | 214 | 153 | 214 |
| Sales | 173 | 138 | 135 | 126 | 124 | 102 | 124 | 102 | 124 | 102 | 124 | 102 |
| Common Labor | 4,055 | 9,159 | 3,023 | 8,618 | 3,112 | 7,328 | 3,112 | 7,328 | 3,112 | 7,328 | 3,112 | 7,328 |
| Miscellaneous | 979 | 1,015 | 633 | 660 | 711 | 708 | 711 | 708 | 711 | 708 | 711 | 708 |
| Total (5 wks) | 10,061 | 17,854 | 6,985 | 15,136 | 7,000 | 13,006 | 7,000 | 13,006 | 7,000 | 13,006 | 7,000 | 13,006 |
| Retentions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. (4 wks) | 6,965 | | 4,349 | | 4,028 | | 4,028 | | 4,028 | | 4,028 | |
| Aug. (4 wks) | 7,223 | | 4,150 | | 4,515 | | 4,515 | | 4,515 | | 4,515 | |
| July (5 wks) | 9,865 | | 5,459 | | 5,925 | | 5,925 | | 5,925 | | 5,925 | |
| Oct. '22 (4 wks) | 18,242 | | 19,196 | | 15,026 | | 15,026 | | 15,026 | | 15,026 | |
| Oct. '21 (4 wks) | 29,762 | | 6,498 | | 5,924 | | 5,924 | | 5,924 | | 5,924 | |

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY | Number of Plants Reporting | Number of wage earners— week ended | | Total weekly wages— week ended | | Average weekly earnings— week ended | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | Oct. 15, 1924 | Sept. 15, 1924 | Oct. 15, 1924 | Sept. 15, 1924 | Oct. 15, 1924 | Sept. 15, 1924 |
| | | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) | 652 | 233,125 | 231,975 | \$5,975,028 | \$5,689,519 | \$25.09 | \$24.40 |
| METAL MANUFACTURES: | | | | | | | |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts | 246 | 130,347 | 127,187 | 3,437,060 | 3,275,433 | 26.37 | 25.75 |
| Car construction and repair | 18 | 5,710 | 5,189 | 138,051 | 138,051 | 26.88 | 26.60 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus | 13 | 11,084 | 11,182 | 297,893 | 272,202 | 26.88 | 24.34 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools | 23 | 6,559 | 5,068 | 145,224 | 117,568 | 22.14 | 23.20 |
| Foundries and machine shops | 20 | 7,875 | 8,052 | 200,303 | 197,969 | 26.58 | 24.59 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus | 54 | 8,941 | 8,244 | 226,449 | 208,402 | 25.33 | 25.25 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces | 15 | 3,306 | 3,306 | 95,001 | 98,850 | 29.60 | 29.90 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 10 | 12,487 | 12,120 | 347,138 | 312,562 | 27.80 | 25.79 |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 12 | 4,269 | 4,265 | 106,714 | 96,714 | 23.39 | 23.00 |
| Structural iron works | 41 | 43,019 | 42,520 | 1,150,035 | 1,121,989 | 26.71 | 26.39 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products | 8 | 1,977 | 2,225 | 50,717 | 61,577 | 25.65 | 27.59 |
| Shipbuilding | 28 | 20,683 | 20,381 | 537,084 | 525,487 | 25.99 | 25.78 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | 4 | 4,524 | 4,665 | 123,985 | 124,232 | 27.39 | 26.46 |
| Carpets and rugs | 161 | 45,049 | 43,650 | 964,955 | 892,624 | 21.65 | 20.46 |
| Clothing | 10 | 2,508 | 2,307 | 65,380 | 56,172 | 26.07 | 24.35 |
| Hats, felt and other | 21 | 3,098 | 3,766 | 78,935 | 74,193 | 20.05 | 19.70 |
| Cotton goods | 3 | 4,231 | 4,312 | 80,640 | 80,354 | 21.14 | 20.72 |
| Silk goods | 13 | 3,031 | 2,901 | 78,103 | 73,719 | 25.77 | 25.41 |
| Woolens and worsteds | 45 | 15,142 | 14,674 | 300,836 | 270,169 | 19.87 | 18.41 |
| Knit goods and hosiery | 21 | 7,729 | 6,769 | 179,304 | 152,608 | 23.50 | 22.55 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 40 | 8,572 | 8,136 | 181,796 | 156,700 | 21.21 | 19.26 |
| FOODS AND TOBACCO: | 8 | 758 | 765 | 20,961 | 19,979 | 26.00 | 25.72 |
| Bakeries | 65 | 17,363 | 17,101 | 372,700 | 363,448 | 21.47 | 21.25 |
| Confectionery and ice cream | 19 | 3,691 | 3,630 | 103,145 | 100,597 | 27.95 | 27.79 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 19 | 6,488 | 6,954 | 135,526 | 127,628 | 20.41 | 20.41 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 11 | 1,947 | 1,801 | 53,064 | 53,930 | 28.88 | 28.52 |
| BUILDING MATERIAL: | 16 | 5,257 | 5,359 | 78,965 | 81,284 | 15.68 | 15.22 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products: | | | | | | | |
| Cement | 52 | 15,007 | 14,920 | 423,800 | 402,661 | 28.24 | 26.99 |
| Glass | 13 | 2,064 | 2,052 | 49,776 | 46,040 | 24.47 | 22.44 |
| Pottery | 11 | 7,528 | 7,529 | 220,756 | 215,216 | 20.32 | 20.32 |
| Chemicals and allied products: | 22 | 5,069 | 4,997 | 143,666 | 131,301 | 28.34 | 26.43 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 3 | 376 | 372 | 9,692 | 10,104 | 25.54 | 27.16 |
| Paints and varnishes | 27 | 7,575 | 7,326 | 212,973 | 203,774 | 28.12 | 27.82 |
| Petroleum refining | 16 | 1,233 | 1,265 | 32,446 | 32,692 | 25.89 | 25.84 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 6 | 5,678 | 5,435 | 161,886 | 153,654 | 28.95 | 28.02 |
| Furniture | 101 | 21,884 | 21,898 | 533,510 | 521,579 | 24.38 | 23.92 |
| Lumber and planing mill products | 8 | 2,448 | 2,627 | 47,889 | 50,889 | 19.35 | 19.35 |
| Leather products | 16 | 2,147 | 2,072 | 53,111 | 50,440 | 21.74 | 21.74 |
| Leather tanning | 19 | 4,998 | 4,897 | 126,303 | 119,292 | 25.27 | 24.82 |
| Footwear | 3 | 178 | 188 | 4,007 | 4,163 | 22.51 | 22.14 |
| Books and paper products | 23 | 4,476 | 4,548 | 85,649 | 86,079 | 19.14 | 19.09 |
| Printing and publishing | 11 | 3,246 | 3,256 | 89,017 | 83,220 | 26.60 | 24.80 |
| Rubber tires and goods | 18 | 3,044 | 2,990 | 94,883 | 96,196 | 31.77 | 31.77 |
| | 8 | 1,247 | 1,254 | 32,731 | 32,351 | 26.25 | 25.80 |

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

| Cities | 1924 | | | 1923 | | | Jan. to October, Inclusive, 1924 | | | Jan. to October, Inclusive, 1923 | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Estimated Cost |
| Allentown | 98 | 106 | \$529,425 | 91 | 126 | \$501,030 | 956 | \$4,625,115 | 919 | \$4,515,130 | | |
| Altoona | 187 | 191 | 257,721 | 187 | 194 | 216,373 | 1,924 | 3,151,975 | 1,756 | 2,765,687 | | |
| Bethlehem | 64 | *64 | 164,055 | 39 | *39 | 107,275 | 482 | 2,328,482 | 415 | 1,364,762 | | |
| Bradford | 28 | *28 | 27,375 | 31 | *31 | 28,828 | 276 | 2,673,733 | 194 | 219,652 | | |
| Erie | 273 | 273 | 949,054 | 180 | 180 | 450,960 | 1,957 | 5,507,654 | 1,670 | 3,595,189 | | |
| Harrisburg | 88 | 118 | 469,745 | 91 | 115 | 486,440 | 811 | 4,915,000 | 818 | 7,153,712 | | |
| Lancaster | 71 | 73 | 531,170 | 96 | 96 | 573,555 | 837 | 4,506,520 | 815 | 3,377,985 | | |
| McKeesport | 93 | 93 | 241,800 | 67 | 67 | 101,965 | 762 | 2,277,448 | 569 | 1,303,779 | | |
| **New Castle | 119 | *119 | 348,201 | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 1,329 | 1,994 | 12,066,625 | 1,429 | 1,972 | 10,949,310 | 13,723 | 127,510,740 | 12,646 | 112,896,900 | | |
| Pittsburgh | 847 | 847 | 3,255,384 | 685 | 655 | 2,964,145 | 7,271 | 29,634,918 | 6,134 | 27,681,303 | | |
| Reading | 242 | 267 | 754,875 | 265 | 269 | 241,050 | 2,578 | 3,338,047 | 2,757 | 4,015,735 | | |
| Seranton | 171 | *171 | 542,810 | 113 | *113 | 219,598 | 1,623 | 4,686,738 | 1,543 | 2,925,005 | | |
| Uniontown | 31 | 31 | 110,215 | 22 | 22 | 68,700 | 225 | 2,275,815 | 205 | 990,198 | | |
| **Warren | 21 | 21 | 75,650 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 184 | *184 | 283,654 | 105 | 105 | 372,029 | 1,451 | 3,697,184 | 1,015 | 2,757,826 | | |
| Williamsport | 82 | 82 | 84,940 | 97 | 102 | 115,563 | 946 | 1,112,263 | 927 | 1,069,864 | | |
| York | 110 | 110 | 600,967 | 95 | 95 | 255,517 | 1,595 | 2,619,385 | 1,312 | 1,970,726 | | |
| Total | 3,938 | 4,634 | \$21,033,525 | 3,565 | 4,201 | \$16,751,611 | 37,443 | \$206,086,177 | 33,436 | \$178,478,467 | | |

*Operations not given.

**Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

| Cities | 1924 | | | 1923 | | | 1922 | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost |
| Allentown | 73 | 81 | \$517,200 | 25 | 25 | \$19,125 | 69 | 104 | \$491,630 |
| Altoona | 86 | 90 | 237,692 | 101 | 101 | 20,029 | 71 | 78 | 177,143 |
| Bradford | 27 | *27 | 25,375 | *1 | | 2,000 | 25 | 25 | 27,213 |
| Erie | 218 | 218 | 880,055 | 55 | 55 | 68,979 | 142 | 142 | 333,846 |
| Harrisburg | 68 | 92 | 415,020 | 20 | 26 | 54,725 | 85 | 127 | 478,695 |
| Lancaster | 46 | 50 | 515,925 | 25 | 25 | 15,245 | 55 | 55 | 553,200 |
| McKeesport | 67 | 67 | 223,150 | 26 | 26 | 18,650 | 46 | 46 | 90,025 |
| New Castle | 116 | *116 | 348,001 | 3 | *3 | 900 | | | |
| Philadelphia | 890 | 1,385 | 11,516,000 | 569 | 609 | 550,555 | 816 | 1,333 | 10,346,455 |
| Pittsburgh | 628 | 1,628 | 2,976,180 | 219 | 219 | 279,404 | 518 | 518 | 1,882,691 |
| Reading | 67 | 92 | 656,350 | 175 | 175 | 95,635 | 94 | 94 | 147,300 |
| **Uniontown | 31 | 31 | 110,275 | | | | 22 | 22 | 68,700 |
| Warren | 11 | 11 | 62,300 | 10 | 10 | 5,790 | | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 61 | *61 | 316,830 | 123 | *123 | 66,294 | 58 | *58 | 277,110 |
| Williamsport | 35 | 35 | 76,615 | 47 | 47 | 8,245 | 48 | 48 | 107,896 |
| York | 53 | 58 | 639,328 | 52 | 52 | 21,639 | 51 | 51 | 189,430 |
| | | | | | | | 47 | 47 | 277,110 |
| | | | | | | | 48 | 48 | 107,896 |
| | | | | | | | 51 | 51 | 189,430 |
| | | | | | | | 54 | 54 | 7,707 |
| | | | | | | | 44 | 44 | 66,087 |

*Operations not given

**No permits required for alterations or repairs unless outside walls or roof is changed.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, Secretary

DECEMBER

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vol. I.



No. 12.

Harrisburg, Penna.
J. L. L. Kuhn, Printer to the Commonwealth
1924



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A REQUEST FOR COOPERATION FROM ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

By Richard H. Lansburgh,
Secretary of Labor and Industry

The Department of Labor and Industry stands four-square on the proposition that it should merit the cooperation of the industries of Pennsylvania and that it will cooperate with these industries to the utmost in carrying on its work. Cooperation means help from both sides. The Department feels that it is in a position to be of help to the industries of the Commonwealth. It knows that the industries are in a position to be of help to it. Cooperation means a full understanding of problems of industry by the Department and a full understanding of the problems of the Department by Industry. Only through constant and complete cooperation between industries of the State and the Department of Labor and Industry can the Labor Laws of the State be administered in a manner satisfactory to these industries and at the same time in a way which will carry out the duties imposed on the Department by law.

As a further step in the development of the idea that the Department should be helpful to industry, all inspectors of the Department were, on November 8, 1924, advised as follows:

“Public Service the Foremost Consideration.

“Great possibilities of public service are inherent in the position of inspector and the work must be carried on with public service as the foremost consideration. This attitude has already been taken by a large share of the inspectors. It must be taken by all inspectors.

“Method of Approach to Establishments.

“In inspection work, each inspector will be required to perform the work in a painstaking and helpful manner. Throughout the visit to an establishment the work must be carried on by salesmanship rather than by the exercise of purely police authority. Inspectors should endeavor, by every possible means, to make the responsible persons in the establishment understand the desirability, from their own interests, of observance of the law. They should be approached not only from the standpoint of cooperation in the enforcement of the laws of this State, but wherever possible, in such a way that they will see that good working conditions are a good business proposition. The inspector should endeavor, in every way, to have his expert services welcomed.

“Only in case of utter and willful disregard for the law or where an attitude of disrespect to the inspector and the law is shown, will the inspector be justified in arbitrarily exercising police authority. It should be realized that an attitude of disrespect is frequently caused by the inspector's own attitude. A full knowledge of his duties, basic conditions in establishments, and the profit making side of law observance, presented in a forceful manner is bound to breed respect for the inspector.”

This quotation will indicate the manner in which the Department is approaching its task of being helpful to industry. The Department desires to lend its services for the development of the safety spirit within the industrial plants in Pennsylvania. It desires to understand better the problems of industry both human and financial in the development of this safety spirit and it desires to understand all other problems of industry, with which it comes into contact, equally as well as the safety problem. It is desirous of cooperating with industry in educating management and particularly foremen throughout the State in the work which has already been accomplished by those organizations in which a real safety program has been developed. The Department of Labor and Industry desires to indicate to the industries of the Commonwealth, methods by which they may be of service and may thus aid in this cooperative action by helping the Department. In the first place, it expects to turn over a large share of this monthly bulletin, "Labor and Industry," to discussions of what has been accomplished already in the industrial plants of the State. It asks for contributions from industry in the form of articles which may be published in this bulletin. The first articles will be published next month.

Secondly, forward-looking industry can go much farther than can the Department under any laws which may be promulgated, in carrying out the spirit of the laws. The leading industrial plants of the State can be of service to the Department by showing the profit making side of observance of the spirit of the law and also through the development of safety devices beyond those required by law. These plants then will, in a sense, become part of the general scheme of the Department in the education of its own personnel so that this personnel when visiting these plants may secure ideas which it may in turn disseminate through other plants of the Commonwealth.

Thirdly, the Department is charged with the duty of developing rules, regulations and Safety Standards which are presented to the Industrial Board for consideration and approval prior to promulgation. The Department and the Industrial Board hold hearings at numerous times throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The more industry is represented at these hearings and fights for what it considers right, the better developed Safety Standards of the Department will be. It is the distinct desire of the Department to have Safety Standards which are proper for each and every plant in the State. With this in mind a large number of hearings will be held in the next few months on the modification or change of present Safety Standards to make them more directly applicable to the problems involved. We bespeak your cooperation in this task.

The Department is desirous always of knowing what industry is thinking concerning its methods of operation. It is desirous always of receiving suggestions from industry and from individuals in the industries and it hopes that the industries of Pennsylvania will look upon the Department as an aid in the working out of its problems, so that Pennsylvania may continue to be not only the leading industrial State of the Union but may become, in an outstanding way, the State which has found the means of carrying on modern complex industry with the least loss of life and health of its citizens.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR REHABILITATION OF THE INDUSTRIALLY DISABLED

By S. S. Riddle,
Chief, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Five years ago, Pennsylvania as a Commonwealth created a Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Department of Labor and Industry to return to suitable employment residents of Pennsylvania disabled by industrial accidents occurring in Pennsylvania. Rehabilitation supplemented the workmen's compensation program.

One year later, the Federal Government granted financial aid to States engaging in rehabilitation work by matching dollar for dollar State money expended in returning disabled persons to suitable occupations.

Active field work was begun by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation January 1, 1920 and, during the succeeding four years, more than thirty-five hundred disabled persons, unable to obtain employment through their own efforts, have definitely requested the aid of the Bureau in obtaining suitable opportunity for self-support.

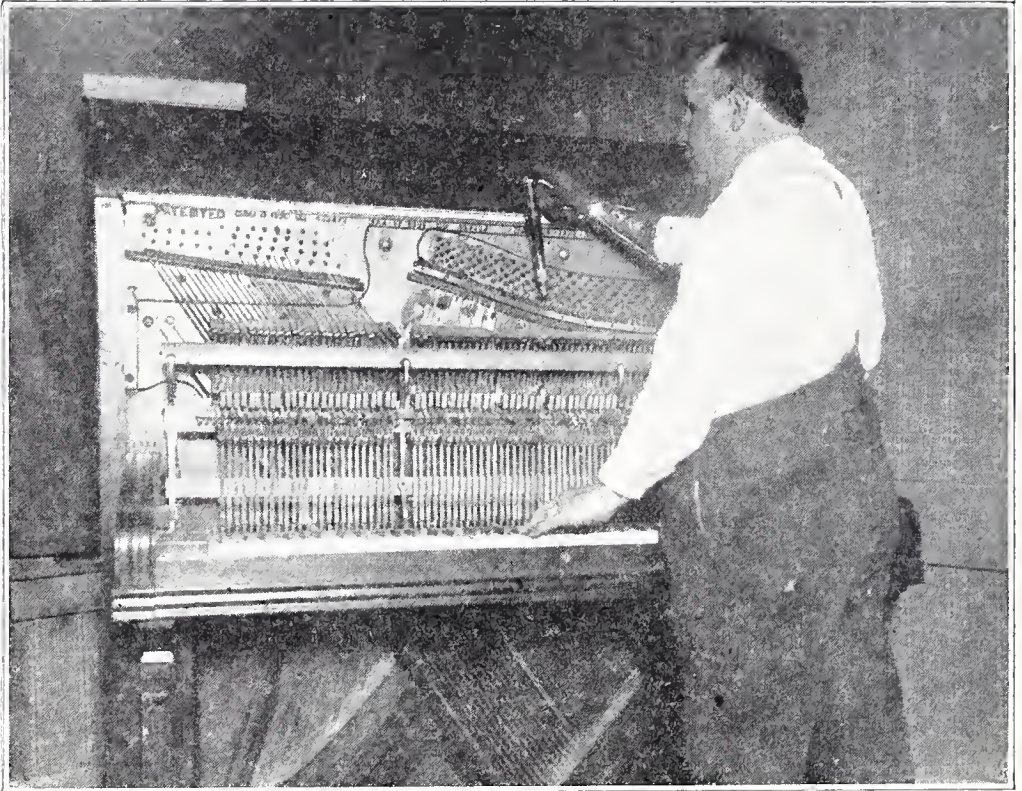
The most spectacular phases of rehabilitation are developed usually among the disabled persons of the younger age groups, although the mass of registrants with the Bureau present virtually a cross section of human nature.

Among the disabled persons of the higher age groups,—heads of families with heavy domestic responsibilities, frequently with limited education and undeveloped manual skill,—the task of rehabilitation becomes mainly one of cooperation with an employer in adjusting the accident victim to a task suitable to the disability.

Many young persons, victims of amputations and other disabilities sustained by accidents in industry, have been provided with training by the Rehabilitation Bureau and are today successfully working as accountants, teaching in the public schools of the Commonwealth, repairing clocks and watches, engraving rings and other articles of jewelry, conducting barber shops, working as telegraph operators, repairing shoes, writing advertising copy, selling insurance, doing acetylene welding, repairing automobiles, baking bread and pastry, weaving textiles, embalming and directing funerals, operating cranes, painting and hanging paper, tuning pianos, raising poultry, operating farms, painting signs and writing show cards, and performing many other tasks in general industrial and commercial enterprises.

Four years elapsed between the time when a young man of twenty-one, with an eighth grade education but who had performed no work other than laboring, sought the aid of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, following the amputation of his left arm, and the time when he became night manager in the office of a telegraph company in a third class city of Pennsylvania. Training, study and close application to his job opportunity, accomplished the result for that young man.

A nineteen-year-old "wharf hand" snubbing a barge at a Pittsburgh wharf on the Allegheny River became entangled in one of the ropes and his right leg was crushed so that it had to be amputated. He came to the Bureau of Rehabilitation with a desire to be an elevator operator. He was dissuaded from that ambition and finally he agreed that he would like to become a barber. That training suited him excellently. Today he is successfully following that vocation in a large city of Pennsylvania.



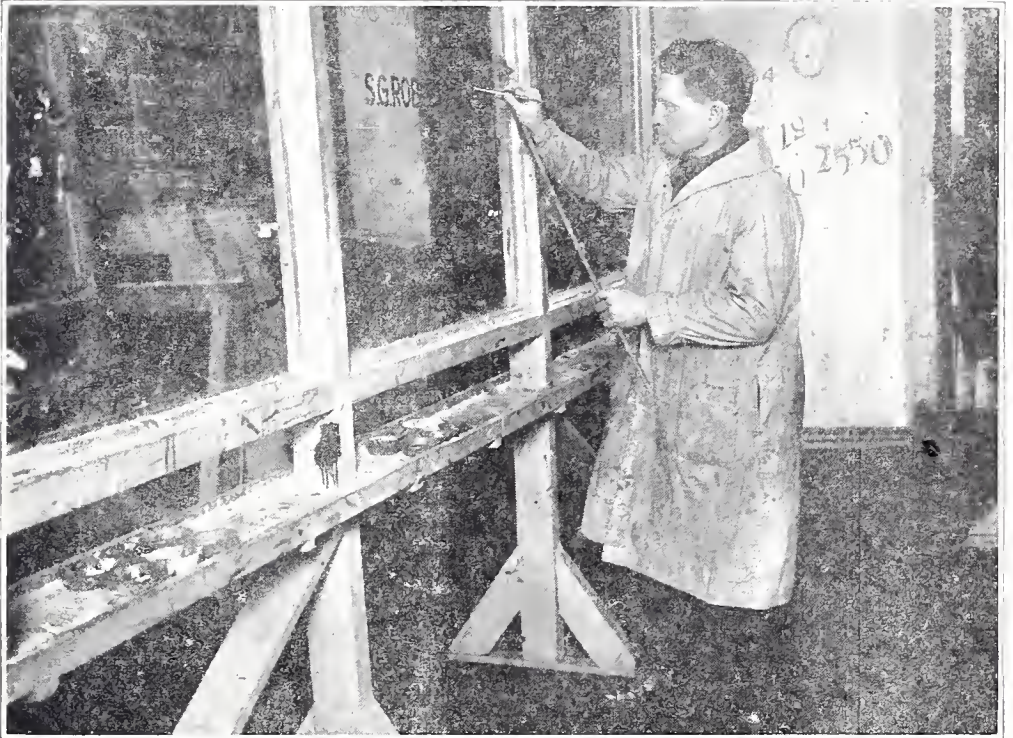
An especially constructed artificial hand for the operation of a tuning wrench, with tutorial instruction in piano tuning aided in the rehabilitation of the above accident victim, blinded in the explosion that destroyed his hand.

In September 1919, a youth of seventeen sustained a mangled right hand in an industrial accident. He had abandoned his high school course during the preceding year. The Bureau of Rehabilitation entered him in a State normal school from which he was successfully graduated. He is today teaching in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

An explosion in the mines destroyed the sight and caused amputation of the right arm of a man in the anthracite coal fields. He was provided, by the Bureau, with a specially constructed artificial right hand and tutorial instruction in piano tuning. Today that severely disabled man is working in his new vocation.

Sign painting and show card writing was the course provided for a young man of thirty who had lost both feet and part of the index finger from his right hand by amputation.

A young Croatian unable to read or write English sustained a mangled right hand by an industrial accident in Pennsylvania in 1919. He desired to qualify as a licensed stationary engineer in spite of the fact that at least two years of hard study, to master the English language and the necessary textbooks in English, lay before him. He was entered in Americanization night classes in public school. In three years he had not only become proficient in English but had mastered his technical work, passed a public examination and obtained his license as a stationary engineer.



Sign painting, lettering and show card writing comprised the rehabilitation course provided the above young man handicapped by amputation of both feet and part of the index finger of the right hand.

The granting of lump sum payments from workmen's compensation to enable a disabled person to engage in a commercial enterprise, usually a small store, must be seriously considered for each such case.

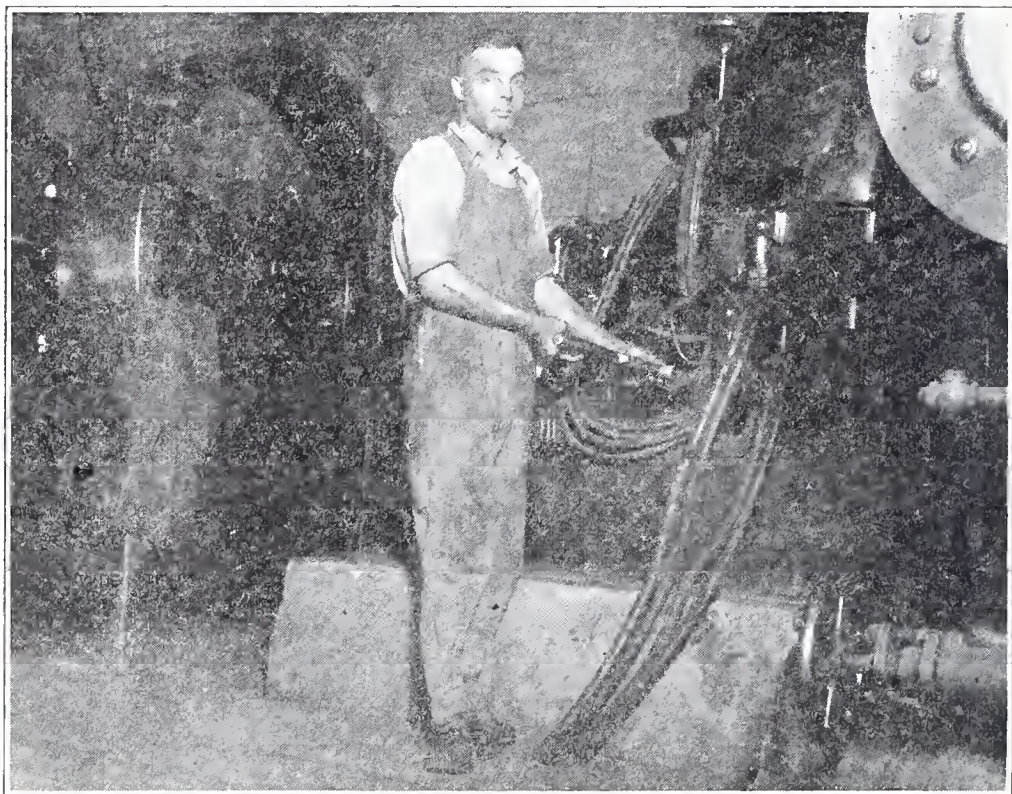
In a number of cases, small commercial enterprises have enabled severely disabled persons to become self-supporting. In such cases, every assistance is rendered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation for assuring a successful start and continuance of the projects.

Names and addresses of persons severely disabled by industrial accidents, throughout Pennsylvania, come daily to the Bureau of Rehabilitation from the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the same Department. Others are received from employers, labor organizations, insurance carriers, hospitals, physicians, social agencies and individuals.

Any person whose capacity to earn a living has been destroyed or impaired through industrial accident occurring in Pennsylvania

is eligible to the full benefits of the Bureau of Rehabilitation. The only provision is that the disabled person be susceptible to rehabilitation,—not an aged or helpless person requiring permanent custodial care, blind or deaf, under the care of any State or semi-State institution, epileptic or feeble-minded.

When a name is reported to the central office of the Bureau at Harrisburg, a registration form is sent by mail to the disabled person with a return addressed envelope so that the registration form may



Two years of hard study in Americanization evening classes of public schools enabled this young Croatian with a mutilated right hand to master the English language, and in another year of technical study, to pass examinations to be a licensed stationary engineer.

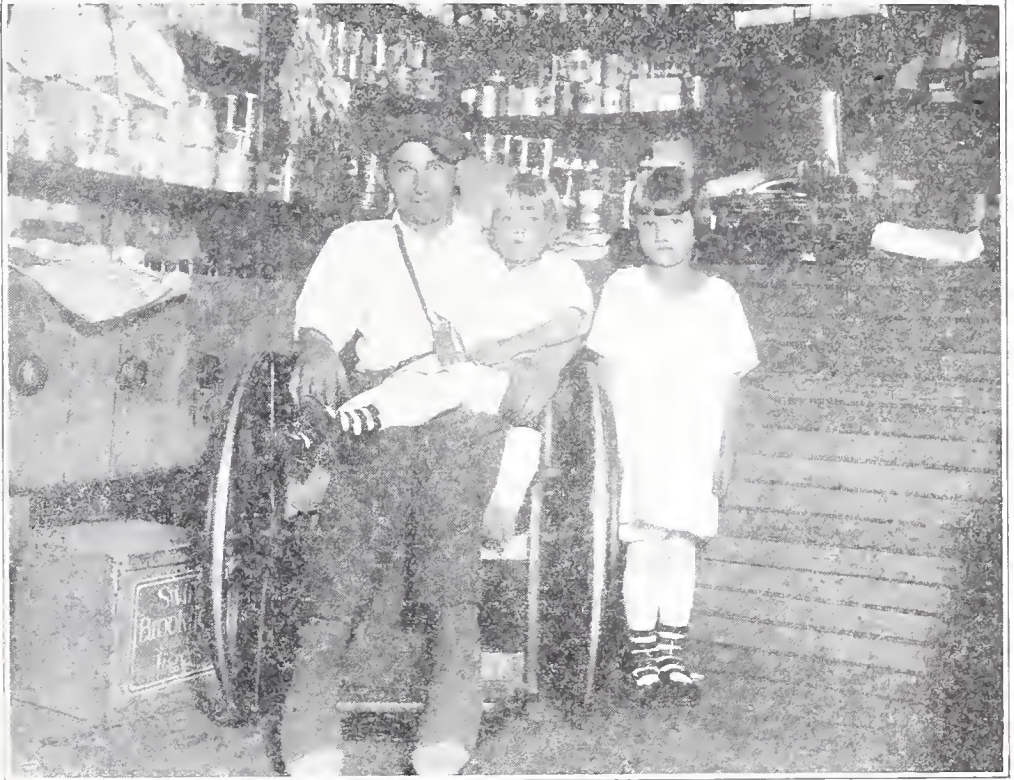
be properly filled out and returned to the Bureau. When such registration form is received at the central office, it is referred to the branch office of the Bureau in the district in which the disabled person resides. A field worker or adjuster travelling from such branch office calls upon the disabled person in his or her home community and endeavors to accomplish rehabilitation,—return such disabled person to suitable remunerative employment. Rehabilitation is individual case work. Disabled persons cannot be expected to come to offices of the Bureau.

The adjuster considers the disabled person's problem from every standpoint.

Physical handicaps must, so far as is possible, be corrected or relieved; mental attitude must sometimes be changed, initiative, energy and ambition stimulated; economic burdens in some cases almost overwhelming, must be alleviated; training suitable for the

disabled person's disability and suitable for employment in the disabled person's community must frequently be interposed and, finally, employment remunerative and suitable in every respect must be obtained or rehabilitation is not accomplished.

Pennsylvania's rehabilitation funds may not be expended for medical, surgical or hospital services and when a disabled person, registered with the Bureau, requires such attention, which cannot be obtained as a part of the workmen's compensation award, the



A wife and two children were dependent on this young man who sustained a "broken back" by industrial accident. Tutorial instruction on how to operate a small store to best advantage has solved his economic problem.

Bureau endeavors to enter such person into State aided or State controlled hospital for observation and treatment, when such disabled person is unable to pay for such treatment.

If the disabled person requires an artificial appliance as arm, leg, hand, foot or brace, the adjuster of the Bureau in the effort to conserve the limited funds of the Bureau and make them of service to the maximum number of disabled persons, determines whether the disabled registrant can without financial hardship pay part or total cost of such appliance. If not, effort is made to obtain funds from other local sources. Failing in that procedure, the adjuster recommends that the Bureau of Rehabilitation pay toward the cost of a necessary appliance, the amount that is required to provide it. The Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Act requires that a disabled registrant be shown to be unable to pay for a necessary appliance if the funds of the State are to be used.

When training costs must be paid, a statement of weekly income and estimated weekly expense of the prospective trainee, during the prescribed period of training, is drawn up and the Bureau of Rehabilitation endeavors to pay to such trainee, during the training period, the exact amount by which the itemized estimate of weekly expense exceeds the exact weekly income of such prospective trainee. The amount from the Bureau may not exceed \$15 per week.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation during the five years of its existence, has received excellent cooperation from employers and employes, from hospitals, physicians, medical, social and philanthropic organizations and many other agencies of a public and private character.

The Bureau has performed no miracles; it has endeavored to make available to each disabled registrant the facilities for rehabilitation provided by the Commonwealth and, in consequence, the achievements of some of the disabled registrants, provided with those facilities, have been almost miraculous.

Training and placement are, so far as possible, adapted to the disabled persons as individuals and every encouragement is given to each disabled person for maximum progress and attainment. Young disabled registrants of the Bureau of Rehabilitation are attending or have attended almost every large institution of higher education in Pennsylvania; numbers have been enrolled in correspondence schools, trade schools, State Normal Schools, public high schools, private commercial schools, and many have been provided trade training in the industries or with tutorial instruction to fit them for skilled tasks.

Once a disabled Pennsylvanian is registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation, he or she is always thereafter eligible to its service. The files of the Bureau cannot, therefore, be definitely closed on an annual or other period basis. Cases are finally closed only by death, permanent removal of a disabled person from the Commonwealth or by definite nonsusceptibility to rehabilitation. For statistical and recording purposes in the Bureau a disabled person is, however, considered rehabilitated when placed in employment, that under average standards is suitable, remunerative and as permanent as any employment may be considered.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

By Gabriel H. Moyer, Manager

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund, prior to June 7, 1924, was operated as a separate division of the State Government. The passage of the "Administrative Code" by the General Assembly, and the signing of the Code by the Governor on the above date placed the State Fund in the Department of Labor and Industry, and named the Secretary of Labor and Industry, instead of the State Treasurer, chairman of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund Board.

The reorganization of the State Fund was undertaken by the Secretary of Labor and Industry December 1, 1923. A comprehensive study was made of each division in the Fund and changes in personnel made accordingly, which have resulted in the force of employees being reduced twenty per cent, and the work so systematized that even though more insurance policies are now in force than at any time in the Fund's history, the work is being done in a far better and more satisfactory manner. The Fund has become a wide awake business enterprise, which at the present time is the largest carrier of compensation insurance in Pennsylvania. Some idea of the marvelous growth of the Fund can be gained from the fact that on October 1, 1923, the Fund had in force 22,800 policies of insurance, while on October 1, 1924, one year later, the number had grown to 27,729 or a gain of 4,929 policies. While the State Fund carries a great number of small policies, it is interesting to note the following group table taken from the latest available information:

| Number of policies | | Premium groups | | Actual payroll |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 5372 | Under | \$20.00 | | \$20,586,421 |
| 2857 | From | \$21.00 | to \$50.00 | \$20,157,870 |
| 2415 | From | \$51.00 | to \$300.00 | \$49,931,062 |
| 459 | From | \$301.00 | to \$1,000.00 | \$39,050,786 |
| 126 | From | \$1,001.00 | to \$5,000.00 | \$36,658,423 |
| 11 | Over | \$5,001.00 | | \$21,715,566 |

The above table does not include minimum premium risks.

Based on dividends paid by the State Fund, during the past seven years, insurance costing \$100 in the State Fund would cost the policyholders \$129 in a stock company, while the minimum premium cost is from 10 per cent to 50 per cent less than that charged by other companies.

From a financial point of view the stability of the Fund is beyond question. As of December 31, 1923, the surplus of the Fund, over and above all liabilities, amounted to \$2,362,609.73. The investment of the moneys of this surplus fund is made in nothing but government, state, and municipal bonds and guaranteed first mortgages. It is interesting to note that the income from this surplus fund amounts to approximately \$260,000 per year, or over one-half of the yearly operating cost of the Fund.

Physical restoration of injured employes of policyholders has received the utmost attention by the State Fund. Every effort, through medical and surgical treatment and care, is made by the Fund to return to the employer a physically capable workman instead of a willing but helpless employe. The Fund has always appreciated the enormous cost of training workers, and the necessity of employers retaining them in their employ. The latest available records show that the State Fund expended for medical and hospital treatment, in excess of the exact requirements of the compensation law, the sum of \$30,677 on account of 104 serious accidents requiring treatment beyond the thirty day period for the ultimate physical welfare of the disabled employes. Ninety per cent of these seriously injured employes were restored to their full earning power. It may readily be realized that were extra treatment not given in these cases many of them would have become permanent total disability cases, and thousands of dollars would have been paid out in compensation.

The growth of business of the State Fund has made necessary the redistricting of branch office territory, and the establishment of three new branch offices at Johnstown, Pottsville, and Sunbury.

THE MAKING OF A SAFETY STANDARD

By Cyril Ainsworth,
Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards and
Secretary, Industrial Board

The making of a safety standard, or a code of rules governing industrial safety, is more than a one-man job. It represents the cooperative interest and experience of the worker or wage earner, the employer, the engineer or technical expert, the manufacturer, the State, the insurance carrier, and the public. It affects the life and health of the worker, the pocket-book of the employer, the ingenuity of the engineer, the skill of the manufacturer, the law enforcement power of the State, the field of business for the insurance carrier, and the welfare of the community. In the last analysis every interest that can contribute toward the protection of the life, health, safety and morals of the worker in industry is concerned in the making of a safety standard.

There are two possible viewpoints in the drafting of a code of safety rules. There is that which holds that a safety standard is the ultimate goal to be reached, and to which everything must be made to conform at some future time. The other view is that a standard is a progressive growth developed in conformity with, and measured by the best experience and practice of our constantly developing industries. This is of course the viewpoint of the State of Pennsylvania in the Safety Standards which are issued by the Department of Labor and Industry. The standards are applicable and can be lived up to at the present time as well as in the future.

When Pennsylvania took up this work, the development of safety standards was practically unknown. Real pioneer work had to be done. The national safety movement was in its infancy and few people were "sold to the idea." The State was not organized to carry out a program of safety. Compensation laws were practically un-

known. In short, there was very little precedent to follow. This pioneer work can be viewed with pride when consideration is given to the favor with which the safety standards of Pennsylvania are received, the number of states that have adopted almost verbatim the standards, and the present national movement to standardize safety standards.

To illustrate what is meant by making a safety standard it may be to the point to take a specific standard and trace its development. The safety standards for the textile industries which have been recently promulgated by the Department of Labor and Industry may serve the purpose. In this case the task was to draft a new standard. The method of procedure in the revising of a standard is not unlike that of writing the original draft, except that the experience in the enforcement of the standard makes possible a more finished document. The first step was to make a detailed study of the accident records of the textile industry in order to determine what occupations, operations and machines were causing the bulk of its accidents. This study was made not only with the accident records of the Department of Labor and Industry, but also with the records of insurance companies which carried compensation insurance in this industry. In connection with this study an attempt was made to secure information concerning the guarding of textile machinery and to secure if possible regulations which had been enforced by other states. Practically no information of this character could be secured. The work of the sectional committee of the American Engineering Standards Committee, which is the agency having in charge the national standardization of safety standards, had not progressed to a point to make it possible to secure any information from this source. In this connection, it might be well to say that Pennsylvania favors national standardization and intends to assist in the movement by securing representation on the sectional committees, by furnishing the national committee with all the information it possesses, and by adopting, whenever possible to do so, the safety standards which are approved by the national committee.

The next step was to secure a committee representative of all the interests to be affected by the rulings. This committee was to discuss the problem and if possible draft for the Department a tentative standard. A significant fact in this connection is that the Commonwealth does not pay a single penny of the expenses of these committees. The textile committee was composed of employers, employees, representatives of insurance companies and members of the Department. This committee spent three full days working together and spent many hours individually in research work. At the third meeting a tentative draft was agreed upon as being suitable for public hearing. These hearings involved a campaign of publicity in newspapers, trade journals and the circularization of all persons of the Commonwealth who might be affected by any provision of the proposed standard. The meetings were scheduled at convenient points throughout the State. Stenographic record was made of all criticism offered at each meeting and made available for the committee which was called together after the hearings for the purpose of making a final draft of the standard. This final draft was then submitted to the Industrial Board for approval.

It will be noted from this typical case, that making a safety standard is more than a one-man job. Furthermore, the Department of Labor and Industry does not create the standards as is often contended, but only directs the work. The standard is the work of every person in the particular field to which its provisions obtain. The Department of Labor and Industry adopts the standard putting the stamp of approval of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon it—which carries with it the obligation upon the part of the Commonwealth to see to its enforcement. If the piece of work as represented by the drafting of the Textile Standard be multiplied by thirty, one may get an idea of the amount of work which has been done in the past for the Department by the industries affected.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND REGULATION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

By Robert J. Peters,
Director, Bureau of Employment

The Bureau of Employment was created in the Department of Labor and Industry by the legislature of 1915 for the two-fold purpose, set forth by separate acts of legislature,—of assisting employers to obtain employes and persons to secure employment, and to regulate the activities of private employment agencies.

Twelve free employment offices are conducted by the Bureau of Employment for the purpose of aiding employers to obtain employes and workers to obtain employment in the following cities: Allentown, Dubois, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Oil City, Philadelphia Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, and Williamsport.

These offices are classified as follows:

1. State Employment Offices.
2. Federal—State Employment Offices.
3. Cooperative State Employment Offices.

The offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg are State Employment Offices, supported by State appropriations, with the exception that the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia furnishes, rent free, the two buildings used by the Men's Sections of the State Employment Office in that city. The offices in Erie, Johnstown, Reading, and Scranton are Federal—State Employment Offices, to the support of which the United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, contributes by paying the salary of one or two persons in each office. The employment offices in Allentown, Dubois, Lancaster, Oil City, and Williamsport are Cooperative State Employment Offices, supported by the Young Men's Christian Associations in those cities, by the United States Employment Service, and by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The United States Employment Service cooperates with and assists the Bureau of Employment by furnishing forms, stationery, envelopes, and the franking privilege for all official mail emanating from the State Employment Offices.

The Bureau of Employment maintains a daily inter-office clearance system whereby applications of persons who cannot be placed in the district of one office are cleared to those other offices in whose districts there may be a demand for such applicants, and whereby orders or requisitions for employes which cannot be filled locally are cleared to those other offices in whose districts there may be a surplus of workers specified in the orders. During the calendar year, 1923, the common or unskilled labor clearances totaled 5,459. The other clearances totaled 2,109.

In the month of October, 1924, the State Employment Offices received applications from 10,061 men and 4,385 women. They received orders from employers for 6,985 men and 2,026 women. They referred 7,000 men and 1,872 women to employers, with the result that 6,082 men and 1,689 women were placed in permanent employment.

In the six months ending June 30, 1924, the State Employment Offices received applications from 64,740 men and 19,356 women. They received orders from employers for 40,962 men and 10,464 women. They referred 42,461 men and 8,628 women to employment, of whom 38,167 men and 7,437 women were placed in employment.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Private employment agencies must obtain licenses and post bond and schedules of fees with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor and Industry on an annual basis beginning October 1st of each year. Classification and location of private employment agencies, approved and licensed through the Bureau of Employment on October 31, 1924, are indicated in the following table:

| <i>Class</i> | <i>Philadelphia</i> | <i>Pittsburgh</i> | <i>Other Places</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Clerical & Executive. | 8 | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| Nurses | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Bakers | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Barbers | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Farm | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Detective | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Sailors | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Booking | 46 | 5 | 1 | 52 |
| Labor | 6 | 12 | 1 | 19 |
| General | 24 | 13 | 4 | 41 |
| Domestic | 75 | 6 | 17 | 98 |
| Commissary . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 178 | 42 | 27 | 247 |

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mrs. Margaret E. Norrell, Assistant Superintendent of the Women's Section, Philadelphia State Employment Office, in a recent radio talk from Strawbridge and Clothier's, Philadelphia, outlined the purposes of the State Employment Service in Philadelphia in part as follows:

"In the State of Pennsylvania where so many industries working along widely divergent lines exist, economic conditions are forever changing. Seasonal inactivity, business fluctuation, outside competition, and the introduction of new methods, govern the law of supply and demand, and workers from one field or another are constantly in and out of employment. At the present time no ideal condition exists for scientifically handling this economic waste, but working towards this end, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has established through its Department of Labor and Industry, in Philadelphia, an employment service equipped to handle this ever present problem.

"The Philadelphia office, at 1519 Arch Street, takes care of the employment of men. The Women's Section of this service is located at 1504 Locust Street, and since I am in charge of this Section, and my work concerns women only, I will confine what I have to say to the women end of the work.

"Many of the business persons I have talked to recently have not known of the existence of this office or have not availed themselves of its service because they have been ignorant of its proper function. I find our office is often confused with a charitable organization. We are not a charitable organization in any sense of the word. We cooperate, of course, in every way with all charitable activities, but that end of the work is not ours. We find work for women and women for work. Ours is a clearing house. We do not set rates nor dictate policies. We are simply brokers, but any woman in Philadelphia who is out of employment is entitled to come here, register for work, and expect our cooperation in finding it; and any employer in need of women workers will be provided with what he is looking for so far as the supply of workers from time to time permits.

"My purpose in making this initial talk is to acquaint you with the operation of our office and invite you to make use of this service. Our upkeep is taken care of by State appropriation to which every taxpayer very materially contributes and it has been my experience that few persons fail to take advantage of anything they are paying for.

"While shopping around for work for our applicants recently, I have often been impressed by the number of specialists with whom employers of labor are constantly in consultation. Most of the modern industrial problems appear to be taken care of and quite properly so by specialists along one line or another—heating, traffic, transportation, smoke, safety; but the human element in business is sometimes handled in a somewhat haphazard manner. We are specialists in our line of work. We study your requirements and make every effort to fill your requisitions in the most scientific way. From fifty to one hundred women come into the office every day. They are very carefully scrutinized and the experience they have had is carefully analyzed. Registration cards containing their business history are then graded and filed occupationally. Most of our callers are suitable for employment and we can almost always supply at

very short notice of any kind of help called for. We have on file at the present time and can have in your office the same day, or on the day following the receipt of your order, for emergency, permanent or temporary work, accountants, artists, bookkeepers, clerks of all kinds, cafeteria help, and all grades of helpers both trained and untrained, for hotels, hospitals, and institutions.

"Of the many reasons we can give you why you should avail yourself of this service, the strongest to me is the fact that it doesn't cost a girl or woman a nickel to get a job through this office. The service is free to everybody in the State. I personally have been in employment work almost all my business life. I have hired thousands of women and have worked, too, on nearly every kind of job I have hired women for, so that I know what you want and what they want.

"Our office is a pretty reliable business barometer. Our daily report sheet indicates very clearly just how the wheels of business are running. As a result of the period of industrial inactivity from which we are now emerging, an unusual number of very high grade women trained along particular lines during many years of service have found themselves out of employment. Frequently, high grade office experts, stenographers, secretaries, and bookkeepers are hard to find on short notice; but just now this market is crowded. This condition will quickly pass as this particular group is very rapidly absorbed when business becomes normal. We are very glad to call on any employer at his invitation and discuss with him any phase of a question covering women's work.

"Our office telephone number is Spruce 8168. Will you please make a note of it? Our hours are from 8:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. to noontime on Saturday."

FAILURE OF CAST IRON COVER IN HYDROSTATIC TEST OF BOILER INDIRECTLY CAUSES FATAL ACCIDENT

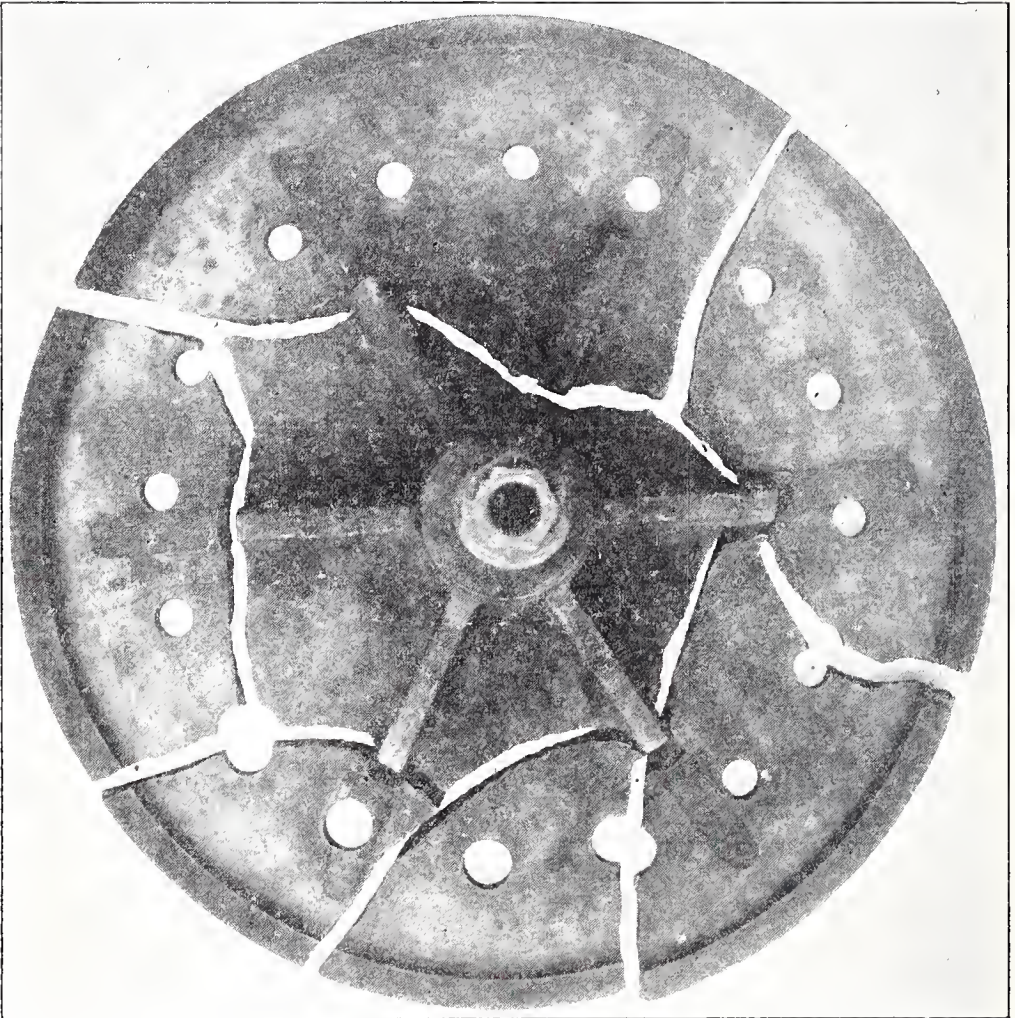
By John S. Spicer,
Chief of Accident Investigation Section,
Bureau of Inspection.

It is necessary in this State that all standard boilers, before being fired and subjected to steam pressure, be submitted to a hydrostatic test. This test is designed to ascertain if the boiler is strong enough to withstand the steam pressure for which it has been designed.

A hydrostatic test is accomplished by blanking off or closing up all exit pipes leading to the boiler, excepting two openings, one through which the boiler is filled with water, and the other at the highest point on the boiler through which any air could escape. Additional water is added until the boiler is completely filled with water when the one opening or bleeder is closed. Pressure, either by means of a pump, water pressure or injector, is then applied to this water in the boiler. As water is incompressible, the pressure which is applied subjects the boiler to any pre-determined pressure,

and in the event of a rupture, due to failure of the boiler to withstand this pressure, there is practically no danger of a disastrous explosion such as would be the case if the boiler was full of steam.

In subjecting the boiler to a hydrostatic test, one and one-half times the proposed working pressure is applied. The importance of having all air excluded while a hydrostatic test is applied, is evident, as a result of an accident which recently occurred while such a test was being applied to a new boiler. This boiler in question was a 4



drum cross tube type, water tube boiler, having a heating surface of 6980 square feet. It was designed to withstand a working pressure of 207 pounds of steam. Such a boiler must be subjected to a hydrostatic test of 311 pounds per square inch before it is permissible to authorize such a boiler to be placed in service.

In preparing this particular boiler for the hydrostatic test, a cast iron blank or cover, which was not designed for this particular purpose, was used. A picture of this casting after rupture, is shown in the accompanying photograph. When it was found that the bolt holes, which it would be necessary to place in this casting in order to attach it to the boiler, would conflict with the stiffening ribs,

these stiffening ribs were machined off, as can be seen in the photograph. It is also interesting to note that the thickness of the web of this cast iron flange was only 19/32 of an inch. Of course, in the original design of the blank the six stiffening ribs were calculated to strengthen the flange for the purpose for which it was originally to be used. Notwithstanding it was not designed for this purpose, it probably would have withstood the pressure to which it was subjected, if these ribs had been left as originally intended.

To allow the air in the boiler to escape while it was being filled, a 3/4 inch valve was provided on the top of a pipe 4 feet long, fitted into the center of the hub on the blank on No. 1 or top drum. This valve was left open until the water flowed from the valve in a solid stream. The person making the test, then thought the air was all expelled from the boiler, and accordingly applied pressure. When this pressure reached 250 pounds per square inch the cast iron flange ruptured.

Sufficient air had been trapped in the boiler unknown to the person making the test, and the rupture of the flange allowed this to escape with great concussion and explosive effect. The noise startled a structural steel worker, who was engaged in work on a 12 inch I-beam about 10 feet from the explosion. He lost his balance and fell to the concrete floor, 35 feet below, with fatal results.

The details of this accident have been recounted for the benefit of boiler manufacturers, and state and casualty inspectors who have occasion to use hydrostatic tests, in order that they may be warned not to use improvised fittings when making boiler tests.

All boiler manufacturers should provide standard blanks for all places which would require blanking during the hydrostatic test. In addition, all boiler inspectors should see that sufficient bleeders are provided to release all trapped air pressure before the hydrostatic test is applied.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

At the monthly meeting of the Industrial Board held on November 7, 1924, the Secretary of Labor and Industry announced his policy concerning the conduct of the work of the Board. This policy is as follows:

"1. SAFETY STANDARDS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"The Industrial Board shall make suggestions for the making, alteration, or amendment of all safety standards, general rules, and regulations for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of the labor laws and the laws pertaining to construction, ventilation, and equipment of buildings where labor is employed, or where public assemblies are held. These suggestions should be in the form of definite rules and regulations which can be immediately promulgated by the Secretary of Labor and Industry. If for any reason he finds that these cannot be promulgated, he will immediately return them to the Industrial Board, stating in detail the reasons and requesting the Board to reconsider them at its next meeting.

"Rules and regulations may be formulated either by the Department for the advice of the Board prior to the promulgation, or the initiative may be with the Industrial Board. In the latter case the Board should seek information from the particular bureau having in charge the enforcement of the laws relating to the subject to which the rules and regulations apply.

"2. APPEALS.

"All appeals from the application by the Department of Labor and Industry of the laws affecting labor, and the rules and regulations of the Department for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of the labor laws and the laws pertaining to the construction, ventilation and equipment of building where labor is employed or where public assemblies are held, shall be promptly referred to the Industrial Board for hearing. Copies of such appeals shall be furnished to the Bureau of Inspection in order that it may be prepared to give to the Industrial Board at the time of hearing any possible assistance in the consideration of the appeal.

"When all the evidence with regard to any appeal has been taken the Board shall promptly make its recommendation for action to the Secretary of Labor and Industry. If the Secretary of Labor and Industry finds, for any reason that he cannot act upon such recommendation he will furnish to the Industrial Board at its next meeting his reasons for not so acting and request the Board to reconsider the matter.

"3. INTERPRETATIONS.

"The Secretary of Labor and Industry will refer to the Industrial Board for its consideration and advice all questions relating to the interpretation of rules and regulations of the Department requesting the Board to make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor and Industry for his guidance.

"All disputes arising between a bureau of the Department and a party outside of the Department concerning the interpretations of the rules and regulations of the Department will also be referred to the Industrial Board for consideration and recommendation.

"PROCEDURE.

"It is the desire of the Secretary of Labor and Industry that public hearings be conducted by the Industrial Board wherever such hearings might, in any way, bring to light suggestions of value from any portion of the public. Such hearings should be numerous and held at various portions of the State.

"All public hearings held by the Industrial Board with reference to any of its activities shall be in charge of the Secretary of the Board.

"The Secretary of the Industrial Board will furnish to any interested parties copies of recommendations made by the Board to the Department of Labor and Industry as the result of public hearings held by the Board.

"The Secretary of Labor and Industry in adopting any recommendation made by the Industrial Board will specify that his action is based

upon the Board's recommendation. In promulgating rules and regulations certification of the approval of the Board will follow the signature of the Secretary of Labor and Industry."

Owing to the fact that many requests had been received for information as to whether or not the meetings of the Industrial Board were open to the public the following resolution was adopted.

"That all those interested in the proceedings of the Board are welcome to be present at its regular meetings."

Other matters of particular interest which were acted upon by the Board at the November meeting were as follows:

TEXTILE STANDARDS

The Industrial Board recommended the adoption of the safety standards which had been drafted by a special committee for application to the textile industries. The promulgation of these standards will for the first time bring into effect regulations for the protection of the employes working in these industries.

The standards comprise ten rules, the first seven of which cover the guarding of mechanical power transmission apparatus. The eighth rule provides for the guarding of the point of operation or point of special hazard; the ninth, removal of dust and flying material; and the tenth special regulations for the dyeing and finishing departments.

Great credit is due the Textile Manufacturer's Association and the Textile Workers Union for the development of this standard. The Department wishes to express its special appreciation of the cooperation and assistance received from the following persons: Colonel Millard D. Brown, Continental Mills, Philadelphia; Mr. Chas. Stead, Folwell and Company, Philadelphia; Mr. Arthur McDonnell, Textile Workers Union, Philadelphia; Mr. Wm. F. Spaeth, Textile Workers Union, Philadelphia; and Mr. Gregory C. Kelly, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau, Philadelphia.

The standards were promulgated by the Department on November 7, 1924. Copies, as soon as received from the printer, will be mailed upon request.

CONE PULLEY RULINGS

The application to cone pulleys of the requirements of the Mechanical Power Transmission Standards showed that these requirements were impractical in this application. Special regulations for the guarding of cone pulleys and their belts were therefore drafted and these regulations were recommended for adoption by the Industrial Board. These regulations were promulgated by the Department on November 7, 1924. Copies of these rulings can be secured upon request.

OF 34,919 DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS OF FATAL
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA
22,442 ARE UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE

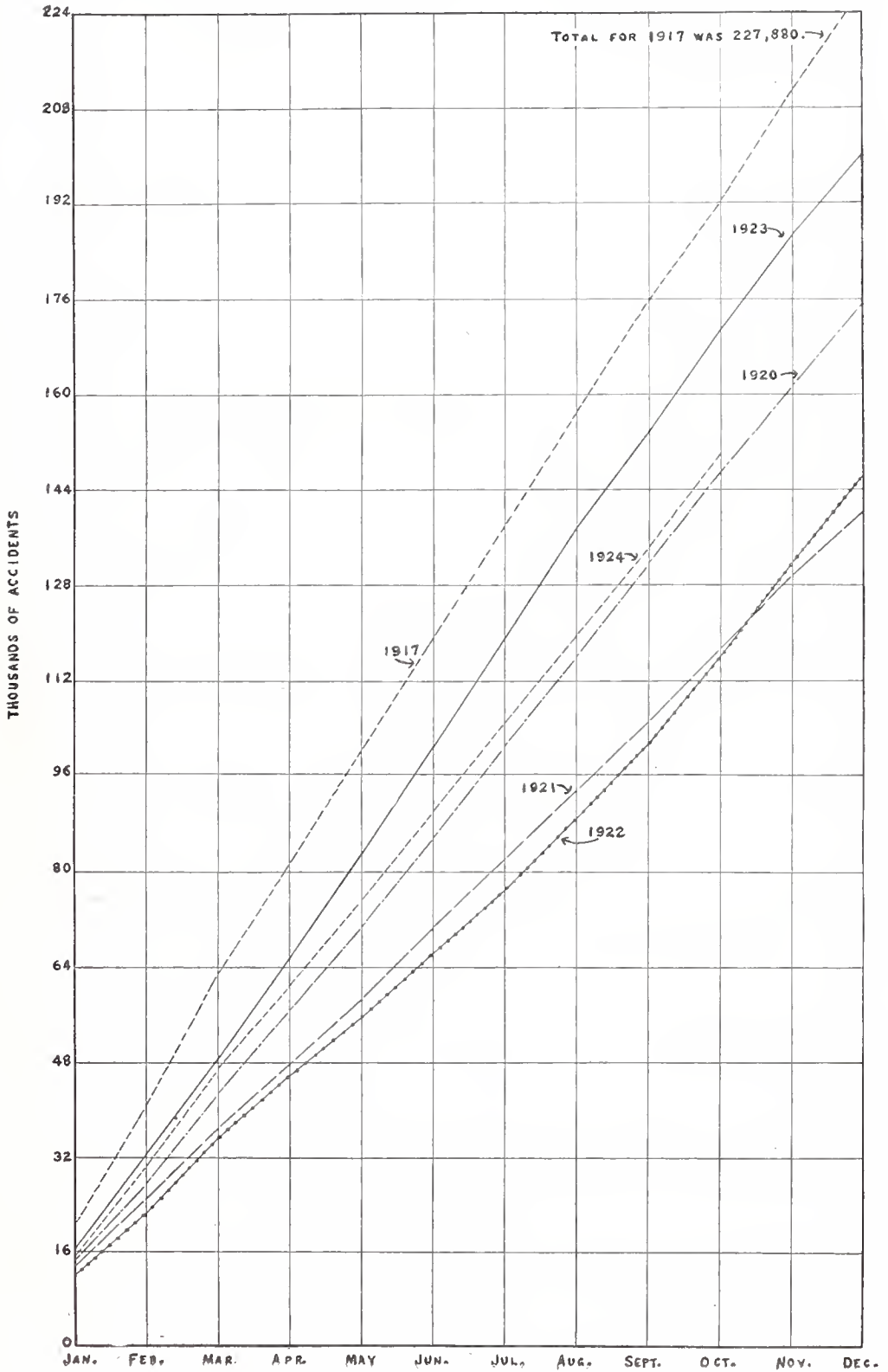
By William H. Horner,
Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

The records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the Department of Labor and Industry for the period January 1, 1916, to, and including October 23, 1924, show that in 13,767 fatal compensable cases, there was a total of 34,919 dependents, of whom, at the time of the workmen's compensation award, 22,442 were under sixteen years of age. Only the widows, mothers, husbands, and fathers in the following complete classification were over sixteen years of age.

| FEMALE DEPENDENTS | | MALE DEPENDENTS | |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| Widows, | 9,598 | Fathers, | 1,164 |
| Mothers, | 1,711 | Husbands, | 4 |
| Daughters, | 10,917 | Sons, | 11,087 |
| Stepdaughters, | 146 | Stepsons, | 135 |
| Adopted daughters, | 8 | Adopted sons, | 10 |
| Granddaughters, | 28 | Grandsons, | 42 |
| Sisters, | 25 | Brothers, | 18 |
| Children affected by the relation of <i>loco parentis</i> : | | Children affected by the relation of <i>loco parentis</i> : | |
| Nieces, | 9 | Cousins, | 1 |
| Others, | 7 | Nephews, | 5 |
| | | Others, | 4 |
| Total, | 22,449 | Total, | 12,470 |
| | | Grand Total, | 34,919 |

The records also show that in 1,237 cases the widows remarried within the 300 week period during which compensation is payable to widows. In these cases compensation payments ceased upon the remarriage of the widows, excepting where the husband was killed subsequent to January 1, 1920, in which cases, the proportionate lump sum payment provided by the 1919 amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act was paid.

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT TRENDS THROUGH SUCCESSIVE MONTHS BY SEPARATE YEARS



FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

| MONTH (1) | 1920 | | | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | FATAL (2) | NON- FATAL (3) | TOTAL (4) | FATAL (5) | NON- FATAL (6) | TOTAL (7) | FATAL (8) | NON- FATAL (9) | TOTAL (10) | FATAL (11) | NON- FATAL (12) | TOTAL (13) | FATAL (14) | NON- FATAL (15) | TOTAL (16) |
| January | 239 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| February | 229 | 14,635 | 14,874 | 196 | 13,776 | 13,972 | 152 | 11,951 | 12,103 | 223 | 16,710 | 16,933 | 233 | 15,280 | 15,513 |
| March | 204 | 12,555 | 12,759 | 155 | 11,105 | 11,260 | 171 | 10,580 | 10,751 | 221 | 15,276 | 15,497 | 181 | 14,812 | 14,993 |
| April | 443 | 27,190 | 27,633 | 351 | 24,881 | 25,232 | 323 | 22,854 | 23,177 | 444 | 31,956 | 32,400 | 414 | 30,092 | 30,506 |
| May | 213 | 15,177 | 15,390 | 172 | 11,563 | 11,735 | 172 | 12,582 | 12,754 | 222 | 15,653 | 15,875 | 212 | 15,989 | 16,201 |
| June | 656 | 42,367 | 43,023 | 553 | 36,444 | 36,997 | 495 | 35,113 | 35,608 | 666 | 47,639 | 48,305 | 626 | 46,081 | 46,707 |
| July | 173 | 13,705 | 13,878 | 133 | 10,757 | 10,890 | 104 | 10,185 | 10,289 | 196 | 16,680 | 16,885 | 151 | 13,931 | 14,082 |
| August | 829 | 56,072 | 56,901 | 656 | 47,201 | 47,857 | 599 | 45,298 | 45,897 | 862 | 64,328 | 65,190 | 777 | 60,012 | 60,789 |
| September | 1,037 | 69,191 | 70,228 | 822 | 58,078 | 58,900 | 715 | 54,870 | 55,585 | 1,088 | 81,712 | 82,800 | 934 | 73,952 | 74,886 |
| October | 241 | 14,752 | 14,993 | 148 | 11,487 | 11,635 | 140 | 10,532 | 10,672 | 188 | 17,433 | 17,621 | 175 | 14,324 | 14,499 |
| November | 1,278 | 84,242 | 85,521 | 970 | 69,565 | 70,535 | 855 | 65,402 | 66,257 | 1,276 | 99,115 | 100,421 | 1,109 | 88,276 | 89,385 |
| December | 238 | 14,892 | 15,130 | 160 | 11,196 | 11,356 | 124 | 10,263 | 10,387 | 221 | 17,749 | 17,970 | 185 | 14,917 | 15,102 |
| Totals | 1,516 | 99,135 | 100,651 | 1,130 | 80,761 | 81,891 | 979 | 75,665 | 76,644 | 1,497 | 110,894 | 112,391 | 1,294 | 108,193 | 109,487 |
| January | 224 | 15,056 | 15,280 | 145 | 11,454 | 11,599 | 117 | 11,871 | 11,988 | 216 | 18,452 | 18,668 | 187 | 14,661 | 14,848 |
| February | 1,710 | 114,191 | 115,901 | 1,275 | 92,215 | 93,490 | 1,096 | 87,536 | 88,632 | 1,713 | 133,316 | 137,059 | 1,481 | 117,854 | 119,335 |
| March | 193 | 14,981 | 15,174 | 164 | 11,241 | 11,405 | 138 | 12,307 | 12,445 | 173 | 15,504 | 15,677 | 167 | 14,250 | 14,417 |
| April | 1,933 | 129,172 | 131,105 | 1,439 | 103,456 | 104,895 | 1,234 | 99,843 | 101,077 | 1,886 | 150,850 | 152,736 | 1,648 | 132,084 | 133,732 |
| May | 187 | 15,528 | 15,715 | 186 | 12,300 | 12,486 | 201 | 14,912 | 15,113 | 207 | 17,380 | 17,587 | 180 | 15,839 | 16,019 |
| June | 2,120 | 144,700 | 146,820 | 1,625 | 115,756 | 117,381 | 1,435 | 114,775 | 116,190 | 2,093 | 168,230 | 170,323 | 1,828 | 147,923 | 149,751 |
| July | 198 | 13,968 | 14,166 | 154 | 11,665 | 11,819 | 260 | 14,824 | 15,084 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 | 163 | 15,532 | 15,695 |
| August | 2,318 | 158,668 | 160,986 | 1,779 | 127,421 | 129,200 | 1,695 | 129,679 | 131,274 | 2,256 | 183,762 | 186,018 | 2,056 | 177,923 | 179,979 |
| September | 210 | 13,783 | 13,993 | 145 | 10,852 | 10,997 | 195 | 14,786 | 14,981 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 | 156 | 14,261 | 14,417 |
| Totals | 2,528 | 172,451 | 174,979 | 1,924 | 138,273 | 140,197 | 1,890 | 144,865 | 146,255 | 2,412 | 198,023 | 200,435 | 2,256 | 177,923 | 179,979 |

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to November Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE | Building and Contracting | | Chemicals and Allied Products | | Clay, Glass and Stone Products | | Clothing Manufacture | | Food and Kindred Products | | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods | | Liquors and Beverages | | Lumber and Its Manufacture | | Paper and Printing Industries | | Textiles | | Laundries | | Metals and Metal Products | | COAL MINES | | | | Transportation and Public Utilities | | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal | | Tobacco and Its Products | | Miscellaneous Industries | | Hotels and Restaurants | | Mercantile Establishments | | Jobbers and Warehouses | | Municipalities | | Total | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|----|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|----------|-----|-----------|--------|---------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anthracite | | Bituminous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (1) | * F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | F. | N. F. | | | |
| Machinery, | 5 | 015 | 2 | 137 | 4 | 480 | 507 | 2 | 421 | 1 | 357 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 1,165 | 2 | 755 | 4 | 908 | 70 | 25 | 7,460 | 4 | 515 | 12 | 808 | 2 | 137 | 2 | 132 | 143 | 1 | 432 | 62 | 218 | 55 | 1 | 75 | 74 | 15,498 | | | | | | |
| Boilers, | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 70 | 22 | | 0 | 1 | 19 | | 1 | | | | 0 | | 5 | | | | 2 | 5 | 100 | | | | | |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, | | 82 | | 42 | 1 | 9 | | 3 | 16 | | 2 | | 3 | | 10 | | 3 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 121 | 1 | 58 | | 50 | 1 | 36 | | 17 | | | 12 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 13 | 5 | 497 | | | | | | |
| Transmission, | | 19 | | 11 | 3 | 46 | | 4 | 2 | 16 | | 6 | | 1 | 11 | | 18 | 13 | | 3 | 3 | 77 | 3 | 41 | | 33 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 18 | | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 14 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Elevators, | 11 | 109 | | 17 | 3 | 26 | 25 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 18 | | 5 | | 13 | 2 | 24 | 21 | | 1 | 4 | 104 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 21 | | 5 | | 3 | 4 | 40 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 66 | 2 | 49 | 7 | 44 | 719 | | | |
| Cranes & Derricks, | 15 | 575 | 2 | 72 | 1 | 66 | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 15 | | 1 | | 15 | | 15 | 6 | | | 35 | 1,753 | 5 | 05 | | 51 | 8 | 147 | 1 | 82 | | 2 | | 23 | | | 20 | 8 | | 11 | 69 | 3,007 | | | | |
| Cars & Engines, | 18 | 287 | 2 | 61 | 5 | 309 | | 5 | 46 | 1 | 15 | | 7 | | 71 | 2 | 44 | 3 | | | 37 | 2,606 | 05 | 5,805 | 71 | 5,571 | 168 | 3,764 | 3 | 239 | | 4 | 1 | 37 | | 2 | 2 | 88 | 20 | 1 | 47 | 406 | 19,121 | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, | 12 | 448 | | 70 | | 58 | | 13 | 2 | 149 | | 11 | | 17 | | 62 | 1 | 41 | 30 | | 15 | 5 | 820 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 43 | 61 | 3,178 | 1 | 44 | | 4 | 4 | 162 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 283 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 308 | 108 | 5,691 | |
| Horse Vehicles, | 1 | 166 | 1 | 27 | | 39 | | 1 | 62 | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 139 | | 5 | 5 | | | 5 | | 47 | | 43 | 1 | 06 | 13 | 913 | | 18 | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 134 | 25 | 1,918 | | |
| Hand Trucks, | | 227 | | 86 | 1 | 408 | 12 | | 154 | | 63 | | 4 | | 65 | | 107 | 1 | 83 | | 4 | 6 | 1,820 | | 66 | | 61 | 1 | 599 | | 20 | | 0 | 1 | 59 | | 12 | | 79 | 1 | 53 | 22 | 11 | 4,040 | | |
| Water Craft, | 3 | 67 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | | 2 | 11 | 1 | 19 | | 12 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 11 | 128 | | | |
| Handling Objects, | 8 | 3,290 | | 594 | 5 | 1,731 | 296 | 1 | 993 | 1 | 312 | | 90 | | 827 | | 450 | 423 | | 23 | 10 | 10,806 | 7 | 5,245 | 5 | 2,904 | 6 | 2,703 | 1 | 455 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 011 | | 270 | 6 | 1,114 | 1 | 852 | 4 | 368 | 61 | 33,626 | | |
| Hand Tools, | 2 | 1,603 | | 218 | | 319 | | 62 | 478 | 2 | 116 | | 15 | 3 | 553 | | 116 | 2 | 127 | | 2 | 10 | 4,761 | 7 | 2,763 | 1 | 2,763 | | 1,045 | 1 | 23 | | 13 | | 217 | | 114 | 1 | 403 | | 67 | 4 | 223 | 33 | 16,047 | |
| Electricity, | 11 | 51 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 26 | | 3 | 13 | | 7 | | | | 7 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | | 6 | 340 | 12 | 133 | 0 | 196 | 30 | 179 | | 7 | | | | 9 | | 2 | | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 70 | 1,020 | | |
| Explosives & Explosions, | 4 | 95 | 10 | 46 | 3 | 43 | | 1 | 1 | 16 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 | | 6 | 189 | 91 | 800 | 58 | 229 | 10 | 57 | 3 | 32 | | | 28 | | 17 | 2 | 10 | | 5 | 1 | 22 | 201 | 1,616 | | | |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, | 8 | 504 | 6 | 241 | 2 | 220 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 188 | | 70 | | 13 | | 51 | | 119 | 2 | 126 | | 17 | 25 | 2,891 | 8 | 312 | 4 | 222 | 0 | 883 | 1 | 37 | | 4 | 150 | 1 | 137 | 3 | 79 | | 17 | 0 | 101 | 80 | 5,928 | |
| Falling Objects, | 30 | 1,506 | 2 | 123 | 3 | 357 | | 21 | 168 | | 51 | | 9 | 6 | 252 | | 107 | 1 | 70 | | 6 | 28 | 2,849 | 9 | 490 | 3 | 186 | 6 | 475 | 1 | 95 | | 8 | 2 | 163 | | 23 | 1 | 201 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 155 | 102 | 7,353 | |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), | | 15 | | | 5 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 211 | 6,189 | 173 | 6,353 | | | 8 | 186 | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 397 | 12,841 | | | |
| Fall of Persons, | 52 | 2,850 | 7 | 316 | 6 | 574 | | 172 | 1 | 519 | 2 | 152 | 3 | 42 | 2 | 321 | 2 | 265 | 3 | 264 | | 25 | 26 | 3,360 | 12 | 1,924 | 5 | 875 | 18 | 1,643 | 4 | 178 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 704 | 2 | 225 | 6 | 788 | | 175 | 7 | 402 | 164 | 15,994 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, | 4 | 1,679 | | 146 | | 355 | | 109 | 1 | 264 | | 92 | | 21 | 2 | 166 | 1 | 136 | 187 | | 15 | 3 | 2,185 | 1 | 1,805 | | 738 | 1 | 654 | | 64 | | 27 | 1 | 829 | | 79 | 2 | 415 | | 106 | 1 | 142 | 17 | 6,601 | |
| Miscellaneous Causes, | 10 | 552 | 3 | 85 | 4 | 213 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 185 | | 42 | 1 | 10 | | 118 | | 54 | 2 | 78 | | 11 | 17 | 1,304 | 10 | 1,195 | 13 | 615 | 5 | 586 | 6 | 65 | | 5 | 4 | 254 | 3 | 82 | 1 | 218 | 2 | 44 | 27 | 256 | 116 | 5,026 |
| Total, | 201 | 14,747 | 48 | 2,340 | 43 | 5,593 | 2 | 15 | 3,70 | 0 | 1,331 | 5 | 28 | 26 | 3,87 | 13 | 2,26 | 15 | 2,476 | 1 | 21 | 250 | 43,394 | 486 | 27,347 | 350 | 21,784 | 316 | 16,315 | 32 | 1,570 | 2 | 334 | 35 | 3,311 | 10 | 1,017 | 36 | 4,096 | 9 | 1,119 | 74 | 2,898 | 2,022 | 101,313 | |

NOTE: F. = FATAL, N. F. = NON-FATAL.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

* Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, January to November Inclusive 1924

| CAUSE (1) | Building and Contracting (2) | Chemicals and Allied Products (3) | Clay, Glass and Stone Products (4) | Clothing Manufacture (5) | Food and Kindred Products (6) | Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods (7) | Liquors and Beverages (8) | Lumber and Its Manufacture (9) | Paper and Printing Industries (10) | Textiles (11) | Laundries (12) | Metals and Metal Products (13) | COAL MINES | | Transportation and Public Utilities (16) | Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal (17) | Tobacco and Its Products (18) | Miscellaneous Industries (19) | Hotels and Restaurants (20) | Mercantile Establishments (21) | Jobbers and Warehousemen (22) | Municipalities (23) | Total (24) |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anthracite (14) | Bituminous (15) | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery, ----- | 63,389 | 27,199 | 41,097 | 7,419 | 45,970 | 18,449 | 8,138 | 105,079 | 38,798 | 55,319 | 6,783 | 440,140 | 33,966 | 102,919 | 15,528 | 15,469 | 2,208 | 26,743 | 2,441 | 18,942 | 2,236 | 9,858 | 1,091,098 |
| Boilers, ----- | 6,125 | 50 | 6,064 | | 47 | | 22 | 6,021 | 42 | 68 | 12 | 8,622 | 457 | 81 | 6,336 | 14 | | 78 | | 54 | | 20 | 34,113 |
| Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers, ----- | 3,749 | 7,185 | 6,072 | 44 | 836 | 628 | 772 | 825 | 317 | 82 | 321 | 15,709 | 12,454 | 3,655 | 8,825 | 285 | | 642 | 33 | 132 | 21 | 1,153 | 68,940 |
| Transmission, ----- | 663 | 4,710 | 19,725 | 68 | 12,247 | 101 | | 6,298 | 200 | 285 | 62 | 25,780 | 19,243 | 639 | 6,165 | 6,721 | | 326 | 12 | 54 | 18 | | 103,389 |
| Elevators, ----- | 68,500 | 310 | 18,505 | 613 | 6,834 | 6,328 | 81 | 319 | 12,567 | 395 | 10 | 28,288 | 36,879 | 6,520 | 6,284 | 128 | 31 | 24,668 | 12,401 | 41,362 | 12,814 | 196 | 283,826 |
| Cranes & Derricks ----- | 111,235 | 15,183 | 8,045 | | 6,735 | 6,240 | 10 | 840 | 190 | 106 | | 274,080 | 32,709 | 2,728 | 51,619 | 10,348 | 18 | 732 | | 1,173 | 139 | 142 | 522,115 |
| Cars & Engines, ----- | 124,317 | 13,177 | 38,271 | 2,457 | 1,964 | 10,704 | 111 | 2,035 | 13,255 | 32 | | 300,834 | 702,294 | 558,705 | 1,176,531 | 25,147 | 47 | 6,777 | 13 | 14,222 | 259 | 9,180 | 2,999,461 |
| Motor Vehicles, ----- | 82,105 | 1,397 | 801 | 213 | 15,317 | 256 | 382 | 1,145 | 0,739 | 538 | 228 | 48,136 | 6,637 | 6,833 | 448,145 | 6,823 | 70 | 27,463 | 6,196 | 36,138 | 7,555 | 69,746 | 772,803 |
| Horse Vehicles, ----- | 8,270 | 6,468 | 395 | 30 | 945 | 7 | 143 | 21,174 | 51 | 61 | 60 | 1,058 | 722 | 7,669 | 94,911 | 250 | | 8,513 | 6,063 | 7,672 | 0,290 | 14,409 | 185,157 |
| Hand Trucks, ----- | 3,519 | 1,038 | 10,775 | 218 | 1,755 | 728 | 36 | 1,124 | 1,481 | 7,021 | 39 | 64,416 | 920 | 1,096 | 15,421 | 260 | 58 | 6,750 | 723 | 1,072 | 6,659 | 364 | 125,682 |
| Water Craft, ----- | 18,999 | 6,039 | 10 | | | | | 6,014 | | | | 6,169 | | 12,139 | 6,310 | 126 | | 6,000 | | 6,033 | 38 | 7 | 67,914 |
| Handling Objects, ----- | 100,985 | 9,477 | 59,676 | 3,596 | 19,525 | 10,115 | 1,291 | 13,355 | 6,075 | 6,083 | 379 | 228,299 | 105,195 | 76,250 | 70,482 | 12,006 | 6,771 | 42,925 | 6,192 | 53,301 | 10,835 | 29,631 | 863,686 |
| Hand Tools, ----- | 49,594 | 3,981 | 5,684 | 678 | 7,590 | 13,493 | 157 | 29,839 | 1,177 | 13,609 | 54 | 144,017 | 75,162 | 44,233 | 21,083 | 9,425 | 131 | 2,919 | 1,324 | 12,889 | 677 | 27,346 | 464,022 |
| Electricity, ----- | 66,622 | 24,268 | 7,528 | 35 | 169 | 85 | | 1,440 | 6,104 | 46 | 6,000 | 19,559 | 73,845 | 56,074 | 182,184 | 71 | | 114 | 17 | 114 | 4 | 6,036 | 477,783 |
| Explosives & Explosions, ----- | 26,711 | 116,570 | 18,624 | 6 | 7,448 | 10 | 22 | 6,667 | 12,145 | 90 | | 38,990 | 691,191 | 379,533 | 63,515 | 20,151 | | 3,420 | 237 | 12,124 | 85 | 0,499 | 1,813,931 |
| Hot & Corrosive Substances, ----- | 54,430 | 31,706 | 11,127 | 6,599 | 8,663 | 917 | 292 | 600 | 1,139 | 15,274 | 212 | 187,608 | 59,065 | 27,144 | 58,283 | 6,474 | | 26,926 | 8,626 | 19,047 | 218 | 37,406 | 560,687 |
| Pulling Objects, ----- | 202,633 | 13,736 | 23,633 | 235 | 2,196 | 746 | 115 | 42,257 | 1,243 | 7,315 | 67 | 211,713 | 69,450 | 26,182 | 42,387 | 7,678 | 90 | 14,534 | 353 | 8,905 | 6,882 | 50,670 | 729,276 |
| Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries), ----- | 241 | | 39,974 | | | | | | | | | 134 | 1,100,036 | 1,210,019 | | 51,891 | | | | | | 74 | 2,006,389 |
| Fall of Persons, ----- | 362,889 | 47,846 | 18,118 | 2,554 | 13,660 | 13,718 | 18,968 | 19,778 | 16,246 | 21,129 | 503 | 207,137 | 95,311 | 49,738 | 139,885 | 26,489 | 6,520 | 50,222 | 15,756 | 42,018 | 2,819 | 49,010 | 1,254,511 |
| Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects, ----- | 40,961 | 1,898 | 3,251 | 1,263 | 9,014 | 3,329 | 297 | 13,963 | 7,334 | 1,468 | 236 | 10,827 | 22,303 | 8,088 | 12,660 | 659 | 399 | 8,838 | 1,245 | 17,199 | 1,374 | 8,067 | 205,091 |
| Miscellaneous Causes, ----- | 108,168 | 19,394 | 26,214 | 6,603 | 16,899 | 564 | 6,132 | 1,079 | 746 | 13,617 | 102 | 110,531 | 72,946 | 88,138 | 45,318 | 32,477 | 93 | 33,567 | 18,575 | 8,809 | 12,090 | 170,091 | 804,608 |
| Total, ----- | 1,593,538 | 356,232 | 381,639 | 32,851 | 176,284 | 94,155 | 24,879 | 243,199 | 136,211 | 145,167 | 15,074 | 2,437,346 | 1,106,198 | 2,668,683 | 2,471,904 | 246,315 | 16,416 | 294,238 | 89,020 | 302,010 | 71,672 | 495,931 | 15,623,472 |

*Weighted according to the scale of time losses for weighing industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total | Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total | Fatal | Permanent Disability | Temporary Disability | Total | Fatal | Permanent Disability |
| January | 233 | 144 | 15,136 | 15,513 | January | 202 | 341 | January | 202 | 5,135 | 5,678 | 202 | 341 |
| February | 181 | 143 | 14,669 | 14,993 | February | 168 | 300 | February | 168 | 6,559 | 7,027 | 168 | 300 |
| March | 212 | 135 | 15,854 | 16,201 | March | 206 | 311 | March | 206 | 7,425 | 7,942 | 206 | 311 |
| April | 151 | 131 | 13,840 | 14,082 | April | 161 | 292 | April | 161 | 5,799 | 6,252 | 161 | 292 |
| May | 157 | 108 | 13,832 | 14,097 | May | 174 | 260 | May | 174 | 7,417 | 7,881 | 174 | 260 |
| June | 175 | 127 | 14,197 | 14,459 | June | 150 | 262 | June | 150 | 6,307 | 6,719 | 150 | 262 |
| July | 185 | 139 | 14,778 | 15,102 | July | 135 | 231 | July | 135 | 5,389 | 5,755 | 135 | 231 |
| August | 187 | 112 | 14,549 | 14,818 | August | 118 | 243 | August | 118 | 5,498 | 5,839 | 118 | 243 |
| September | 167 | 136 | 14,694 | 14,897 | September | 207 | 215 | September | 207 | 5,435 | 5,857 | 207 | 215 |
| October | 180 | 118 | 15,721 | 16,019 | October | 160 | 291 | October | 160 | 5,980 | 6,431 | 160 | 291 |
| November | 194 | 106 | 13,583 | 13,583 | November | 111 | 239 | November | 111 | 6,546 | 6,896 | 111 | 239 |
| Total-1924 | 2,022 | 1,399 | 159,913 | 163,354 | Total-1924 | 1,792 | 3,015 | Total-1924 | 1,792 | 67,490 | 72,597 | 1,792 | 3,015 |
| *Grand Total | 22,490 | 5,898 | 1,617,696 | 1,646,084 | *Grand Total | 17,811 | 13,266 | *Grand Total | 17,811 | 575,018 | 606,115 | 17,811 | 13,266 |

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Fatal | Comp. Awarded | Fatal | Comp. Paid | Disability | Comp. Paid | Fatal | Comp. Paid | Disability | Comp. Paid | Fatal | Comp. Paid | Disability | Comp. Paid |
| January | \$550,146 | \$250,936 | \$471,038 | \$51,944 | January | 202 | \$134,789 | 5,135 | \$5,678 | 202 | \$134,789 | 5,135 | \$5,678 |
| February | 444,727 | 200,185 | 575,626 | 784,811 | February | 168 | 76,465 | 6,559 | 7,027 | 168 | 76,465 | 6,559 | 7,027 |
| March | 618,985 | 307,470 | 664,723 | 972,153 | March | 206 | 105,931 | 7,425 | 7,942 | 206 | 105,931 | 7,425 | 7,942 |
| April | 491,406 | 362,026 | 600,748 | 962,774 | April | 161 | 82,382 | 5,799 | 6,252 | 161 | 82,382 | 5,799 | 6,252 |
| May | 572,042 | 358,607 | 691,212 | 1,049,819 | May | 174 | 77,116 | 7,417 | 7,881 | 174 | 77,116 | 7,417 | 7,881 |
| June | 453,206 | 226,046 | 667,213 | 893,259 | June | 150 | 24,000 | 6,307 | 6,719 | 150 | 24,000 | 6,307 | 6,719 |
| July | 406,672 | 288,725 | 496,713 | 785,438 | July | 135 | 26,676 | 5,389 | 5,755 | 135 | 26,676 | 5,389 | 5,755 |
| August | 427,772 | 251,811 | 526,205 | 781,076 | August | 118 | 19,132 | 5,498 | 5,839 | 118 | 19,132 | 5,498 | 5,839 |
| September | 577,349 | 297,789 | 506,767 | 801,556 | September | 207 | 14,088 | 5,435 | 5,857 | 207 | 14,088 | 5,435 | 5,857 |
| October | 460,194 | 322,568 | 525,481 | 818,052 | October | 160 | 17,730 | 5,980 | 6,431 | 160 | 17,730 | 5,980 | 6,431 |
| November | 351,187 | 286,052 | 533,521 | 819,513 | November | 111 | 20,457 | 6,546 | 6,896 | 111 | 20,457 | 6,546 | 6,896 |
| Total-1924 | \$5,413,686 | \$3,194,215 | \$6,259,310 | \$9,453,525 | Total-1924 | 1,792 | \$241,258 | 67,490 | 72,597 | 1,792 | \$241,258 | 67,490 | 72,597 |
| *Grand Total | \$48,561,867 | \$18,113,955 | \$41,070,681 | \$59,181,636 | *Grand Total | 17,811 | \$1,881,062 | 575,018 | 606,115 | 17,811 | \$1,881,062 | 575,018 | 606,115 |

**PERMANENT INJURIES

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded |
| 10 | \$25,462 | 7 | \$16,682 | 32 | \$64,395 | 21 | \$12,000 | 86 | \$134,789 | 21 | \$12,000 | 86 | \$134,789 |
| 7 | 16,900 | 5 | 12,900 | 24 | 46,915 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 |
| 5 | 11,071 | 9 | 19,809 | 18 | 36,346 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 |
| 13 | 32,030 | 5 | 12,183 | 20 | 40,195 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,116 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,116 |
| 9 | 22,570 | 7 | 17,100 | 16 | 33,179 | 13 | 24,000 | 36 | 82,382 | 13 | 24,000 | 36 | 82,382 |
| 12 | 28,456 | 8 | 19,383 | 13 | 27,300 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 |
| 7 | 17,548 | 3 | 7,740 | 17 | 34,632 | 11 | 19,132 | 42 | 61,446 | 11 | 19,132 | 42 | 61,446 |
| 7 | 17,443 | 6 | 14,091 | 21 | 42,734 | 8 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 | 8 | 14,088 | 49 | 71,729 |
| 10 | 25,640 | 4 | 9,860 | 11 | 21,473 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 63,969 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 63,969 |
| 11 | 26,639 | 4 | 10,030 | 11 | 23,100 | 12 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 | 12 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 |
| 7 | 17,750 | 6 | 15,480 | 15 | 27,987 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 |
| 98 | \$241,509 | 64 | \$155,258 | 198 | \$397,256 | 133 | \$241,258 | 597 | \$915,318 | 133 | \$241,258 | 597 | \$915,318 |
| 964 | \$1,847,837 | 614 | \$1,413,111 | 2,192 | \$3,846,725 | 1,189 | \$1,881,062 | 5,286 | \$7,117,081 | 1,189 | \$1,881,062 | 5,286 | \$7,117,081 |
| Total 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PERMANENT INJURIES (Cont'd)

| 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | | 1924 | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded | No. | Amt. Awarded |
| 120 | \$42,227 | 115 | \$21,307 | 8 | \$19,535 | 21 | \$12,000 | 86 | \$134,789 | 21 | \$12,000 | 86 | \$134,789 |
| 151 | 49,831 | 110 | 19,802 | 4 | 11,816 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 | 14 | 24,245 | 48 | 76,465 |
| 132 | 42,381 | 112 | 22,726 | 5 | 8,414 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 | 13 | 23,040 | 68 | 105,931 |
| 136 | 46,197 | 125 | 23,582 | 3 | 1,530 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,116 | 5 | 9,000 | 52 | 77,116 |
| 148 | 49,012 | 98 | 18,196 | 7 | 15,585 | 13 | 24,000 | 36 | 82,382 | 13 | 24,000 | 36 | 82,382 |
| 138 | 49,750 | 76 | 14,868 | 2 | 28,190 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 | 15 | 26,676 | 48 | 75,450 |
| 96 | 35,154 | 97 | 17,706 | 7 | 4,118 | 11 | 19,132 | 42 | 61,446 | 11 | 19,132 | 42 | 61,446 |
| 92 | 31,489 | 84 | 15,941 | 8 | 13,356 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 63,969 | 10 | 17,730 | 42 | 63,969 |
| 114 | 40,085 | 72 | 13,215 | 3 | 9,460 | 12 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 | 12 | 20,457 | 47 | 72,000 |
| 116 | 41,254 | 132 | 25,498 | 5 | 22,025 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 |
| 111 | 41,229 | 74 | 17,562 | 4 | 8,560 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 | 11 | 20,900 | 59 | 89,031 |
| 1,353 | \$468,612 | 1,090 | \$210,403 | 55 | \$142,589 | 133 | \$241,258 | 597 | \$915,318 | 133 | \$241,258 | 597 | \$915,318 |
| 2,148 | \$741,501 | 1,763 | \$335,423 | 265 | \$921,633 | 1,189 | \$1,881,062 | 5,286 | \$7,117,081 | 1,189 | \$1,881,062 | 5,286 | \$7,117,081 |
| Total 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Since the inception of the act.—Jan. 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

| Cities | 1924 | | | 1923 | | | Jan. to November Inclusive, 1924 | Jan. to November Inclusive, 1923 |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Per- mits | Opera- tions. | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Estimated Cost |
| Allentown | 60 | 84 | \$357,147 | 70 | 87 | \$229,950 | 1,016 | \$5,012,362 |
| Altoona | 103 | 103 | 263,219 | 115 | 149 | 200,357 | 2,027 | 3,355,194 |
| Bethlehem | 21 | *21 | 25,675 | 27 | 27 | 96,575 | 503 | 2,352,157 |
| Bradford | 12 | *12 | 9,220 | 11 | *11 | 9,780 | 268 | 2,682,953 |
| Erie | 171 | 171 | 521,129 | 155 | 155 | 319,375 | 2,128 | 5,888,783 |
| Harrisburg | 56 | 80 | 151,600 | 57 | 46 | 165,308 | 890 | 5,696,663 |
| Lancaster | 67 | 72 | 210,231 | 53 | 64 | 156,350 | 904 | 4,716,751 |
| Lebanon | 84 | 81 | 191,760 | 39 | 39 | 100,275 | | |
| New Castle | 975 | 1,387 | 6,079,970 | 1,053 | 1,335 | 5,406,040 | 14,698 | 133,590,710 |
| Philadelphia | 565 | 565 | 2,671,526 | 545 | 545 | 2,266,623 | 31,741 | 31,741,444 |
| Pittsburgh | 169 | 180 | 784,980 | 167 | 176 | 213,775 | 2,747 | 6,143,027 |
| Reading | 92 | *92 | 780,508 | 117 | *117 | 409,650 | 1,715 | 5,377,246 |
| Scranton | 16 | 16 | 766,575 | 13 | 13 | 54,850 | 241 | 3,042,390 |
| Uniontown | 17 | 17 | 44,227 | 13 | 13 | | 143 | 649,400 |
| Warren | 111 | *111 | 317,014 | 88 | *88 | 284,307 | 1,562 | 4,251,198 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 58 | 58 | 551,175 | 67 | 67 | 91,885 | 1,004 | 1,666,538 |
| Williamsport | 125 | 125 | 222,225 | 78 | 78 | 114,103 | 1,720 | 2,841,610 |
| York | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,702 | 3,178 | \$13,752,181 | 2,626 | 2,958 | \$10,017,348 | 39,425 | \$214,606,323 |
| | | | | | | | 35,502 | \$186,292,030 |

*Operations not given.

**Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

| Cities | 1924 | | | 1923 | | | 1922 | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | New Buildings | | | Alterations, Repairs, Etc. | | | New Buildings | | |
| | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost | Per- mits | Opera- tions | Estimated Cost |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown | 46 | 70 | \$308,297 | 14 | 14 | \$18,870 | 33 | 60 | \$179,900 |
| Altoona | 43 | 43 | 181,405 | 60 | 60 | 21,814 | 52 | 56 | 130,655 |
| Bradford | 10 | *10 | 8,020 | 2 | *2 | 1,200 | 9 | *9 | 9,780 |
| Erie | 125 | 125 | 478,462 | 46 | 46 | 42,667 | 129 | 129 | 269,900 |
| Harrisburg | 35 | 56 | 158,275 | 21 | 24 | 23,325 | 30 | 37 | 136,923 |
| Lancaster | 35 | 40 | 202,881 | 32 | 32 | 7,350 | 23 | 34 | 130,280 |
| McKeesport | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 88,740 |
| New Castle | 75 | 75 | 192,210 | 9 | 9 | 2,550 | | | |
| Philadelphia | 542 | 938 | 5,608,145 | 433 | 449 | 471,825 | 798 | 798 | 4,627,915 |
| Pittsburgh | 428 | 428 | 2,516,383 | 137 | 137 | 155,143 | 513 | 510 | 2,130,888 |
| Reading | 49 | 60 | 468,750 | 120 | 120 | 316,250 | 448 | 97 | 157,650 |
| Uniontown | 16 | 16 | 766,575 | | | | 45 | 122 | 54,850 |
| Warren | 8 | 8 | 28,500 | 9 | 9 | 15,727 | 13 | | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 46 | *46 | 273,040 | *65 | *65 | 43,684 | 49 | *49 | 240,790 |
| Williamsport | 29 | 29 | 548,297 | 29 | 29 | 5,878 | 34 | 34 | 82,575 |
| York | 77 | 77 | 184,650 | 48 | 48 | 57,375 | 31 | 31 | 110,545 |

*Operations not given.

**No permits required for alterations or repairs unless outside walls or roof is changed.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
NOVEMBER, 1924

MEN

WOMEN

| | Persons ap- plying for positions | | Persons asked for by em- ployers | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | | Persons sent to positions | | Persons receiving positions | |
|------------------|--|------------|--|------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 |
| | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions | Retentions |
| Agriculture | 130 | 91 | 111 | 114 | 100 | 60 | 88 | 52 | --- | 16 | --- | 12 |
| Building Trades | 1,062 | 1,265 | 702 | 976 | 773 | 909 | 650 | 761 | --- | 129 | 89 | 80 |
| Machinery & | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | 932 | 1,029 | 666 | 1,144 | 536 | 1,307 | 462 | 1,108 | --- | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Clerical | 258 | 314 | 65 | 103 | 63 | 111 | 56 | 97 | --- | 685 | 557 | 662 |
| Hotel & Inst'ns | 796 | 1,120 | 308 | 436 | 361 | 480 | 305 | 419 | --- | 306 | 180 | 228 |
| Mine & Quarry | 48 | 267 | 46 | 60 | 37 | 62 | 21 | 62 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Transportation | 270 | 238 | 84 | 108 | 112 | 137 | 84 | 109 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sales | 173 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 127 | 75 | 100 | 68 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Common Labor | 2,878 | 7,121 | 2,229 | 4,312 | 2,184 | 4,374 | 2,005 | 4,136 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Miscellaneous | 805 | 886 | 481 | 551 | 549 | 575 | 468 | 524 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total (4 wks) | 7,352 | 13,345 | 4,796 | 7,910 | 4,842 | 8,099 | 4,234 | 7,327 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Retentions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. (5 wks) | 10,041 | | 6,985 | | 7,000 | | 6,082 | | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sep. (4 wks) | 6,965 | | 4,349 | | 4,628 | | 4,014 | | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aug. (4 wks) | 7,253 | | 4,150 | | 4,515 | | 3,888 | | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nov. '22 (4 wks) | | 14,962 | | 15,632 | | 12,423 | | 11,493 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nov. '21 (4 wks) | | 27,096 | | 5,600 | | 5,315 | | 4,762 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

| GROUP AND INDUSTRY | Number of Plants Reporting | Number of wage earners— week ended | | | Total weekly wages— week ended | | | Average weekly earnings— week ended | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Nov. 15, 1924 | | Oct. 15, 1924 | Nov. 15, 1924 | | Oct. 15, 1924 | Nov. 15, 1924 | | Oct. 15, 1924 |
| | | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change | Per cent change |
| ALL INDUSTRIES (39) | 662 | 226,032 | 235,836 | 0.1 | \$5,910,476 | \$5,935,360 | 0.4 | \$25.04 | \$25.17 | 0.5 |
| METAL MANUFACTURERS: | 248 | 123,847 | 124,615 | -0.6 | 3,254,515 | 3,297,618 | -1.3 | 26.28 | 26.46 | -0.7 |
| Automobiles, bodies, and parts | 18 | 5,684 | 5,710 | -0.5 | 147,008 | 153,507 | -4.2 | 25.87 | 26.88 | -3.8 |
| Car construction and repair | 13 | 10,975 | 11,084 | -1.0 | 309,418 | 298,348 | +3.7 | 28.19 | 26.92 | +4.7 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus | 23 | 6,917 | 6,559 | +5.5 | 164,082 | 145,254 | +13.0 | 23.72 | 22.14 | +7.1 |
| Engines, machines, and machine tools | 21 | 8,112 | 8,119 | -0.1 | 199,962 | 215,826 | -7.4 | 24.65 | 26.58 | -7.3 |
| Foundries and machine shops | 54 | 8,437 | 8,341 | +1.2 | 219,551 | 226,449 | -3.0 | 26.02 | 27.15 | -4.2 |
| Heating appliances and apparatus | 15 | 3,201 | 3,265 | -2.0 | 88,128 | 95,518 | -7.7 | 27.53 | 29.26 | -5.9 |
| Iron and steel blast furnaces | 10 | 12,932 | 12,487 | +3.7 | 355,795 | 347,138 | +2.5 | 27.47 | 27.80 | -1.2 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 12 | 4,449 | 4,269 | +4.2 | 110,429 | 100,724 | +9.6 | 24.82 | 23.50 | +5.2 |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 41 | 37,297 | 37,067 | +0.6 | 965,765 | 983,508 | -1.8 | 25.89 | 26.53 | -2.4 |
| Structural iron works | 8 | 1,832 | 1,977 | -7.3 | 49,381 | 50,717 | -2.6 | 26.95 | 25.65 | +5.1 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products | 29 | 20,000 | 21,213 | -5.7 | 531,661 | 556,674 | -4.5 | 26.24 | 26.24 | +1.3 |
| Shipbuilding | 4 | 3,991 | 4,524 | -11.8 | 113,275 | 123,985 | -8.6 | 28.38 | 27.41 | +3.5 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs | 165 | 47,546 | 47,049 | +1.1 | 1,043,980 | 1,024,694 | +1.9 | 21.96 | 21.78 | +0.8 |
| Clothing | 11 | 3,388 | 3,219 | +5.3 | 90,889 | 85,316 | +6.5 | 26.83 | 26.50 | +1.2 |
| Hats, felt and other | 21 | 3,480 | 3,693 | -5.8 | 69,115 | 73,544 | -6.0 | 19.86 | 19.91 | -0.3 |
| Cotton goods | 3 | 4,212 | 4,241 | -0.7 | 89,289 | 89,640 | -0.4 | 21.20 | 21.14 | +0.3 |
| Silk goods | 13 | 3,083 | 3,031 | +1.7 | 79,570 | 78,103 | +1.9 | 25.81 | 25.77 | +0.2 |
| Woolens and worsteds | 46 | 15,364 | 15,142 | +1.5 | 302,075 | 300,836 | +0.4 | 19.66 | 19.87 | -1.1 |
| Knit goods and hosiery | 21 | 7,756 | 7,729 | +0.3 | 178,929 | 179,304 | -0.2 | 23.07 | 23.20 | -0.6 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 43 | 9,517 | 9,267 | +2.7 | 214,291 | 198,164 | +8.1 | 22.52 | 21.38 | +5.3 |
| Food and tobacco | 7 | 746 | 725 | +2.9 | 19,822 | 19,787 | +0.2 | 26.57 | 27.29 | -2.6 |
| BEVERAGES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 66 | 17,097 | 17,475 | -2.2 | 355,245 | 373,978 | -5.0 | 20.78 | 21.40 | -2.9 |
| Confectionery and ice cream | 19 | 3,606 | 3,651 | -1.2 | 101,515 | 102,255 | -0.7 | 28.15 | 28.01 | +0.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 10 | 6,065 | 6,488 | -6.5 | 115,574 | 135,526 | -14.7 | 19.06 | 20.89 | -8.8 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 11 | 1,959 | 1,947 | +0.6 | 55,966 | 56,064 | +1.6 | 28.57 | 28.28 | +1.0 |
| Building Materials: | 17 | 5,467 | 5,389 | +1.4 | 82,190 | 81,133 | +1.3 | 15.03 | 15.06 | -0.2 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta products | 54 | 17,961 | 17,220 | +4.2 | 513,032 | 493,207 | +4.0 | 28.56 | 28.62 | -0.2 |
| Cement | 14 | 2,191 | 2,119 | +3.4 | 55,879 | 53,522 | +4.3 | 25.50 | 25.29 | +0.8 |
| Glass | 14 | 7,580 | 7,528 | +0.7 | 213,741 | 220,756 | -3.2 | 28.20 | 29.32 | -3.8 |
| Pottery | 23 | 7,817 | 7,207 | +8.5 | 234,366 | 209,257 | +12.0 | 29.98 | 29.04 | +3.2 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products: | 3 | 373 | 376 | -0.8 | 9,046 | 9,602 | -5.8 | 24.25 | 25.54 | -5.1 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 28 | 7,623 | 7,581 | +0.6 | 214,599 | 212,320 | +1.1 | 28.15 | 28.01 | +0.5 |
| Paints and varnishes | 17 | 1,303 | 1,259 | +3.5 | 34,265 | 31,793 | +7.8 | 26.30 | 25.25 | +4.2 |
| Petroleum refining | 6 | 640 | 644 | -0.3 | 17,930 | 18,641 | -3.8 | 27.76 | 28.95 | -4.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: | 5 | 5,674 | 5,678 | -0.1 | 162,404 | 161,886 | +0.3 | 28.62 | 28.51 | +0.4 |
| Lumber and planing mill products | 101 | 21,958 | 21,888 | +0.3 | 529,105 | 533,543 | -0.8 | 24.10 | 24.38 | -1.1 |
| Furniture | 8 | 2,390 | 2,448 | -2.4 | 52,717 | 47,839 | +10.2 | 22.06 | 19.54 | +12.9 |
| Leather tanning | 16 | 2,287 | 2,151 | +6.3 | 56,700 | 53,111 | +6.8 | 24.69 | 24.69 | +0.4 |
| Leather products | 19 | 5,045 | 4,998 | +0.9 | 125,950 | 126,303 | -0.3 | 24.97 | 25.27 | -1.2 |
| Books and shoes | 3 | 179 | 178 | +0.6 | 3,963 | 4,007 | -1.1 | 22.14 | 22.51 | -1.6 |
| Paper and pulp products | 23 | 4,548 | 4,476 | +1.6 | 81,725 | 85,649 | -4.6 | 17.97 | 19.14 | -6.1 |
| Printing and publishing | 11 | 3,321 | 3,346 | -0.7 | 88,122 | 90,017 | -2.0 | 26.53 | 26.60 | -0.3 |
| Rubber tires and goods | 18 | 3,076 | 3,044 | +1.1 | 95,446 | 94,883 | +0.6 | 31.03 | 31.17 | -0.4 |
| | 3 | 1,112 | 1,247 | -10.8 | 24,464 | 32,734 | -25.3 | 22.00 | 25.25 | -12.9 |

Labor and industry, 1924

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~~E. P. Friedman~~

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